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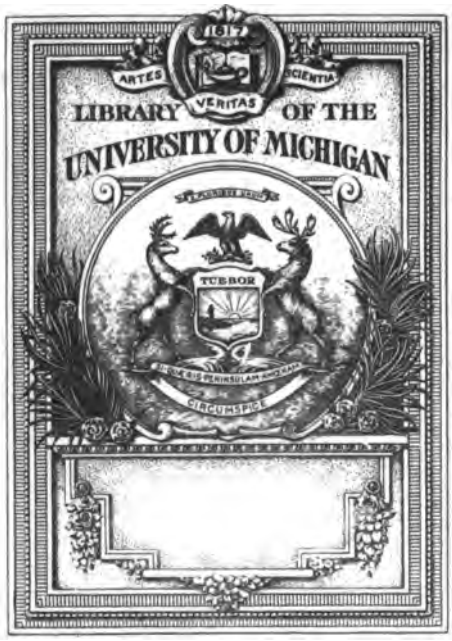

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UNITED · STATES LAWN · TENNIS · ASSOCIATION AND · THE WORLD · WAR

BY

PAUL B. WILLIAMS

(FIELD SECRETARY U. S. L. T. A.)

PREFACE BY

MAJOR GEORGE TOWNSEND ADEE

(PRESIDENT U. S. L. T. A., 1916-1919)

WITH SUPPLEMENT BY

GEORGE W. GRUPP

(FORMERLY CHIEF STATISTICIAN AMERICAN RED CROSS COMMISSION FOR GREAT BRITAIN)

AND

JOHN A. FERRIS

NEW YORK

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1921

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DEDICATED

TO

THOSE FRIENDS OF LAWN TENNIS

WHOSE LOT IT WAS

TO MAKE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

IN THE

WORLD WAR

MAJOR GEORGE TOWNSEND ADEE.

Commanded 2nd Battalion, 311th Infantry, 78th Division, at Camp Dix, N. J., and in France in the St. Mihiel operations and the Argonne Forest advance.

PREFACE

In preparing this book, the officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association have been mindful of the fact that memory is short, and that, in the press of current events, those of great importance, at the time they happen, grow hazy and indistinct as they recede into the past. Furthermore, in the case of an organization like this Association, with its hundreds of member Clubs scattered throughout the country, it becomes increasingly difficult to present a picture of its activities as a whole, unless this be done by someone who has a general knowledge of tennis throughout the United States.

This idea first took form in the mind of Edwin F. Torrey, whose years of experience as Secretary of the National Association gave him a particularly comprehensive understanding of the general situation. When it was presented to the annual meeting of 1919, his suggestion that a permanent record be made of the service rendered by tennis during the war, won immediate approval. Accordingly, the Association's office undertook to compile the data which would preserve for the future the salient facts in connection with the sport, under war-time conditions that had no precedent.

In presenting this record, therefore, the Association has been moved by a sense of duty, an obligation which it felt was owed to the game. There is no intention to magnify the part that tennis took in the war, for the tennis public would be the first to resent any insinuation that they had done more than their share. The record, however, is honorable, and is one which in years to come may remind those who enjoy the sport, that it had the vitality and inherent worth to meet the demands of a great emergency.

It shows that during times of stress and uncertainty the tennis clubs and players of the United States had only the desire to serve their country. That this was the feeling of all citizens, goes without saying. Obviously, however, what the members of the Association did during the war is of particular interest to followers of the game and this book has been written to give them a detailed story of the events with which their friends were directly concerned. It does not pretend to be a history of the war, nor does it tell all that the tennis players accomplished. It is as complete and accurate as the Association could make it, and is presented in the belief that it will be an inspiration to all those of coming generations who may be identified with lawn tennis.

GEORGE T. ADEE.

UNITED STATES DAVIS CUP TEAM, 1920.
A striking picture of top-notchers in the Tennis World.

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CHAPTER I

ATHLETICS IN WAR TIME

Influence of athletics in training for war—Development of sports in Great Britain and United States—College athletes make prompt response to call for men—Tennis players active in the war—Association placed at Government's disposal for war work.

WAR has often been called a game. While it would be futile to argue that any such tremendous struggle as that in which the United States joined during 1917 is a game in its literal sense, there is, perhaps, some significance in this use of the word. Certainly the call to arms met nowhere a more immediate response than among the followers of athletic sports, which are, after all, merely games, highly developed and specialized.

In the populations of Great Britain and the United States is a larger number of those who are familiar with some form of athletics than in any other countries in the world. The Englishman's devotion to cricket, boxing and similar sports has long been traditional, and much of the gritty perseverance of the race goes back to the characteristics developed by these contests. Certainly the English boy who learns to play hard, to take the bumps and bruises as part of the game and to be a good sport whether he wins or loses, merely for the sake of a school or club, is not likely to be a "quitter" when his country calls for men.

What is true of Great Britain is also true of the United States, to a greater degree. The development of baseball, football, track athletics, tennis, golf and similar sports in this country, has won for the United States a unique position among the nations. Ours is known as an outdoor people and every year strengthens that tendency toward increased activity in the open air. While the trend toward specialization in sports has been criticized by those who believe that over-emphasis takes the fun out of the games, the fact remains that even under these conditions they continue to increase their popularity. Any doubter can read the proof on the sporting pages of his daily paper. It follows as a matter of course that the hardy instincts have not been dormant in the youth of the United States, but during the years of peace have found expression in the sports which require of their successful participants skill, strength, daring, and the will to win.

Quite naturally, therefore, the declaration of war by the United States found its most immediate response among the young Americans who were interested in sports. College football teams enlisted almost *en masse;* not only that, there was such a general exodus from the colleges as to threaten seriously the successful conduct of the war if it

should prove to be long. While the colleges furnished one of the most spectacular examples of the instant response, in fairness to other groups, the obvious comment can be made that in college could be found the largest numbers of those within the military age. Men ten years out of college, with families and other responsibilities, had to think twice before enlisting, no matter how keen they might have been to "get into the game."

There was no disposition, however, on the part of the undergraduates to monopolize attention over all others; from all parts of the country, and from all classes of its population, the recruits came by thousands. In the officers' training camps, and in the divisional cantonments, it was significant that the men who had been in athletics made good soldiers. They took discipline readily and knew the value of training—the main requisites of military life. More than one competent observer is prepared to state his belief that the national aptitude in sport was one of the prime factors in assembling a formidable fighting force with a celerity which was the wonder of the world.

Any attempt to classify the sports to show that one made a better record than another would be very difficult and lead to gratuitous injustice. There is no doubt that all did their share, and in that connection, followers of tennis have no reason to feel ashamed. Even a year after the signing of the armistice it has been impossible to record all the tennis players who had a part in the Great War. They would be the last to seek such a record. Their own conviction that they did their best is sufficient.

It is not in an attempt to glorify the individuals therefore, but merely to show what happened, that the names of the men who were first on the ranking list in 1917, are mentioned. Of the first ten that year, Ichiya Kumagae, a Japanese, met the obligations of his citizenship. Richard N. Williams, 2d, was commissioned a lieutenant in artillery and later became a captain. William M. Johnston was an ensign in the navy. George M. Church was a captain in aviation. R. Lindley Murray was a chemist whose duties in producing explosives were so important that he had to remain a civilian. Clarence J. Griffin was a lieutenant in artillery, transferring later to aviation. Watson M. Washburn was a captain in artillery. Willis E. Davis was a lieutenant in aviation. Joseph J. Armstrong was an ensign and Dean Mathey was a lieutenant in artillery.

This showing was typical of tennis players of lesser prominence who make up the vast majority of its devotees. The real importance of a sport is hardly to be measured by the number who find their names in

the headlines. Of the million tennis players in the United States, only one in ten thousand is likely ever to see his name on the ranking list. Consequently in estimating the part that tennis had in the war, this great company of "unknowns" must never be forgotten. They make the game great in peace, and in war they gave it an Honor Roll that will long be a shining mark in the history of the sport.

In a sense never before realized, this was a war of nations, not of armies. Therefore any record which recited only the deeds of those in uniform would be fragmentary and unjust. It is impossible to set down everything that was done during the war by those who talk tennis in their happier hours of recreation, but some idea of the scope of their activities may be had from a mere outline.

Before the beginning of hostilities the delegates at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association placed their organization at the disposal of the Government. Its ability to render service depended upon the thousands of individuals connected with its member-clubs and their service, which in turn radiated in so many directions through their home communities that no single part could be fairly set off with the label "Tennis did this."

The office of the Association, however, possessed an immediate value which was utilized in recruiting campaigns for the army in general, for the Ordnance Department, in raising money for the Red Cross, in helping to sell Liberty Bonds, in helping to organize the Four Minute Men, and in putting into effect the plans of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. These are only some of the more important tasks with which it was engaged during 1917 and 1918.

Such aspects of this work as had national application were passed on to the clubs and through them to their members, so that it is fair to say its influence was far-reaching. Without the clubs' and their members' cordial co-operation, for example, the Association would have been unable to conduct the campaign to finance and man two ambulance sections—one of the notable achievements in the annals of the sport. In everything that it undertook the aim was always to conform to the wishes of the Government, and nothing that could possibly conflict with those plans was attempted. Consequently the Association enjoyed, to a remarkable degree, the confidence of those with whom it was thrown into official contact.

As a result of these efforts and others of a similar nature which were being put forth everywhere in the United States, tennis became something of a sideline, and working for the Government was the main activity in many clubs. A group of women in New York started a series

of tournaments on the "endless chain" plan to raise money for the Red Cross. Some clubs organized chapters of the Red Cross and others turned over their clubhouses for the work of that organization. Some members went to farming; others became heads of draft boards, or chairmen of Liberty Loan organizations. Wherever there was a job to do, one was likely to find some follower of the game, and if the sum total of their efforts could be reduced to figures, it would be impressive.

While it is impossible to summarize in definite terms their widespread and diverse activities, it is not an overstatement to say that the clubs and individuals connected with the United States Lawn Tennis Association contributed in substantial degree toward winning the war. To give future generations some idea of what a sport could do in such trying times, this record is published.

In compiling the book, the Association has not been moved by any spirit of self-praise, but by a desire, in fairness to its members, to accord honor where honor is due. It has undertaken the task as a part of its obligation to the game. Because their positions put them in touch with tennis affairs throughout the country, its officers were enabled to estimate more clearly than others, the real part the tennis public played in the activities of a nation at war. Essentially, therefore, this book is an attempt to give permanent form to an honorable record, and as such it should be its own justification.

CHAPTER II

ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR

Association helps recruit New York State Militia to war strength—Field Secretary assists organization of "Four Minute Men"—Aids campaign to secure civilian employees for the Government—Service rendered the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

WHILE the activities of the United States Lawn Tennis Association had to do mainly with the conduct of the game during 1917 and 1918, there was much work directly related to the war in which the organization could assist. In voting to place its resources at the disposal of the Government, the most practical offering was that which made its office immediately available for war service.

The first effort of this sort was undertaken at the request of General Charles H. Sherrill who sought its support in the attempt to recruit the National Guard of the State of New York to war strength. This activity was conducted through committees representing various trades or other professional or business groups. One composed of college men managed a recruiting booth in the Grand Central Terminal, New York City, for several weeks, a large number of recruits being secured. The direction of this committee's work was in the hands of the President, George T. Adee, and the Field Secretary, Paul B. Williams.

Early in 1917 the Field Secretary also undertook another "war job" in helping to organize the Four Minute Men in New York City and State. This was a group of volunteer spokesmen for the Government, who talked in motion picture theatres, under direction of the Committee on Public Information. The idea came from Donald M. Ryerson of Chicago, who started it so successfully there, that it became one of the most important of the Government's wartime activities, some 40,000 speakers being enrolled when the Armistice was signed.

The Field Secretary devoted half of his time to organizing the Four Minute Men in cities throughout the State and by Fall this had reached the point where it could be carried on without his assistance. Conforming to the Association's policy of devoting all possible effort to war work, he then joined the staff of the National Civil Service Reform League, on a part-time basis, to help recruit thousands of employees needed in the federal departments at Washington.

For months there had been an increasing shortage of civilian employees. The enormous expansion of the various branches of the War Department, to say nothing of such emergency developments as the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Shipping Board, etc., created a demand for thousands of men and women. At one time the short-

age of stenographers alone was put at 5,000, while the number of clerical and other employees needed often was set as high as 50,000.

During the winter of 1917-1918 most attention was devoted to securing stenographers, clerks, draftsmen, accountants and all sorts of technical men, for the Ordnance Department. Much red tape had to be unwound before the League could make headway, but its knowledge of the governmental routine proved invaluable and by spring a marked improvement was noted. More than 8,000 stenographers were examined in New York and while the official responsibility for this activity rested with the local representatives of the Civil Service Commission, the League worked with them and was accorded due credit for its part in the successful effort to fill the vacancies which were delaying much official business at Washington.

In the spring of 1918 the restoration of championships made it necessary for the Field Secretary to devote more time to the work of the tennis office, making the schedule and then seeing that it was carried out. The activity was more general than had been anticipated and even under adverse circumstances the season was reasonably successful. Measured by the standard of play, size of galleries or receipts from tournaments in normal years, it was not a distinguished success, but in its more fundamental aspects it justified all the attention it received.

By keeping the older players and youngsters interested, the Association was following a policy which maintained the sport on a sound basis. Consequently when the restrictions of war were removed, the game "came back" with a resiliency that surprised even its most devoted followers. Furthermore, in managing or playing in tournaments, the "stay-at-homes" felt, quite properly, they were making some tangible contribution to the welfare of men in the service, for the proceeds of all events were used to buy athletic supplies for the soldiers.

Through the Commission on Training Camp Activities a large amount of tennis equipment went into the camps here and abroad, so it is safe to say, men in uniform played tennis under circumstances that may never be duplicated. Through its relation to the Commission, the Association was able to secure the entry for the championship of many players whose military status might otherwise have prevented their appearance. As it was, the Commission had them granted leave to play and the fact that this was possible of achievement, shows the approving attitude the Government had adopted toward sport.

When the championship ended the Commission asked to have the Field Secretary "loaned" to its Washington office. Dr. Norman B. Tooker, who had been buying athletic equipment for the army, had been detailed to

important work with the newly organized Student Army Training Corps. The Field Secretary, therefore, went to Washington as an assistant to Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, head of the Athletic Division, and had charge of the contracts for athletic material when the Armistice was signed. Details related to closing these contracts kept him there most of the time until the spring of 1919.

Such a résumé as the foregoing can do little more than suggest the variety of the governmental demands made upon all civilians and the ready adaptability with which everyone responded. Many lovely June evenings, for instance, were devoted to a study of a street map of New York on which were stuck red pins representing the hundreds of "movie" houses in New York, and the other pins, one for each Four Minute Man. Brooklyn proved a trial of patience for its street system(?) and street car routes seemed to be a maze never to be understood by anyone born outside the borough. Endless work of this sort had to be done so that speakers could be assigned to theatres near their homes, for after a few hectic mornings when speakers from Brooklyn told of their troubles in trying to find their Bronx assignments, it was clear that running even a speakers' bureau was no simple task.

Other recollections flash and fade like the swift scenes of a "movie." It was hard to persuade eloquent lawyers and others somewhat inclined to "spell-bind" that four minutes included only 240 seconds. They thought the name—Four Minute Men—was merely a bright idea and that a speaker was free to go as he pleased, or until his hearers objected. Then there were gentlemen who wanted to tell how Secretary Baker should run the war, others who had wonderful songs to sell, or badges, or plans for raising money and, of course, the objections to be removed from the minds of some theatre managers who were not in favor of this speaking anyhow, but who hesitated to take an out and out position against the Government.

The memories of recruiting for ordnance are even more varied. Hundreds of stenographers, each of whom wanted to help win the war, but preferred to stay in New York rather than go to crowded Washington where the work had to be done; the difficulty of convincing officialdom that the first requisite for securing workers was to provide them with a place to live; a wind-swept stretch of Jersey meadow that on a zero day bore little resemblance to a great ordnance depot it was destined to become; the troubles of applicants who failed to see why they should fill out an application blank, two yards long, containing a hundred questions more or less, when they were ready to go to work for the Government right away; the endless explanations that had to be given these same applicants during the weeks that these forms were being canvassed

MISS BESSIE HOLDEN.

Originator of "Chain" of Tournaments for Association's Ambulance Fund and Active in Red Cross Work.

in Washington,—all these perplexities would have been more exasperating had not everyone realized that officials were doing the best they could.

Then came the task of distributing half a million dollars' worth of athletic supplies so that the cantonments would have enough bats and balls to take care of whole divisions, and still not leave the little posts along the Mexican border unsupplied. Few persons realize the detail involved in this phase of the Commission's activity. There were no specifications for athletic equipment when it undertook the tremendous task of providing supplies for three million men. It takes seven square feet of horsehide to cover a dozen baseballs, for instance; 180 feet of sheepskin for a dozen sets of boxing gloves, 30 feet of cowhide for a dozen rugby footballs and so on. From these figures can be gained an idea of the immense quantities of material required when armies were being outfitted.

The "company box" which provided equipment for use the year round, contained four baseball bats, twelve baseballs, chest protector, mask, catcher's mitt, first baseman's mitt, four association footballs with extra bladders and laces, two rugby footballs with bladders and laces, a pump and patching outfit, six playground balls and two indoor baseball bats, medicine ball, ten sets of boxing gloves, two volley balls, basket ball and rules for several games. The first order was for 300 of these boxes. The next for 1,800 and the third, 3,000 boxes. Even these quantities did not meet the soldiers' needs and many organizations interested in sport raised money for equipment, much of it being distributed through the Commission.

When the manufacturers began to make the goods called for in these contracts they ran foul of the Hide and Leather Control Board and similar agencies set up to regulate the distribution of raw material. Recognizing the importance of bats and balls and boxing gloves in training recruits, the Government authorized the release of necessary supplies, so that the Commission was the clearing house for these orders in November of 1918 and if the war had continued, practically no goods of this kind could have been produced without its O. K.

In the face of such overwhelming demand the Association could play only a minor part, in providing equipment. It was of material assistance to the Commission, however, in establishing its program and helping to win for that program the popular and official support essential for its success. That this contribution was appreciated at Washington was made plain in a letter to Julian S. Myrick, from Dr. Raycroft, reading:

"Since the Armistice has been signed and the process of demobilizing our armies is progressing so rapidly, we have an opportunity to look back over the work of the past twenty months and to estimate its value.

"The program which this Commission has developed and put into operation, both inside and outside of the camps, represents a new and very radical departure from the previously accepted methods of raising and training armies. The provisions which have been made for facilities and encouragements to the soldiers to spend their leisure time in wholesome ways, instead of condemning them to monotonous living or unwholesome amusements, have proved to be wonderfully effective in developing and maintaining a high morale among our troops, together with a physical efficiency and a spirit of 'pep' and readiness which have made our armies remarkable among the armies with whom they have fought on the other side.

"One of the important factors in bringing about this result was the development of physical training, and athletic activities as a part of the formal training, and the provision and encouragement given the men to participate in wholesome forms of athletic games and contests during their leisure time.

"The Government during the latter months of the war supported this work with very generous appropriations. In the beginning, however, we were forced to appeal to men like yourself to come to the assistance of the Commission with money raised in various ways, and from various sources, for the purchase of athletic equipment to make it possible to carry out the program in the camps which the Commission had planned. Your assistance in this work had a double value. We used your money and we were very greatly encouraged by your backing and support.

"I have felt that it was due myself, no less than to you and the organization which you represent, that I should at this time write you some simple words of appreciation of the support and encouragement which you have given the Commission in its efforts to surmount some of the difficulties which confronted it during the early days of its activities. In this matter I am speaking officially for the Commission, as well as for myself."

Sufficient time has elapsed to permit an estimate of the worth of such activities as those conducted by the National Association—*in wartime.* Under the stress and excitement of organizing a nation for war, details may be magnified and sense of proportion lost. It now becomes increasingly apparent that even in war there is a place for athletics and, therefore, a duty resting upon those guiding such bodies as the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The first impulse to discard everything that was not essentially military later gave way to a realization that, after all, only a part of America's hundred million people could be in uniform. The others had to support the army and navy by co-operating to make them efficient fighting forces. Munitions, provisions and supplies of every sort had to be turned out in unprecedented quantities. This volume entailed sacrifice of those things not essential to the conduct of war, but it soon was proven that sport could not be classified as "non-essential."

In the army itself there was no question as to the value of physical training. Though not commonly regarded hitherto as a strenuous sport, tennis took its place with the other games that helped to build up the fighting men. What was not so immediately apparent was that sport could serve the great public which must stay at home. By realizing this early in the war and helping to bring about that understanding throughout the country, the Association made a contribution that was in many respects unique.

Neither its officers nor its members were disposed at any time, to place undue importance upon the influence of tennis. If the game interfered with a more pressing activity, the decision always was to "Give up tennis." Conferences with the War Department were held frequently to make certain that the Association's plans conformed in every respect to the Government's policy, for in placing the organization at the Government's disposal the idea had been to make it an effective agency in whatever capacity it could be utilized.

Apparent contradictions thus explain themselves. In 1917 it was a logical act to eliminate championships and ranking. By 1918 the conditions which made this the proper course to follow, had disappeared, so that is was then wise to restore these traditional features of the tennis season. The game's progress since the war has shown, furthermore, that these decisions not only were sound at the times when made, but that they have been justified by later events.

There has been no undertaking in tennis, more helpful to the game as a whole, than the money-raising trip of famous players, in behalf of the ambulance fund, to cite only one illustration. As in this case, so in others. The sight of a national organization, utilizing the common interest of its members in a sport, not only to further worthy causes, but to establish a sane outlook and a sense of poise, in a crisis, was reassuring. The Association did not by any means attempt to do "Business as usual." But it did not rush to the other extreme. Its members came to realize that the extra demands of war meant that they should take additional precautions to preserve their own efficiency, and as a means to that end, tennis found its use.

The game did not pass through the war unscathed. Many a club put gold stars on its service flag. Enlistments, increased cost of living, taxes on dues and pressure of other activities doubtless removed thousands of names from the rosters of the member-clubs, and in turn, many of these clubs were obliged to resign their membership in the National Association. The schedule of sanctioned tournaments did not reach its pre-war proportions until two years after the Armistice. These things were inevitable. That they were not more serious is ample justification of the Association's policy in 1917 and 1918.

CHAPTER III
SEASON OF 1917

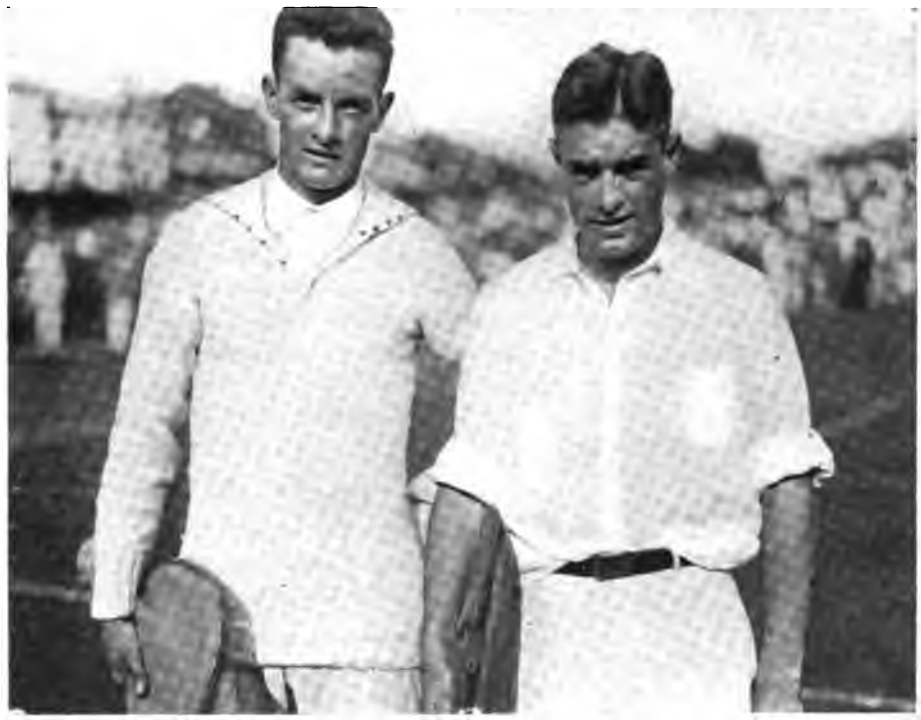
Association suspends championships in 1917 with approval of War Department—Helps establish policy with reference to sports conforming to judgment of the Government—Maintains competition for juniors, boys and those not in military service.

HINDSIGHT is concededly better than foresight but if the delegates attending the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in New York City, February 9, 1917, had been able to forecast coming events, they could hardly have taken wiser action than when they passed the following resolution:

> *"Whereas,* our country is facing grave international difficulties, and
>
> *"Whereas,* we, the assembled delegates of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, represent directly or indirectly more than a million tennis players throughout the United States,
>
> *"Be It Resolved,* That we hereby heartily endorse the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with the German Empire; that we pledge to the President and the Congress of the United States our utmost support in whatever further steps they deem necessary to maintain American rights against lawless aggression, and that to that end we place the services of the Association and the national organization absolutely at their disposal.
>
> *"Be It Resolved,* That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Congress."

In order to appreciate their state of mind at the time one must recall that the season of 1916 had been unusually successful. Notable events, new records and increased general interest in the game helped to mark that season as the beginning of a new era in the popular development of tennis. Furthermore, the outlook for 1917 was still more favorable. The growing number of applications for sanctioned tournaments—to cite only one illustration—was a definite sign of the increasing activity throughout the country. This is partly explained by the fact that while the war in Europe, had, to a certain extent, exerted some influence on sport in the United States, it was still so much of a far away affair that most of the tennis players—as well as the followers of other sports—were going about their accustomed activities in the usual manner.

In February, 1917, however, it was impossible to believe that the United States could choose any other course than to enter the war. There was a great deal of talk that this development might not come about, events might turn out otherwise, but most opinion seemed to be "It's only a question of time before we get into it." Under such circumstances those guiding such a sport as tennis faced decisions which were perplexing, to say the least.



"CAMPAIGNERS" FOR THE AMBULANCE FUND.

Harold A. Throckmorton and John R. Strachan Helped Raise Money for Ambulances by Playing in Many Exhibitions.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Once war was declared, the keenest judges of public opinion anticipated just what happened, viz., the people supported the Government to the utmost. In the first outbursts of patriotic enthusiasm, however, there was danger of overshooting the mark. No one could forecast the length of the war. It promised to be longer than it was, and the best plans were those which measured the United States' participation in years rather than months.

Realizing the fact that it might be a long struggle that would tax the country's resources in men and material to a high percentage it seemed wise to plan for the continuance of activities that worked for the physical betterment of the people. Other nations, earlier in the war than this country, who had been forced to discard everything but the war essentials learned the sad effects of such action. To avoid their mistake, if possible, was the desire of those most familiar with the problem.

Following the declaration of war many organizations interested in athletics, made definite decisions, some of which were of doubtful expediency. College sports, for instance, were discarded almost entirely. Later developments laid this course open to question. The prevailing spirit was to throw all incidental enterprises on the scrapheap. But the nation, up to that time, had not learned that in making war everyone cannot carry a gun. This spirit ran away with college athletics to such an extent that on May 15 President Wilson thought it wise to write the following letter in response to an inquiry as to the Government's attitude toward sport:

> "I entirely agree with the conclusions contained in your letter of May fifteenth. I would be sincerely sorry to see the men and boys in our colleges and schools give up their athletic sports and I hope most sincerely that the normal course of college sports will be continued so far as possible, not to afford a diversion to the American people in the days to come when we shall no doubt have our share of mental depression, but as a real contribution to the national defense, for our young men must be made physically fit in order that later they may take the place of those who are now of military age and exhibit the vigor and alertness which we are proud to believe to be characteristic of our young men."

Meanwhile the officers of the U. S. L. T. A. had been doing their best to meet the Government's wishes. On April 17, 1917, at the request of the executive committee, Ward C. Burton, sectional delegate from the Northwest Section, obtained, through a personal interview with the Secretary of War in Washington, a statement on the wishes of the Department, as to the action of the Association. Mr. Burton presented a letter to the Secretary, who after rejecting the alternative proposal contained therein, recommended the adoption of the following plan:

"We, the undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, believe athletics are a great force in developing healthy men and women and for that reason they should not be abandoned in this crisis.

"We believe the United States Lawn Tennis Association, through its influence with the tennis players of the country, who are of necessity young, strong and active, can be of invaluable service to the Government by urging those players to respond to the call of Congress; by furnishing means and incentive to those not called, to take outdoor exercise, thus keeping themselves in good physical condition; by impressing upon all the necessity of giving up luxuries and living only in the simplest manner; by raising money for the Red Cross, as described below; and by spreading through the clubs of the Association, located in all cities of the United States, the idea of their responsibility to the Government and their duty to arouse the patriotism, the loyalty and the spirit of sacrifice among their members, calling upon each to do something, no matter how small, for his country.

"To carry out these ideas, we have drawn up the following plan and submit it to the Department of War for approval or disapproval in whole or in part:

"1. Do not cancel the schedule of tennis tournaments for 1917. Have the 220 tournaments awarded to the clubs of the Association, located in the various cities of the country from Maine to California, nd afrom the Mexican to the Canadian border lines, played as planned.

"2. Instruct the clubs holding tournaments not to put up prizes and not to have competition for challenge cups. Charge entrance fees to the players, gate receipts wherever possible and turn over the net receipts to the American Red Cross, either as one large fund or as contributions to the local Chapters of the Red Cross. The latter would probblay raise more money in most localities.

"3. Do not make any ranking of players for 1917.

"4. Do not hold any national championship tournaments. In their place hold national patriotic tournaments. By not holding the championships, by not giving prizes and by not having any ranking of players for 1917, the incentive to any player to give up everything else for the sake of tennis fame is taken away.

"5. Instruct clubs to make no effort to get players from other parts of the country to play in club tournaments, as this makes it necessary for the player to devote a week or more away from his work simply to play tennis and encourages idleness. Instruct clubs to aim rather for quantity than quality, for a large entry from men in their immediate neighborhood, playing practically all matches after 3:30 in the afternoon. This will permit men to do their day's work and in addition will give them the chance and stimulus for outdoor exercise.

"6. Urge the tennis players of the country to respond to the call of Congress in raising an army and increasing the personnel of the navy in accordance with the bills to be passed by Congress for these purposes. Urge players who are too young or too old, or who are not called by selective conscription, to take courses in military training, learn all they can about military

affairs and keep in good physical condition in order to fit themselves for military duty in case of necessity, and urge all players to give up luxuries, save in every way possible, and lead a simple life.

"Urge clubs to make their tournaments into patriotic gatherings; to have formal patriotic ceremonies and to do their utmost through entrance fees, gate receipts and any other means in their power to raise money for the Red Cross.

"7. Play the entire schedule for juniors and boys (no one over 19 eligible to play) as planned, including the national championships, and encourage public park tournaments.

—OR—

"Should the Association cancel the schedule of tournaments and urge clubs in each district to give informal tournaments for benefit of the Red Cross?

"We believe this latter method would not create as much incentive for outdoor exercise as the former; would raise less money for the Red Cross and would in general kill the interest in tennis and result in a lower standard of physical condition among the tennis players of the country, who now number probably 1,500,000 persons.

"The Association desires to act not for the good of tennis, but for the best interests of the country. We have set down our ideas on the subject, but wish to be governed entirely by the decision of the Department of War."

The Secretary of War not only approved the playing of the tournaments but he urgently requested the co-operation of members who entered the service to help in the development of keener interest in athletics among the men. His statement in reply was as follows:

"The foregoing recommendations seem to me admirable and I am glad to recommend their adoption. In addition I would be glad if the members of the Association who do go into military forces could be requested to co-operate in all efforts to establish athletics in the training camps and so create wholesome recreations for the leisure hours of soldiers and officers."

After the Secretary made that statement the Association sent certain regulations to all its members, with the approval of the War Department. These suspended championships, prizes, and the award of "wins" on all challenge trophies, and did away with the ranking. At that time the military policy of the Government had not been determined, and no one knew whether there would be a volunteer army, or one raised by conscription. In any event, the National Association did not wish the chance to win tennis honors to deter any player, even in the slightest degree, from doing what his country expected of him. With that in mind, these resolutions were adopted, to apply to all sanctioned tournaments.

"1. Prizes shall not be given for any tournament nor shall wins on challenge cups be awarded.

"2. Championship tournaments shall not be played as such. In all championship tournaments the word "Patriotic" shall be used in place of "Championship" and no championship of any kind shall be awarded in 1917. Ex-

ample: The National Singles Championship shall not be played but the National Singles Patriotic Tournament will be held at the West Side Tennis Club, beginning August 30. The Northwestern Championship will not be played but the Northwestern Patriotic Tournament will be held at the Deephaven Tennis Club on July 21, 1917. Invitation and open tournaments may be played under their present titles. Clubs holding these events may add the word "Patriotic" to the title if they so wish.

"3. Clubs are urged to charge entrance fees and gate receipts for all tournaments and to turn over the net profits to the American Red Cross; seventy-five per cent. to the local chapter and twenty-five per cent. to a general fund, to which all branches of sport in the country will be asked to contribute, all of this fund to be given to the national organization of the American Red Cross in Washington, or to be used to furnish athletic facilities for soldiers in training at military camps, or both. (The details of this fund will be sent to the clubs in the near future.)

"4. Clubs are asked not to make special effort to get players from other sections of the country to enter their tournaments, but to strive rather for a large entry from their immediate locality in order to encourage as many men as possible to take outdoor exercise and keep in good condition; to play all matches if possible after 3:30 p. m., thus permitting men to play in tournaments without interfering with their day's work.

"5. Clubs are urged to make their tournaments patriotic gatherings; to have formal patriotic ceremonies and ask the local chapters of the American Red Cross to co-operate with them.

"6. The Association will not make any ranking of players in 1917.

"The above regulations apply to the schedule of women's events as well as to the men's, but not to the junior and boys'. The junior and boys' schedule (no one 19 years old before October 1, 1917, is eligible to compete) will be played exactly as planned, including all championship events.

"The Executive Committee relies upon the patriotism of the clubs of the Association to carry out this plan loyally. It is based upon three ideas: First, to take away the incentive to give up everything else for the sake of tennis fame; second, to keep the tennis players of the country in good physical condition, and third, to raise money for the American Red Cross.

"7. In case of the cessation of hostilities, all championships scheduled after that date will be played."

The work of making athletics a genuine asset to the country did not stop with the sending out of these resolutions. The Association was busy along another line also. A meeting of representatives of bodies governing amateur sport was arranged by the Association to be held at the Racquet Club in New York, April 18. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss the policy to be followed by these organizations during the war, in an effort to make all amateur sports of the utmost service to the Government in the national emergency then prevailing. The United States Golf Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the United States Lawn Tennis Association joined in the following resolution:

> *"Resolved,* That it is the sense of this meeting that the youth of the nation should be encouraged to become physically fit and mentally alert, through the stimulus of athletic competition, and that every effort should be made to interest all citizens in the improvement of their physical condition by systematic exercise and participation in sport, but that by reason of the state of war now existing it is not advisable to hold championship events at any date subsequent to a call of the Government for volunteers or the enactment and operation of a bill for compulsory service, and that in place of championship events, competitions should be held in which certificates instead of the usual prizes or medals should be the only awards made to the winners, such certificates to state that by reason of the existing conditions the winners shall not be recognized as the champion for the year, in the sport for which the competition is held.
>
> "And it is the further sense of this meeting that so long as the existing state of war continues all athletic meetings should be conducted as patriotic demonstrations and should be held for the purpose of raising funds for the American Red Cross, seventy-five per cent. to be contributed to the local chapter thereof, and twenty-five per cent. to the national organization.
>
> "And further, that it is the sense of this meeting that all athletes in the Government service be urged to co-operate in encouraging athletics, thus helping to provide wholesome recreation for the leisure hours of soldiers and officers in all arms of the service."

While these developments were under way, the affairs of the Association had been progressing, as nearly as possible, on a normal basis. The schedule included 225 events which was an increase of 37% over 1916. This was the largest schedule in the Association's history. In addition to the senior schedule, a list of 91 dates of junior tournaments was prepared, this being an increase of 49% over the preceding year. The Association started the tennis center plan of competition in 1917 and the new arrangement for juniors and boys worked remarkably well. About 750 players took part in 70 tournaments, these being held in half the cities designated as tennis centers. As a result the national championship included entries from Baltimore, Binghamton, Birmingham, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, Seattle and Washington for the juniors, and from Baltimore, Binghamton, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, St. Louis and Washington for the boys. It was, therefore, the most representative tournament of the kind that had ever been played in the United States. And it demonstrated that the Association was on the right track in its plans for developing competition among the youngsters.

With the senior schedule, however, it was apparent, quite early in the season, that the elimination of championships tended to lessen public in-

KARL H. BEHR.

Davis Cup Star, Who Originated the Plan of Raising Money for Ambulances by Tennis Exhibitions.

terest in these events. Furthermore, the increasing pressure of war activities began to be felt and by mid-summer the officials were convinced that no large sum would be realized from the proceeds of these events. To overcome this difficulty, they decided to schedule a series of exhibition matches by some of the most prominent players in the country, in an endeavor to raise $100,000, to finance two ambulance sections for the Red Cross. With this in mind, a schedule was prepared which continued from July until October, 1917. The details of what proved to be one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of tennis in this country, are set forth in a later chapter.

The general approval which greeted this activity was summarized by the vice-president, Julian S. Myrick, in a report to the annual meeting of 1918 as follows: "Never in the history of the game has the public or the players who were left at home, responded more cordially to the support of any undertaking. The players who toured the country for exhibition matches performed one of the greatest services ever rendered to the game and in this connection let us not overlook the wonderful work done by Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Browne. They outdid and outplayed and outlasted the men in this most arduous trip. The man who managed it and brought the trip to a successful completion was Frederick B. Alexander. He has won many championships but I doubt if there is anything he has done for tennis which will give him more satisfaction as the years go by, than this accomplishment."

CHAPTER IV

SEASON OF 1918

Association restores championships in 1918 with approval of War Department—Tournament proceeds devoted to Commission on Training Camp Activities—Activity continued in behalf of junior events —Colleges requested to devote more attention to tennis.

WHEN the time to formulate the plans and policy of the Association for 1918 arrived the officials of the organization found they were facing conditions which were notably different from those of the previous year. In 1917 when the Government's military policy was undetermined, the Association had eliminated championships and the ranking to avoid any possibility of having tennis interfere in the slightest degree with the nation's war program. By 1918, however, conditions had changed to such an extent, that the War Department advised the restoration of these traditional features of the tennis season. To win the war was the universal aim and everyone was united in an effort toward that great end.

As the realization of this condition grew upon the people there was born in their minds a conviction that even military necessity might not justify the wholesale lopping off of an activity, such as athletics. With the growth of this conviction, the idea that athletics seemed incidental and out of place in a nation at war was lost. It is very evident that these circumstances affected the report of Julian S. Myrick, acting president of the Association, made to the Executive Committee in December, 1918. His report advised the restoration of championships and was as follows:

> "1. When the Executive Committee recommended at the beginning of the 1917 season that championships and ranking should be eliminated, one reason controlling their decision was that at that time the military plans of the Government had not been determined. There was some possibility that the army to be raised might be composed of volunteers, and tennis titles were eliminated so that no player might have an excuse for neglecting his obligations to the Government in order to win tennis honors. In view of the fact that the Government has decided upon conscription, that consideration no longer holds good.
>
> "2. Since war was declared the attitude of the National Association and the tennis players throughout the country has been demonstrated to be completely in accord with anything that the Government may require. Not only have the first ten ranking players entered the service, but hundreds of others have joined the colors. The National Association has officially placed its organization at the disposal of the Government, and by its action in recruiting ambulance sections and raising money for that purpose it has taken a position that cannot be misunderstood.

"3. The best information available shows that the President and the Secretary of War are in favor of such activities as will tend to improve the physical condition of men and women throughout the country. It is plain, that if the war is to continue, there will be tremendous demands made upon all citizens. Not only will an increasing number of men be required for military service but the burdens placed upon those remaining at home will be heavier because of the extra work they must do to make up for those who have gone to the front. Therefore, it is reasonable to say that any sport which tends to promote the physical well being of men and women is extremely desirable. Tennis does this and those in a position to judge say that the alert mental attitude and fine standards of the sportsmanship it develops are almost as useful as the improvement in the physical condition resulting from the outdoor exercise. In this connection it should be stated further that the plan developed by the National Association for juniors and boys should be enlarged and conducted in such a way as to interest the greatest possible number of young players. By doing this the National Association will be building up the phyplayers. By doing this the National Association wlil be building up the physical stamina of the men and women of tomorrow on whom will fall increas-

"4. It is not generally realized that a large property is represented by the National Association, but brief consideration of the fact that five hundred clubs are identified with the Association, and that each of them has invested money for courts, club houses and other equipment, shows that the total is a considerable amount. If tennis clubs permit their members to dwindle away, their officers will be neglecting their duty as trustees of this property interest. Loss will thus be incurred which cannot be corrected for many years. Therefore it seems imperative that club officers should make every effort to maintain the personnel of their clubs by securing junior members, and urging older players now in such organizations to continue their membership. It would be false economy to allow membership to decrease on account of the war, and the resulting damage would be felt for years to come. For this reason the junior program outlined by the National Association should be recommended at once to the tennis public.

"5. In view of the foregoing, the following resolution is proposed:

Resolved: That for the season of 1918 all championships shall be restored, players shall be ranked and tournaments sanctioned by the United States Lawn Tennis Association shall be conducted as before the war.

Be It Further Resolved: That the net proceeds of such tournaments shall be given to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, to provide athletic facilities for men in the military service of the United States."

These recommendations were based on a conference Edwin F. Torrey, secretary, held with officials of the War Department. At that time he obtained from Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the following statement:

"Secretary Baker has asked me to consider the preamble and resolutions enclosed, and to answer your letter for him.

"The value of participation in wholesome athletics as a factor in promoting physical fitness and mental alertness can not be overestimated.

"The plan of re-establishing championships, tournaments and rankings as a means of stimulating general interest in tennis is desirable.

"Your suggestion that the net proceeds be turned over to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities for use in providing athletic facilities for soldiers in training camps is hereby approved."

By giving the proceeds of tournaments to the Commission on Training Camp Activities the Association followed the policy which had been tentatively outlined the year before when it sought to raise money for athletic facilities for men in the training camps. Because the War Department was so over-taxed with far more important work the Commission on Training Camp Activities in its early stages lacked funds to meet the needs of the men in training. Therefore, the Association advanced money for the Commission to buy tennis equipment.

The first effort after the annual meeting was to arrange a schedule and in this respect the war was not such a depressing factor as might have been anticipated. Whereas the 1917 schedule had 225 dates, that for 1918 contained 165. Under the circumstances, this was a remarkably good showing because in many instances almost the entire personnel of tennis clubs had gone into military service. Only about 50 of these dates were cancelled. The championship in August had an entry of 87 players, 21 of whom were in the army or navy. Public interest in this championship was apparent. The proceeds amounted to $5,591.72. Under the conditions, this was deemed very satisfactory.

Possibly the most effective action taken during 1918 for the development of tennis was the formal endorsement of the game by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. During their annual meeting that year they decided that tennis deserved to be regarded as a major sport in colleges. The meeting voted:

"To recommend to its members: First, that they provide sufficient tennis equipment to care for the needs of the student body; and second, that the same recognition be accorded the institution's representatives in tennis as it granted the teams in other sports."

This brought to a head much casual discussion that had been in progress for months as to the desirability of making tennis a major sport. In its effort to determine the facts the Association wrote to the presidents of the 500 universities and colleges in the United States as follows:

"The United States Lawn Tennis Association is exceedingly desirous that your institution consider the advisability of making tennis a major sport. The two outstanding reasons are, first, that it is one of the few games of use to a man after he is twenty-five years old; and second, that the sooner the game is taught, the more pleasure the individual gets out of it as he grows older. By making tennis a major sport in your institution, many more boys

will begin to learn the game in the schools, with the idea of continuing it through college and later life.

"With regard to the first point: We recognize that sports such as football, baseball and rowing are great body-builders. It very often happens, however, that men who participate in these sports in college do not continue their exercise after graduating, and the reaction, therefore, is distinctly harmful to their physical condition. The second point is so obvious as to require no elaboration.

"Your institution develops a man's mind and gives him information upon which he may continue to develop mentally, so long as he retains his faculties. Is it not worth while also to emphasize the necessity for physical exercise to keep one's body fit after leaving college, as a most important adjunct to proper mental functions? Our Association has undertaken to develop tennis among boys and girls; if the colleges for which they are preparing would recognize its benefit upon their lives by making it a major sport, the effect upon future generations would be remarkable.

"I would appreciate it greatly if you would inform me of the disposition you make of this request. The Association will gladly co-operate in providing any data concerning tennis that you may need."

The response to this appeal was very encouraging and many practical suggestions were received so that the Association's officials were in a position to convince the National Collegiate Athletic Association of the real interest in tennis throughout the country.

The favor which tennis had gained that season with men in the service was well reflected in the number of requests received for balls, nets and rackets. The game and the newly developed interest in it was a novelty to the older men of the service. They, too, soon felt the fascination for it and in a short time also became enthusiasts. This was especially so in the training camps for the men of the air service. The game seemed particularly adapted as a part of their physical training. It was not long before numerous courts were laid out in the air service camps throughout the South.

It would be hard to figure exactly how much the interest in the sport was stimulated as a result of the attention it received at the various camps. During the summer of that year the Association had collected from its members considerable quantities of used supplies. These were distributed by the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Though the amount collected was by no means a meagre one, it was hardly sufficient for the heavy demand from the men in the camps.

New material was also purchased and this combined with what had been gathered from members provided equipment for 475 courts. The total expenditures provided 575 dozen balls, 1,800 rackets and 475 nets. Part of this material went to equip 80 courts in France, at the urgent request of the Y. M. C. A. This organization was in a position to handle

FREDERICK B. ALEXANDER.

Famous Internationalist, Whose Play for the Ambulance Fund Was the Season's Sensation in 1917.

the shipment of the goods, which was at the time a matter of real importance because of the demands for ocean tonnage. For months this material was in use overseas.

Late in the season a request was received from the Red Cross asking the aid of the Association in arranging a series of athletic events throughout the country. A general appeal was made to the members of the Association throughout the country to hold tournaments for the benefit of the Red Cross with the result that about 40 were played in September. The proceeds of matches were given for the most part to the respective local Red Cross chapters.

Further proof that tennis was still very much alive was found in the addition of two new events to the National Championships. These were called the "Father & Son" and the "Veterans" Championships. Although they were started during the war, they aroused much interest throughout the country, due doubtless to the fact that they appealed primarily to those who were not in active military service. Intercollegiate tennis was practically at a standstill during 1918 as were the other branches of college sports.

During that season the Association's policy was that tennis, after all, was incidental and it should not be allowed to interfere with any war activity. This was particularly true in the case of the junior and boys' tournaments. In many cities of the Middle West for instance, it was found that the youngsters who would normally be interested in these competitions were working on farms or were holding war jobs in factories. Therefore, the Association advised the local committees in such cases not to hold tournaments for young players as it did not wish to sponsor any program that would distract their attention from their obligations to the country.

During 1918, also, the ambulance sections which had been enlisted that winter went over seas and the first reports of their experiences began coming back to their friends at home. Indications of what war might mean to the clubs also became more and more apparent as reports of decreasing membership were received by the National Association. Not only did a great many players enter military service, but others went into the various auxiliary activities of the Government so that clubs' personnel quite frequently was "shot to pieces." The taxes imposed upon dues by the war revenue bill and the increasing cost of living furnished other factors that worked to the disadvantage of the clubs. Even under those circumstances the Association maintained its membership without serious loss and was able to proceed in reorganizing without delay when the return to peace conditions gave tennis players a chance to think of their favorite sport.

CHAPTER V

RAISING MONEY FOR AMBULANCES

Exhibition matches for ambulance fund arouse much interest—Long schedule arranged, many players compete and public commends the undertaking—Series between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt a feature—Proceeds finance two sections—Fund distributed in co-operation with Red Cross and Government.

NEVER in the history of tennis has there been played a more interesting series of matches than those staged by the United States Lawn Tennis Association during the summer of 1917. Never in the history of the sport have the proceeds of any event been devoted to a more worthy cause. And it may be added that never in the history of the game have the leaders in it responded more nobly than did those who helped raise the ambulance fund.

To Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, who was then Miss Molla Bjurstedt, and to Miss Mary K. Browne is accorded most of the credit for its success. In all the 6,000 miles of travel that the schedule lasting from July to October entailed, they never failed to meet every request made of them. And to the honor of their sex be it recorded, that under the most trying circumstances they never displayed temper or "temperament"—and they were never late!

From that blistering day in July when Miss Browne stepped off a transcontinental train at Utica, N. Y., to be soundly beaten by Miss Bjurstedt, to that day many weeks later when she had to leave St. Louis to hurry home on account of her mother's illness, she was the marvel of all who saw her play. Miss Bjurstedt, being the champion, was naturally the favorite, and in the earlier part of the series, the matches went to her. Later Miss Browne pulled up but it was a nip-and-tuck contest all the time, as the following summary of their play, shows:

Utica, Miss Bjurstedt won.
Plainfield, Miss Bjurstedt won.
Westfield, Miss Bjurstedt won.
Greenwich, Miss Browne won.
Glen Ridge, Miss Browne won.
Brooklyn, the sets were divided.
Seabright, Miss Browne won.
Glen Cove, Miss Bjurstedt won.
Southampton, Miss Browne won.
Bay Ridge, Miss Browne won
Longwood, Miss Browne won.
Gedney Farms, Miss Bjurstedt won.
West Side, Miss Browne won 2; Miss Bjurstedt won 1.
Montclair, Miss Bjurstedt won.

WATCHING A MATCH.

Miss Mary K. Browne and Miss Molla Bjurstedt Whose Series of Matches Was the Tennis Feature of 1917.

Rochester, Miss Browne won.
Cleveland, Miss Browne won.
Buffalo, Miss Browne won.
Niagara Falls, Miss Browne won.
Rochester, Miss Browne won.
Scranton, Miss Browne won.
Philadelphia Cricket Club, Miss Browne won.
Germantown Cricket Club, Miss Bjurstedt won.
Cincinnati, Miss Bjurstedt won.
Detroit, Miss Bjurstedt won.
Chicago, Miss Browne won.

The public was cordial in its praise of the splendid service of these two girls and wherever they went, they were cheerfully accorded full credit for a remarkable display of grit and sportsmanship. The same is true of the men who helped make the matches a success, particular mention being due Frederick B. Alexander. Although he is the hero of many a famous international contest, it is safe to say that no tennis honors were better deserved or more modestly worn, than those won in matches for the ambulance fund.

Every such enterprise starts merely as a good idea and in this case, the thought of a series of exhibition matches occurred to Karl H. Behr, who saw in the need for ambulances overseas, an opportunity for the tennis clubs of the country to be of service. He submitted the plan to President Adee, who immediately recognized its merit, and began negotiations with the Red Cross. His careful arrangements later proved of great value for they formed the basis of negotiations with the Government when it took over the ambulance service and enabled the Association to carry out the plan successfully. Anyone who has tried to give something to the United States will appreciate the difficulies involved, although there is no point in setting forth the details here.

The first move to acquaint the clubs with the plan was to send out the following circular:

> "The United States Lawn Tennis Association proposes that the tennis players of the country give to the army of the United States, through the American Red Cross, three ambulance sections, fully equipped and manned by tennis players.
>
> "Total cost will be $100,000.
>
> "Financing—To raise this sum the Association asks every club, belonging directly or indirectly to the Association, to donate the largest possible amount; a club, donating $1,000 can give one ambulance, marked with the club's name. Two or more clubs can combine to give one car marked with the names of the contributing clubs. The Country Club of Westchester, the Field Club of Greenwich, and the West Side Tennis Club have each pledged one or more ambulances.

MRS. FRANKLIN I. MALLORY.

As Miss Molla Bjurstedt, she Shared with Miss Mary K. Browne the Honors for Devoted Service in Behalf of the Ambulance Fund.

"Many tennis players are already in service, but, everyone cannot undertake active duty. These ambulance sections offer you and your club the chance to help those who can go to France. Send contributions to George T. Adee, 38 Broad Street, New York.

"Recruiting—Details of enlistment appear on the following page.

"Exhibition Matches—As an additional means of raising money for this fund, a series of exhibition matches beginning about July 20th and continuing for six weeks will be held at clubs in the large cities throughout the country. The schedule as far as possible will conform to the dates and places of sanctioned tournaments. The following players have agreed to give up their time to these matches: W. M. Johnston and Miss Mary K. Browne of California; F. B. Alexander, Harold Throckmorton, K. H. Behr, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, R. L. Murray, N. W. Niles, and S. H. Voshell can probably take part in a few, and, in addition, possibly some of the players now at the officers' training camps, after August 12th.

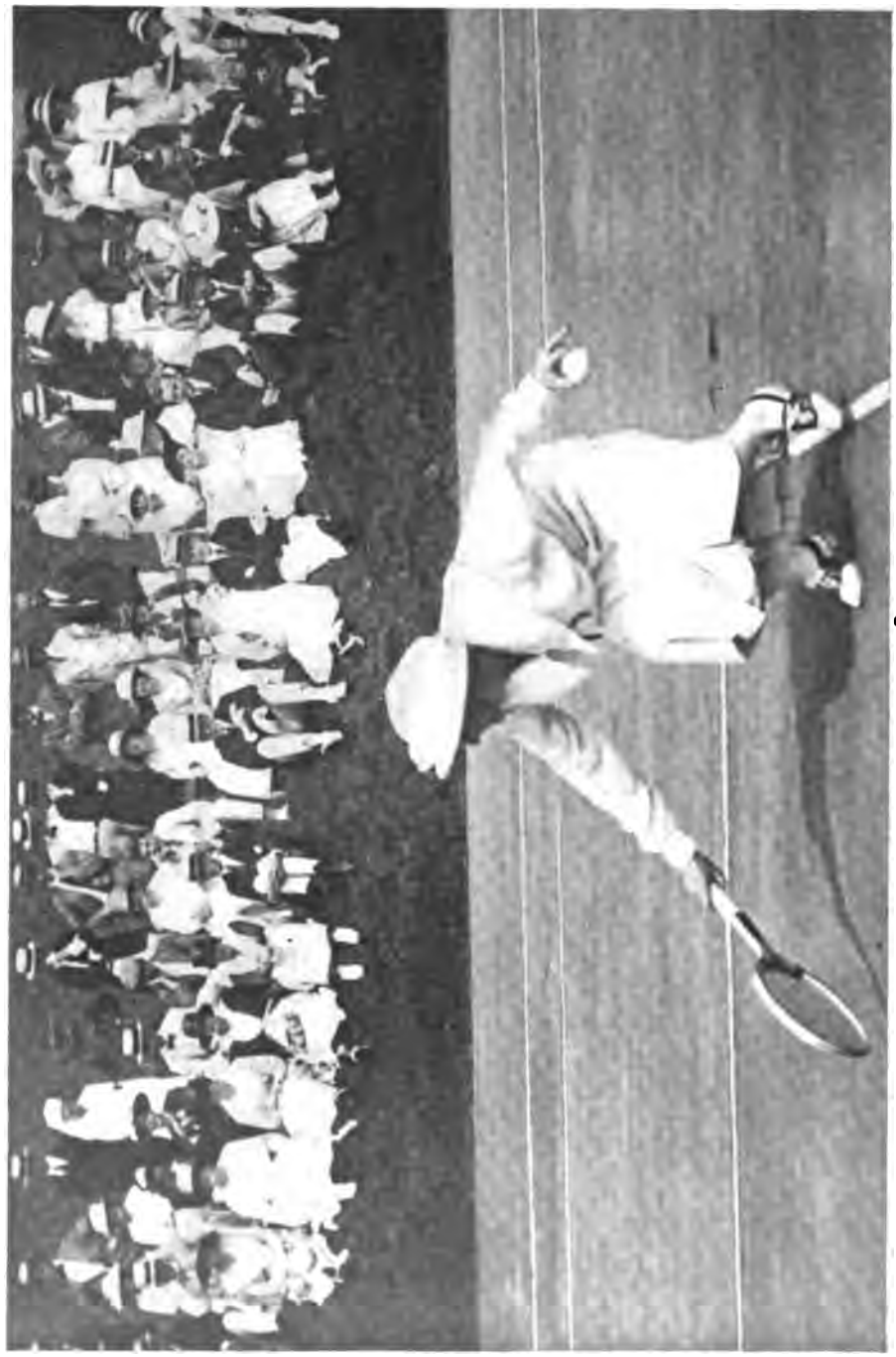
"Applications for Dates—If your club desires to hold one of the exhibitions, apply to George T. Adee, 38 Broad Street, New York, stating your preference as to date and whether or not your club will agree to guarantee $1,000 or more from gate receipts. It is imperative that you apply for a date at once as the time in which to arrange and play these exhibitions is limited.

"Conditions—The ambulance sections given by the United States Lawn Tennis Association may be changed to ambulance companies, or some similar unit, to conform to future rulings of the Government. All contributions are to be given with this understanding."

Then came the work of securing subscriptions and scheduling the exhibition matches. For the most part the club subscriptions were in large amounts, although no gift was too small for the purpose in view. From all parts of the country came money and men, the response being an illuminating proof of the widespread interest in tennis. There were 115 contributions amounting to $57,689.90, and they came from points as widely separated as Boston and Manila.

Arranging the schedule presented difficulties. More clubs wanted to put on the exhibition matches than it was possible to arrange for. However, the following schedule was compiled, and played:

July 20, 21. Utica, N. Y., Yahnundasis G. C.
July 22, Plainfield, N. J., Plainfield C. C.
July 25. Westfield, N. J., Westfield G. C.
July 29. Greenwich, Conn., Greenwich F. C.
July 30. Glen Ridge, N. J., Oxford T. C.
Aug. 1. Brooklyn, N. Y., Knickerbocker F. C.
Aug. 2, 3, 4. Seabright, N. J., Seabright L. T. & C. C.
Aug. 5. Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Nassau C. C. C.
Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Southampton, L. I., N. Y., Meadow Club.
Aug. 11, 12. Brooklyn, N. Y., Crescent A. C.
Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18. Boston, Mass., Longwood C. C.
Aug. 19. White Plains, N. Y., Gedney Farms C. C.
Aug. 20, 22, 25. Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., West Side T. C.
Aug. 26. Montclair, N. J., Montclair A. C.



MISS MARY K. BROWNE.

Famous Californian Who Participated in Many Exhibition Matches With Miss Bjurstedt, for the Ambulance Fund.

Aug. 27, 28. Rochester, N. Y., Rochester T. C.
Aug. 29, 30. Cleveland, O., East End T. C.
Sept. 1, 2. Buffalo, N. Y., Park Club.
Sept. 3. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Niagara Falls T. C.
Sept. 4. Rochester, N. Y., Rochester T. C.
Sept. 5, 6. Scranton, Pa., Scranton C. C.
Sept. 7. Philadelphia, Pa., Merion Cricket Club.
Sept. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Huntingdon Valley C. C.
Sept. 9. Philadelphia, Pa., Germantown Cricket Club.
Sept. 10. Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia Cricket Club.
Sept. 11, 12. Cincinnati, O., Cincinnati T. C.
Sept. 13, 14. Detroit, Mich., Detroit T. C.
Sept. 15, 16. Chicago, Ill., Edgewater Beach T. C.
Sept. 18, 19. St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis A. A.
Sept. 26. Louisville, Ky., Audubon C. C.
Sept. 28, 29. Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh A. A.

To complete such an array of matches required the co-operation of many players. In this particular, the Association was handicapped because most of the ranking men were in the service. However, the stars of earlier seasons came to the rescue. With their assistance, and the help of several youngsters, good exhibitions were made possible. The players to whom official certificates were awarded for their part in the undertaking are as follows:

WOMEN

Player	*Number of Matches*
Miss Molla Bjurstedt	53
Miss Mary K. Browne	49
Mrs. R. H. Williams	5
Miss Marion Vanderhoef	4
Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2nd,	3
Miss Eleanora R. Sears	2
Mrs. George W. Wightman	2
Mrs. Rawson Wood	2
Mrs. F. B. Snowden	2
Mrs. C. V. Hitchins	2
Miss Marie Wagner	2
Miss Carrie B. Neely	1
Miss Marion Zinderstein	1

MEN

Frederick B. Alexander	55
Harold A. Throckmorton	49
John R. Strachan	46
S. Howard Voshell	24
Charles S. Garland	23
Karl H. Behr	21
R. Lindley Murray	14

William M. Johnston	13
Samuel Hardy	11
Frederick C. Inman	9
Nathaniel W. Niles	9
Lyle E. Mahan	8
George M. Church	8
William T. Tilden, Jr.	8
Theodore R. Pell	7
Frederick C. Baggs	5
Elliott H. Binzen	5
Dr. William Rosenbaum	5
Wallace F. Johnson	4
Ralph H. Burdick	3
Walter T. Hayes	3
H. A. Plummer	3
Bernon S. Prentice	3
Holcombe Ward	3
George W. Wightman	3
Richard N. Williams, 2nd.	3
Watson M. Washburn	3
Irving C. Wright	3
Marshall Allen	2
Clarence J. Griffin	2
W. M. Hall	2
George Throckmorton	2
Dean Mathey	2
Henry O'Boyle	1
Leonard Beekman	1
Joseph J. Armstrong	1
C. D. Jones	1
Roland Hoerr	1
F. O. Josties	1
Theodore Drewes	1

As each gift of $1,000 was sufficient to buy and equip an ambulance, brass plates were prepared bearing the donors' names. These plates were attached to the machines as they were put into service. The clubs and individuals thus represented were as follows:

California Lawn Tennis Association.
Chicago Tennis Association.
Crescent Athletic Club.
Detroit Tennis Club.
Germantown Cricket Club.
Greenwich Field Club.
Hawaiian Tennis Association.
Huntingdon Valley Country Club.
Knickerbocker Field Club, King's County Tennis Club and Terrace Club.
Longwood Cricket Club.
Montclair Athletic Club

FOR MACHINES IN SERVICE ABROAD.

These Brass Plates, Bearing the Donors' Names, Were Attached to Forty Ambulances Given by Clubs Belonging to U. S. L. T. A.

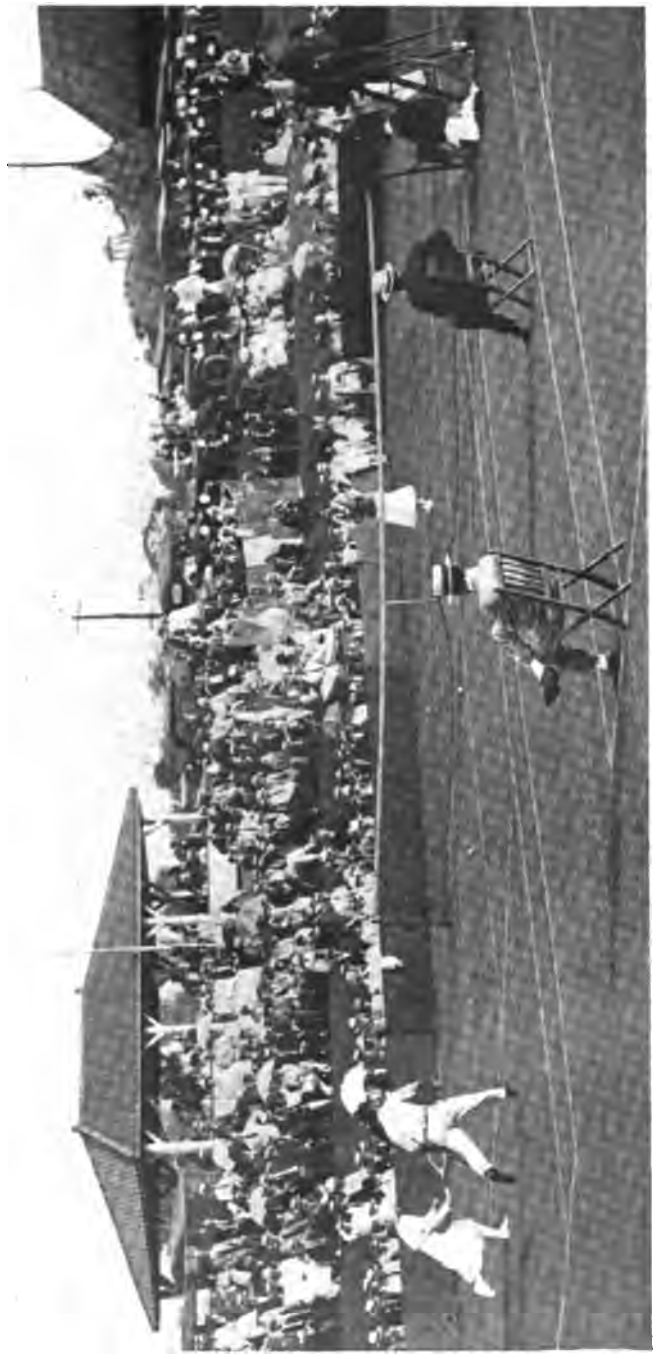
Merion Cricket Club.
Manila Tennis Club.
Nassau Country Club.
Neidlinger, In memory of Sarah Ellena,
Newport Lawn Tennis Club.
New York Tennis Club and Hamilton Grange Tennis Club.
Northwestern Lawn Tennis Association.
Ohio Lawn Tennis Association.
Pacific Northwest Tennis Association.
Park Club of Buffalo.
Pittsburgh Athletic Association.
Rochester Tennis Club.
Scranton Country Club.
Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.
Southampton, Meadow Club.
Spaulding, Albert T.
Westchester Country Club.
West Side Tennis Club.
Western Lawn Tennis Association.
Western Pennsylvania Tennis Association.
Women Players of the Metropolitan District.

In the early winter of 1918 enough money had been received so that the Association could undertake the financing of the two sections, No. 603 and Company No. 8, which were undergoing their preliminary training at Allentown. After money had been set aside to furnish the ambulances for these units there was still a balance in the fund. Under an arrangement then followed by organizations which were interested in a particular section, the Association created a section fund of $2,000 for No. 603. Later a similar fund of $1,644.44 was established for No. 8, this being 37/45 of the amount assigned to No. 603, on account of No 8's smaller personnel. These funds were administered under regulations which provided for proper procedure and were used to purchase extra food or other items not furnished by the Government. When these funds were established, the Association also spent $1,000 to buy special boots and coats for No. 603 and made a similar pro rata allotment to No. 8, their fund being $822.22.

When it developed, in negotiations with the Government, that there was a surplus of ambulances in France, the executive committee on December 7, 1917, adopted the following:

> *"Whereas*: There is a surplus now of ambulances in France and shipping conditions involve considerable delays in forwarding freight, and
>
> *"Whereas*: Military authority will be granted the commanding officer of each section recruited by the U. S. L. T. A., to place brass plates 4x6 inches bearing the names of member clubs designated by the Association on ambulances driven by these sections, upon their arrival in France, now, therefore,

RAISING MONEY FOR AMBULANCES



AT THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Exhibition, Typical of Many Held by the U. S. L. T. A., for the Benefit of the Ambulance Fund.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

> *"Be It Resolved*: That the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association instruct its officers to release to Col. E. E. Persons, commanding officer, U. S. Army Ambulance Camp, Allentown, Pa., through the New York Office of the American Red Cross $800 for each and every ambulance so designated, and that each expenditure be hereby approved, when made from the fund known as the Tennis Ambulance Fund."

In the spring of 1918 both ambulance sections were ordered abroad,—No. 603 to Italy and No. 8 to France. Col. Persons, fortunately for the National Association, was in command of the Ambulance Service in Italy. He personally attended to the completion of the arrangements for the transfer of $32,000, which had been agreed to by officers of the Association. Under the resolution of the executive committee, previously quoted, and with the approval of the Red Cross, he tendered the money to the Italian Ministry of War. His letter of transmittal follows:—

> "1. I hand you herewith my check for 203,200 lire on the Genova Branch, National City Bank of New York, which was transmitted to me by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. This Association is comprised of a large number of sections or chapters scattered throughout the United States. The Association decided to equip two sections of the United States Army Ambulance Service, and supply each section with 20 Ford ambulances, which it was estimated would cost not to exceed $800.00 each. The Association, therefore, arranged to place in my hands funds for the purchase of 40 Ford ambulances at $800.00 each, amounting to $32,000.00, which transferred into lire amounts to 203,200 lire. It was the desire of the Association that each one of these ambulances carry a small brass name plate bearing the name of the chapter of the Association which had contributed for the purchase of ambulances, and the officers of the Association furnished me with 40 of these plates suitably engraved before we left America. Just before our departure for Italy, however, it was decided that each of our sections should be equipped with 12 G. M. C. ambulances, the cost of which I think is between $3,000.00 and $4,000.00 each. The funds provided by the Tennis Sections were, therefore, not sufficient to purchase this equipment. Nevertheless, in view of the arrangement which had been previously made, I placed the 40 brass name plates of the Tennis Association on 40 G. M. C. ambulances brought over by us, and they have borne these plates during the work at the front, as desired by the contributors. In order that the money may be expended as desired by the donors, I beg to offer to you the amount mentioned above for the purchase of such number of ambulances as it will buy, suggesting that very probably it would meet the wishes of the contributors if these ambulances were used in the service of the Italian and American troops occupying Gattero and Fiume. If, however, these troops are supplied with ambulances, or if your stock of ambulances on hand is all that is required, I feel justified in assuming the responsibility of saying on behalf of the contributors that the money is available for the purchase of such other medical supplies as you may deem necessary at this time. I feel sure that the donors, though originally intending that the money be used for the pur-

chase of ambulances, would now desire that it be expended where it will do the most good in caring for the sick and wounded.

"2. I beg to take this occasion to renew assurances of appreciation of the many courtesies which have been extended to this Service by your office."

In response to this letter Lieutenant General Zupelli on January 3, 1919, wrote to Colonel Persons as follows:

"This War Department, in acknowledging receipt of the check for L.203,-200 (two-hundred and three-thousand, two-hundred) of the National City Bank of New York (branch of Genova), begs of you to be the interpreter with the United States Tennis Association of the sentiments of the heartiest and sincerest gratitude for their generous gift, which, by the noble motives that have inspired it, shows once more what a great spirit of sincere friendship and solidarity animates the generous American people towards Italy.

"In accordance with the wish expressed by the above mentioned Tennis Association, I take pleasure in assuring you that the sum will be used for purchases of or repairs to ambulances that perform their duties in the reclaimed territories, or, should it be deemed necessary, it will be employed for the purchase of those medical supplies that would respond better and more efficaciously to the hygienic-sanitary needs of the same sections of country.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you also my personal heartfelt thanks.

"With the assurance of my highest esteem and consideration."

When Colonel Persons forwarded this letter to the Association, he made the following comment: "I feel sure that the United States Lawn Tennis Association has not only provided ambulances for use in the war zone, but has rendered a service to our Government by helping to cement the friendship already existing between Italy and the United States."

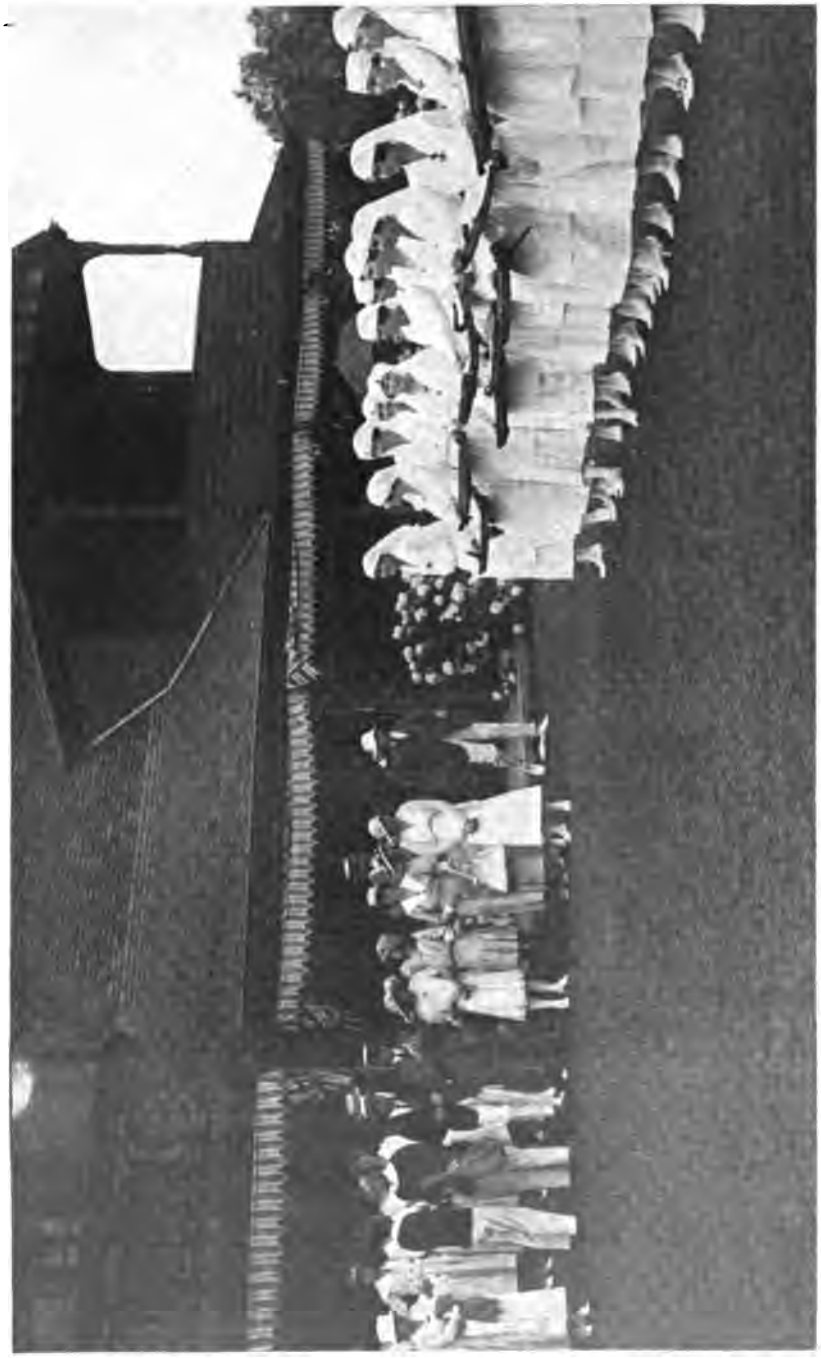
Subsequently he forwarded the following additional acknowledgment of the gift by the Adjutant General of the Royal Italian Army:

"This Command acknowledges receipt of folio 12646, dated December 21, 1918, of this Delegazione, in regard to the generous gift of the United States Tennis Association.

"This is a new and considerable contribution that is added to the many others, both material and moral, which the United States has so freely given us during the war; it is, furthermore, a new proof of the ties of sympathy which bind and unite us intimately to the great American nation.

"This Command kindly asks this Delegazione to convey to the above mentioned Association our most cordial thanks, and to tell them how thankfully we accept and how much we appreciate their generous gift."

After this payment had been made and all other charges against the fund were met, there was a balance of about $9,000 which was returned pro rata to the donors, after having been released both by the Government and the Red Cross.



ALL IN A GOOD CAUSE.

The Red Cross Girls at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club Let No Possible Contributor Escape.

The Century Audit Corporation's statement of the fund on January 31, 1919, was as follows:

RECEIPTS		
Tournaments—		
Subscriptions, Gifts, etc.		$56,049.61
Woman's Ambulance Fund—		
American Red Cross		1,640.29
Interest on Bank Deposits		1,147.82
Miscellaneous Income		9.00
Total		$58,846.72
DISBURSEMENTS		
Ambulances Forwarded Through—		
N. Y. Co. Chapter American Red Cross		$32,000.00
Y. M. C. A.		
For Equipment in France		2,500.00
Expenditures, Account Section 603—		
Evac. Co. No. 8		9,020.84
Players' Expenses—		
Traveling and Hotels		4,448.69
Office Expenses—		
Printing	$285.17	
Telegraph and Cable	214.75	
Brass Sign Co., Plates	172.75	
Traveling	94.98	
Photographs	64.00	
Postage	53.13	
Exchange on Checks	3.98	
Sundries	7.75	
		896.51
Balance—		
Being the unexpended portion of Receipts over Disbursements, on deposit at the New York Trust Co. at this date		9,980.68
Total		$58,846.72

CHAPTER VI

RECRUITING FOR AMBULANCE SECTIONS

Recruiting two ambulance sections—Changes in military regulations make the task difficult—Men come from all parts of the United States—Several make quick trip from Honolulu—Sections trained at Allentown, Pa.—Personnel of the two units as finally assigned to active service.

WHILE raising money to finance ambulance sections the Association was faced with the additional task of recruiting the personnel. For the most part the men recruited were tennis players. This however was not an essential for enlistment. The main difficulty which the Association's officers had to contend with was the uncertainty in enlistment procedure. One week there would be an announcement that recruiting officers could enlist men for the ambulance service and the next week a newly issued order would revoke the previous one.

So far as the status of the Association's sections was concerned, these varying orders, changing almost from day to day to conform to the military conditions, made no ultimate difference. The War Department was cognizant of the plan, and the Association was assured that all would come out well, as it eventually did. However, the commanding officers of the various headquarters, where some men had to be enlisted, were obligated to follow their official instructions. As a result, the recruits destined for Allentown were sidetracked to Fort Slocum, Jefferson Barracks and other posts which they described as "way stations" and "tank towns" in the fervent telegrams they sent the National Association, appealing for assistance in reaching their objective.

The plan finally adopted by the Association was to enroll suitable applicants, whose names and addresses were submitted to Col. E. E. Persons, Commander of the Mobilization Camp for the United States Army Ambulance Service at Allentown, Pa. He secured orders, through the Adjutant General, for these men instructing them to report to the local headquarters of this branch of service. There they were enlisted and forwarded to Allentown, where they received a training which lasted through the late fall and winter of 1917-1918

From the clubs and sectional associations the national body received wonderful assistance in securing the personnel for these sections. A striking illustration of the widespread interest in the project will be found in the following extract taken from the October 15, 1917, issue of "American Lawn Tennis:"

"Besides the foregoing there are five men already at Allentown whose presence is due to the activity of the National Association. They are Francis Brown, William Wells, Fred Biven, Ernest Podmore and William Noble, from Honolulu. The story of their coming reads like Paul Revere's ride, for they came through from Honolulu to New York in the same time that is required for the mail. Biven and Podmore left Honolulu August 28 on the Wilhelmina. They left San Francisco on the 9th and were in New York on the 14th, having made the trip from Honolulu in eleven days.

"Arrangements for their coming had been made by cable at a time when it was supposed that the examinations for the first section would be held September 15th. There had been delay, however, in arranging the preliminaries and when they reached New York there was no section for them to join. Lieutenant James Boyd of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, through which the National Association had been working, brought the matter to the attention of the Allentown authorities and because of their remarkable trip, the men were instructed to report at Allentown, where they were examined and enlisted. No argument in their favor was needed when it became known that some of them closed their business affairs and started for New York on three days' notice. The military authorities took the position that men who wanted to join as badly as all that certainly ought to be accommodated.

"Since that time Alfred L. Castle of Honolulu has cabled for permission to send a couple more recruits. Chicago wants to raise a section all by itself. Pittsburgh has 15 men ready to join, and other cities are interested. The response from New York City has been rather small thus far, but it is felt that as soon as men understand that there is a chance to enlist at once, there will be plenty of applications."

One by one these recruits eventually found their way to the training camp at Allentown. That camp, by the way, was a splendid example of the governmental use made of existing facilities when an army had to be raised. Under its official designation of Camp Crane, it peace-time use as a fairground would hardly have been recognized. Such, however, was its purpose and to that use it reverted after the war.

Anyone acquainted with the fairground as it was during 1917 and the years preceding, upon visiting it that year and during the war, would have found himself in strange surroundings. The entire aspect of the place was transformed within a short time. Instead of holiday crowds, sleek race horses, busy judges and fair officials, proud farmers with their prize live stock and produce, there were visible only the men and implements of warfare. Sentries walked their beats before the gates to the grounds and within those gates, men in khaki swarmed everywhere. A Y. M. C. A. hut replaced the side-show tents, bugle calls were heard instead of the barkers' shouts and only the buildings stood as a silent reminder of the fair ground's peace-time purpose.

Even they had been greatly changed. The poultry house became a recreation hall. The seats were removed from the big grand stand and re-

SCENES IN ALLENTOWN.

placed with hundreds of bunks for the soldiers to use while barracks were being erected. The lower part of the stand, under the section originally devoted to seats, became a mess hall, said to be the largest under one roof in the whole country. One of the small buildings was turned into a post exchange where the men could buy everything from sweet chocolate to shaving cream, and the former headquarters of the fairground's officials found a new use as the military administration building.

These were not the only changes for every foot of space that was under a roof, was utilized. Men were housed in cattle sheds, sheep pens, stables—anywhere they could find protection against the weather—and thus they got their first taste of the "40 men or 8 horses" that later was to become a by-word in France. A central heating station and additional barracks were put up as rapidly as possible but even under the pressure of war necessity there was delay, and for weeks at a time all the recruits who had been assigned to Camp Crane could not find shelter there.

At one time the congestion was so great that all the men could not be accommodated in camp. As a result hundreds lived in dugouts, or tents, in the country where they became accustomed to open-air living. When such an "outfit" returned from its practice, another departed for a period of training and by such shifting about, the camp was made to serve. Athletics and entertainments of various sorts helped to keep the men good-natured, despite the fact that they chafed at the delay in getting into action. Many had enlisted at the earliest possible moment in the belief that the ambulance service offered the quickest means of getting into action and, therefore, fretted at the time consumed in what they regarded as almost unnecessary preparation.

The delay caused by the training discouraged many of the recruits who had hoped to be overseas by Christmas, 1917. However, when it is considered that other men had been in the camp all the previous summer the men of these two sections did not fare so badly. The delay in starting overseas was soon forgotten because both sections had remarkable experiences when they finally arrived in the war zone.

The first section recruited by the National Association was formed as No. 603, United States Army Ambulance Service, with Lt. Richard H. Fitzgerald as commanding officer. It numbered 45 men. Among the first recruits for section No. 603 one came from Los Angeles, six from St. Louis, twelve from Chicago, while the remaining 26 came from points scattered throughout the United States.

The second was formed as No. 572 under Lt. Alfred L. Miller. Subsequently, under new orders, it was reduced to 37 men and designated as Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 8. Lt. Miller having been taken

seriously ill at Allentown, the command of the reorganized company was assigned to Lt. James B. Garvey, who continued at its head up to the discharge of the men. The personnel of these units which were known as "the tennis sections" is as follows:

SECTION 603

1st. Lieut.

*Richard H. Fitzgerald, South Pittsburgh, Tenn.

Sergeant 1st. Class.

*William W. Harlan, Roxborough, Phila., Pa.

Sergeants.

*Morris J. Erwin, St. Louis, Mo.
*Clyde H. Hunter, Chicago, Ill.

Corporal.

*Robert C. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

Cooks.

*William C. Cunningham, Quakertown, Pa.
*Edward W. Pedrick, Phila., Pa.

Mechanics.

*Sidney L. Bishop, Everett, Mass.
*George F. Harlan, Manayunk, Phila., Pa.
Eugene F. Lukens, Chicago, Ill.
*Anson M. Lyman, Brookline, Mass.
George F. Trimble, Wakefield, Rhode Island.
Lawrence A. Twomey, Bloomington, Ill.
James M. Vaughan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Privates.

Emory S. Avant, Birmingham, Ala.
*Kenneth G. Barstow, Cleveland, Ohio.
*Lawrence W. Bergstresser, Chicago, Ill.
Howard J. Burgwin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
*Albert S. Bush, Honolulu, T. H.
*Harold J. Carr, Williamson, N. Y.
Overton S. Chambers, Chicago, Ill.
Harvey M. Doremus, Paterson, N. J.
Erhard W. Frederiksen, Little Falls, N. Y.
Victor H. Friend, S. W. Roanoke, Va.
*Harold I. Fry, Oil City, Pa.
*Clarence H. Hill, Chicago, Ill.
*Lawrence L. Hunter, Phila., Pa.
Thaddeus Jarzembski, Chicago, Ill.
*James L. Karrick, Jr., Washington, D. C.
*Edward C. Kemp, East Boston, Mass.

*Leo Marks, New York City, N. Y.
*Frank J. Maxwell, Clarksburg, W. Va.
*Louis Mohn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
*Worth M. McCown, Huntsville, Ala.
*Harry A. Prizer, Merion, Pa.
*Paul Reed, Bedford, Pa.
*Wilmer I. Rehr, Jr., Oil City, Pa.
*Leonard W. Stratton, Chicago, Ill.
*Robert J. Sykes, New York City, N. Y.
*Robertson K. Taylor, Norfolk, Va.
*Chauncey S. Truax, New York, N. Y.
*Ravaud H. Truax, New York, N. Y.
*Clayton C. Warner, West Haven, Conn.
Frank O. Wilson, Sewickley, Pa.
William B. Wolfe, Pittsburgh, Pa.
*Harold Wright, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Men of the Section who were sent to France and served with the American Army in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives and in Germany with the Army of Occupation.

EVACUATION AMBULANCE CO. NO. 8

First Lieutenant.

John B. Garvey, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergeant, First Class.

James C. Woodside, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sergeants.

Whipple Jacobs, Glencoe, Ill.
Homer L. Swainey, Allston, Mass.

Cooks.

Roland S. Garrett, Blackstone-Nottaway Co., Va.
Robert M. Riley, Turlock, Calif.

Mechanics.

Austin M. Barber, Kingston, N. Y.
Frank K. Frankenfield, R. F. D. No. 1, Coopersburg, Pa.
Bernard Mulledy, Huntington, L. I.

Wagoners.

Robert W. Allison, West Medford, Mass.
Earl A. Brooks, Visalia, Calif.
Perry W. Clark, Claremont, Calif.
William W. Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paul W. Davis, East Orange, N. J.
Stephen Von Glahn Dombrousky, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.
John R. Dower, St. Louis, Mo.
George B. Felton, Kane, Pa.
Clarence A. Geldert, Fresno, Cal.
Axel R. Johnson, Galesburg, Ill.
Peter H. Lutzen, San Francisco, Cal.

James E. McGarvey, Orange, N. J.
James W. McGuirk, Shamokin, Pa.
James C. McBride, Catasauqua, Pa.
John J. McIntyre, Long Island City, N. Y.
James E. Monroe, Chicago, Ill.
Harry W. Moore, Oakland, Calif., or Apia, Samoa.
John Morris, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Franklin D. Pearce, Oak Park, Ill.
William F. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.
Edward M. Vilcek, St. Louis, Mo.
George E. Winship, Orange, N. J.
Allan K. Wylie, Chicago, Ill.

Privates, First Class.

Fred B. Cheney, Chicago, Ill.
Wallace F. Elliott, San Francisco, Cal.
Sidney E. Marks, Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Mellen, Allston, Mass.
Franklin J. Poucher, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Daniel J. O'Brien, Winthrop, Mass.

CHAPTER VII

TENNIS AMBULANCE SECTIONS ABROAD

Section 603 starts abroad in June, 1918—Lands in Italy, is divided and part is transferred to France—Active in St. Mihiel and Argonne operations—Then goes into Germany—Company No. 8 has important service in France and then enters Germany—Part of company sent to Belgium.

WHEN the Association had raised sufficient money to equip two ambulance sections and had completed the task of enrolling their personnel, control of both sections passed into the hands of the United States Government for all ambulance services previously conducted by the Red Cross had by this time been placed under the direct supervision of the War Department.

The details of the activities of these two units are fairly aglow with interesting and thrilling incidents. Men of both sections have recorded them in diary form and they are to be found in another chapter of this book. But to give the reader an idea of the splendid record achieved by these men, a brief summary of both companies will be submitted.

Section 603 which was organized in the early part of the winter of 1917, was in command of Lieutenant Richard H. Fitzgerald. On June 13, 1918, following their period of training in this country they sailed aboard the "Giuseppe Verdi," formerly an Italian steamer. They were landed at Genoa, Italy, June 27 and the men concluded they were headed for service on the Italo-Austrian front. Preparations for this assignment were practically completed when the personnel of the unit was reduced to 33 men. The larger part left Genoa, August 13, 1918, for France and the remainder was reorganized with parts of other sections into Provisional Company "A." This company took part in the last big Italian drive against the Austrians and in other important engagements along the Piave. They were returned to the United States before the others, reaching New York, April 28, 1919.

The reorganized Section 603 saw their first bit of service when they entered the St. Mihiel drive, September 12, 1918, with the Fifth Division of the United States Regulars. For six days after their entrance they carried out the casualties of that division. This work especially fitted them for their next assignment which was in the Argonne.

The section was sent into the Argonne, September 26, 1918, with the 89th Division and continued throughout the entire Argonne-Meuse operations with that division. There they rendered the service which won for them a citation in general orders, reading:

"Section 603, U. S. A. A. S., 1st. Lt. R. H. Fitzgerald, commanding, for faithful and conscientious performance of arduous duties in the evacuation of sick and wounded while attached to the 5th Corps from September 23rd to November 15th, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne operations."

They were at Lagrange au Bois Farm when the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, and left there a week later to go through Longwy, Luxemburg, Treves and Prum. They were relieved at Prum on March 17, 1919, and started for Brest. There they remained until the day of their sailing, April 19, 1919, on the "Koenig der Nederlander" for home. It was not until May 1, that the men were landed finally at Newport News and because of the duration of the voyage, the troops facetiously referred to the ship as the "Neverland." Upon landing they were immediately sent from Newport News to Camp Lee, Virginia, where 21 men were discharged. Six of the men who had originally come from Chicago were sent to Camp Grant, Illinois, for discharge and two others were sent to Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Three members of Section 603 who did not return with the unit from France were Anson Lyman, Lawrence W. Bergstresser and Edward W. Pedrick. Lyman, who was taken ill, had been left in a hospital; Bergstresser had broken his collar bone in October, 1918, and Pedrick wrenched his knee when a car had turned over in Brest.

Of the twelve ambulances with which the section started, eight lasted to the finish. The maximum mileage for one car was 11,000 miles. So heavy was the pressure under which the men worked that it was impossible to keep a record of the number of wounded men handled by them. From September 26, 1918, until the signing of the armistice the cars were in continuous operation, running 24 hours a day—the drivers working in shifts.

Each member of Section 603 is entitled to wear a star with his victory medal because of the citation won in the Argonne. They are also privileged to wear the battle clasps for the St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse campaigns, the campaign clasp for Italy and France, the decoration for the Army of Occupation in Germany and the Italian war service ribbon by special decree of the Italian Government.

The history of the other section, Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 8 is equally interesting, for they too saw real service. This company was formed as Section 572 of the U. S. Army Ambulance Service and under orders of the Adjutant General was reorganized March 19, 1918, with Lieutenant John B. Garvey in command.

The company sailed from Hoboken on the "Orizaba," July 9, 1918, and landed eight days later at Brest. The trip across was a quiet one with no interruptions from the "U" boats or any other enemy craft. They

SECTION NO. 603.

were encamped at Brest until July 23 when they were ordered to La Pallice. Several days were then spent at one of the Base Ports, No. 7, that had been taken over by the A. E. F. The journey to the Front was made slowly. They had received their motor equipment consisting of 12 G. M. C. ambulances which were issued August 3, 1918. On August 5 and 6 they were in Paris and it was during their rest there that Big Bertha, the German long-range gun, bombarded the city.

From Paris the company was ordered to join Mobile Hospital No. 2 and after a short period with them the section was nearer the Front. They were in the vicinity of St. Mihiel just before the opening of the big operations in September. Though by this time they had often been within sound of the big guns, yet thus far they had never been actively engaged in service under fire. Their first taste of this experience was with the First Army artillery units at Dieulouard. They worked at this station throughout the entire St. Mihiel drive.

Every night the company ran its ambulances from dressing stations to field hospitals, and then back to the big hospital centers at Toul and Nancy. It was during this kind of work that the men showed themselves at their best. Rough, dark and shell-torn roads held no terrors for them. Often they had no light to guide them but the stars and an occasional flare from overhead fire.

They also served in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, having been assigned to Red Cross Military Hospital No. 114 at Fleury s Aire, September 22, 1918. When the Argonne operation began, a few days later, they found plenty of work. During the first thirty days of this operation they hauled 6,500 patients. Frequently the cars worked 36 and 48 hours at a stretch.

After Armistice Day, November 11, the company had a short rest. Then, about the last of November it was ordered to join the Army of Occupation at Dun s Meuse. Through Verdun and part of Belgium they advanced into Germany, reaching Wittlich December 16, 1918, where they stayed until the end of the year.

In February they returned to France for duty with the advance S. O. S. section. This assignment lasted until March, 1919, when they were put on the priority list for return to the United States. However, before sailing new orders were received. The personnel of the "outfit" was divided and Lieutenant Garvey with 12 men were sent to Antwerp, Belgium. Duty detained this detachment in Belgium until July 20, 1919, on which date they sailed for America on the "Princess Matoika," landing at Hoboken August 1, 1919. The men were discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., August 5.

TENNIS AMBULANCE SECTIONS ABROAD

COMPANY NO. 8.

That part of Company No. 8 which did not go to Belgium with Lieutenant Garvey was ordered to Le Mans and May 14 it joined the 306th Sanitary Train of the 81st Division at Beaumont for passage home. They sailed for home on the "Manchuria" June 9, 1919, and landed at Newport News, Va., June 20. From here the men were assigned to various camps for discharge.

From the foregoing it is evident that this company, as well as Section 603, is entitled to the principal decorations for overseas service. Only the most important details of their remarkable experiences have been outlined. Later chapters, extracts from the records kept by its members, give vivid impressions of the life of Section 603, while Sergeant Whipple Jacobs and Homer Swainey of Company No. 8 give a detailed record of their company's activities.

CHAPTER VIII

SECTION 603, U. S. A. A. S.

Overseas experiences of Ambulance Section 603, as recorded by men who served in that unit.

On Board Transport.

At last!. . . At five this morning the trains bringing the Italian contingent from Allentown pulled into Jersey City, and by ferry boat we were put aboard this Italian liner at its dock beneath the great dial of the famous Colgate clock. The inscrutable face, overlooking our departure, one scans in vain for any intimation of what the future has in store for our expedition. If this Sphinx of sailing transports has any message for us, it is—judging from what one hears of Europe, and especially Italy, in wartime, and applying the pronouncement of Dante to this first step into war's inferno: Who enters here leaves soap behind. Wherefore, from all reports, the men have equipped themselves with supplies of soap sufficient, if it all be ivory, to float a ship. Such a fact would account for the general indifference to the U-boat sinkings, with which the papers have been pre-occupied for the last few days. Or perhaps it is because we are too busy stowing ourselves away to think of mere possibilities.

We are comfortably quartered—more so than could have been expected of steerage. The ship—the "Giuseppe Verdi"—is said to be one of the best and largest of the Italian Transatlantic Line, and being specially designed, presumably, for steerage transportation, comparatively little of her space is devoted to first and second class, so that the steerage is not all in the bow and stern but occupies the entire hull. Of this, Section 603 is located in about the best: below the second hatchway from the bow. The kitchens are situated, seemingly, in the bowels of the ship—judging from the hour or so it takes one in the mess line to arrive there, and from the odors. Let us hope that nothing will prevent our being able to carry our food up on deck, to eat it there.

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On Board A Week.

The weather has been almost perfect. We might still be on the Jersey City ferry boat, for any motion that we have felt. And the calm seas make it possible to have the hatchways and the portholes always open, making our steerage quarters as comfortable as one's own home. From tattoo until reveille we must be below, but the other fifteen hours of the day practically all of the contingent are on the decks, beneath beautiful June skies. Every morning the "abandon ship" call is sounded, requiring all hands to assemble at the designated life boats and rafts. This

would be a terrible inconvenience to reading and card-playing, did it not occur always at the same hour. As it is, the hour finds us within easy reach of our proper posts, and the affair is expeditiously over with, to the relief of all concerned. We must trust that the U-boats have been advised of our schedule so that, should they attack, they will not take us unawares. Other routine duties are Italian class, and setting-up exercises. Of the latter, the one that involves lying on the back and pumping the legs seems to be a favorite with the instructors. "Why aren't you treading water?" asked one, of a man who was lying blissfully quiescent upon the gently rolling deck. "I'm floating," was the bland reply.

Despite all the ivory, life-belts must be our constant companions. To be—or, better, to be found without one's belt, is a serious offense. So that every one clings to his life-belt with morbid tenacity. To see the fellows walking about with the belts slung over the shoulder, or, getting up from reading, reach for and hang them across the arm, suggests nothing so much as the constant companionship of the feminine knitting bag.

The "Giuseppe Verdi"—or "Joe Green," as the ship is now commonly called—must be pretty well camouflaged by now, by all the spaghetti which has been banged from mess-kits over the ship's side after a score of meals. "Camouflage," and not very good camouflage at that, is about all that can be said of the food. But it is good practice for the going without which must be expected before long.

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GENOVA.

When we turned out yesterday morning no land was as yet visible. Shortly, five Italian destroyers put in an abrupt appearance, and joining the two that convoyed us from Gibraltar made a remarkably pretty escort into the port of Genova. Lowering clouds obscured the many mountains which hedge about the city to the very edge of the sea, so that almost without notice we found ourselves within the great breakwater and laid alongside the pier. Some of the men who preceded us with the staff, via the "Leviathan" and France, were on the pier to yell their greetings, and to answer the immediate questions as to the country we had come to—climate, liquor, etc. A freighter was discharging United States Army Ambulance Service crates and boxes—discharging, that is, by the labor of the U. S. A. A. S. brawn and muscle, the best evidence that whatever we are to accomplish from now on will be achieved by our own efforts, enterprise and ingenuity—and made a scene that, to the credit of America, is presumably typical of many European ports today. . . . After evening mess, with all our goods and chattels on our backs—all that had been proof against hunger, that is,—we filed

off the ship and were manœuvered into line of march on the pier. For some time, crowds of people had been accumulating upon roofs and adjacent terraces. When we set off, preceded by the band, triumphantly putting the "here" in "Over There," it was to march along water-front streets where the welcoming crowds left little more than a lane for the passage of our column of fours; and when we had turned from the water-front into the succession of thoroughfares, little wider than alleys but lined with the venerable palaces for which Genova is famous, even denser throngs and continuous cheering and hand clapping, radiant faces and occasional showers of flowers, lightened our pack and exhilarated our step, despite the blistering heat. No one minded, however, ending up at length at the parade grounds of this military barracks, or casermo, where we are at present quartered, overlooking the seas. Here, in hollow square, we were addressed in excellent English by a representative of the government from Rome, by the Italian general of this district in a few words, and by the United States consul here. The two national anthems were played, and we were marched up to the top floor of the casermo, where upon the wooden army bunks the thoughtful ladies of Genova had provided blankets, and sheets!—and microscopic pillows. . . .

A canteen has been discovered, tucked away upon the ground floor below us. The burning question of the voyage, which left no thought for submarines, of whether we would be allowed liquor in Italy, the contingent as one man lost no time in putting to the test. When it was announced that we were at liberty to "drink" but would be held to strict accountability for any abuse of the privilege, some two thousand Americans made themselves at home in the two-by-four barroom. Out of full purses for the most part and with the greatest of good will for the elderly Hebes behind the bar, they proceeded to avenge the drought of the long months in the States—a tantalizing task on the beer and light wines that the place afforded. As for the Italians seated there, in the decorum of habit, discipline, and, chiefly, 10 centesimi of daily pay, those who did not remain to partake of the American prodigality were simply exuded through the doorways and windows by the press. Little as may have been learned of Italian in classes on the ship, "birra" and "vino" are now upon everybody's lips and breath. "Quanta costa?" will come only when diminishing funds create an interest in receiving change. Just now, we have no time for it. . . .

Our mess is prepared in kitchens, in the casermo courtyard—entirely of supplies that have come with us from America: canned stuff, of course, and the army meats—bully beef, pink horse, monkey meat—of which we

shall have our full, of course, before we get through, and sometimes not that, no doubt. Our white bread irresistibly fascinates the Italian soldiers, who seemingly get food almost as meager as their pay and are humbly grateful for our leavings—save the leavings of bully beef. And we grumbled at our fare on ship! . . . .

The courtyard is full of fine-looking Italian armored cars, being prepared for departure to the Front. A revolving turret carries two machine guns and a third is trained from the rear.

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IN CAMP.

In an encampment of tents, in a fold of the up-hill and down-dale seacoast to the south of Genova, we are by now pretty well established and feeling like old residents. On higher ground about us are variegated villas, amid their little parks of trees. A little street of small Italian tenements below us runs down to the shore and what we know as "fishertown." From the bells one is always hearing, there must be a number of inconspicuous churches in the vicinity—only two of which are visible from here. To the north of us lies an extensive convalescent camp of the British troops in Italy. The day we marched by it on our way from Genova, the road was lined with grinning Tommies, observing our profuse perspiration under the noon sun with the occasional sally: "It's the 'orrible beer, Sammy—It's bound to come out." A fine lot of fellows they looked, and we have already seen a good deal of them. Some of their guard posts coincide with ours. While on guard, in the daytime, one has an opportunity to hear their tales of the war in France, whence most of them came to Italy, and of the Italian front. They seemed glad that the Americans—"Sammies" they call us here—are arriving in Europe, and are almost pathetically eager to be told that the war will be over before the end of this year. How can one encourage any counting on an end before next year?

Beyond this British "Con. Camp," our own field garage where all of our cars will be assembled is already showing signs of establishment. It is alive with the men who are creating it, and with those who are already at work upon the great crates which the fleet of Pierce Arrow trucks is constantly bringing from the docks of Genova. On the docks, crews of men are disinterring the crates from the hatchways and swinging them on to the trucks. The truck department has already organized its corps of drivers, and has its organization of mechanics to keep the trucks in condition. At the field garage is a gang that is rapidly becoming as expert as professional moving men, removing crates from the trucks over

an acre of ground. Other gangs are continually uncrating. The chassis and engines and other parts fall into the tender mercies of bands of mechanics—one doing nothing but putting on the wheels, another engine parts, and so forth. The elements of the ambulance bodies go to a great shed, where body-builders build them into the finished body. This, in turn, is trucked by a special crew to the paint-shed, several hundred feet long (perhaps it seems so, because I was one of the "common labor" that built it) where it is painted, varnished, blessed with red crosses on the sides and with another (as an invitation to enemy airmen) on its top and lettered with its stamp of prospective service:—"Esercito Americano."

Meanwhile, the best mechanics are testing the assembled chassis. By scores they are lined up in the inanimate orderliness of the army along adjacent roads—as interesting, apparently, as Fifth Avenue shop-windows, to the hosts of Italian visitors. And finally, the chassis, tested and re-tested, is mated with the next in line of the bodies which are drying on the skids in the paint-shed, and after a last tightening of the connections, the completed ambulance is ready for the happy hands whose work it is to pump the tires, under a tireless Italian sun.

Along with all of this, the construction of the sheds, the putting up of the great tents, and all of the other work incident to a field garage that will assemble, and test, and otherwise handle nearly a thousand machines, are in progress. And over in camp, its work must at the same time be done: ever more and more tents are erected, company streets made, the routine requirements of camp life such as the eternal policing to be attended to daily, and always, the almost daily demand of an insatiable soil for the digging of a new latrine. Besides that, the mounting of guards both in camp and in the field garage employs a considerable number of men.

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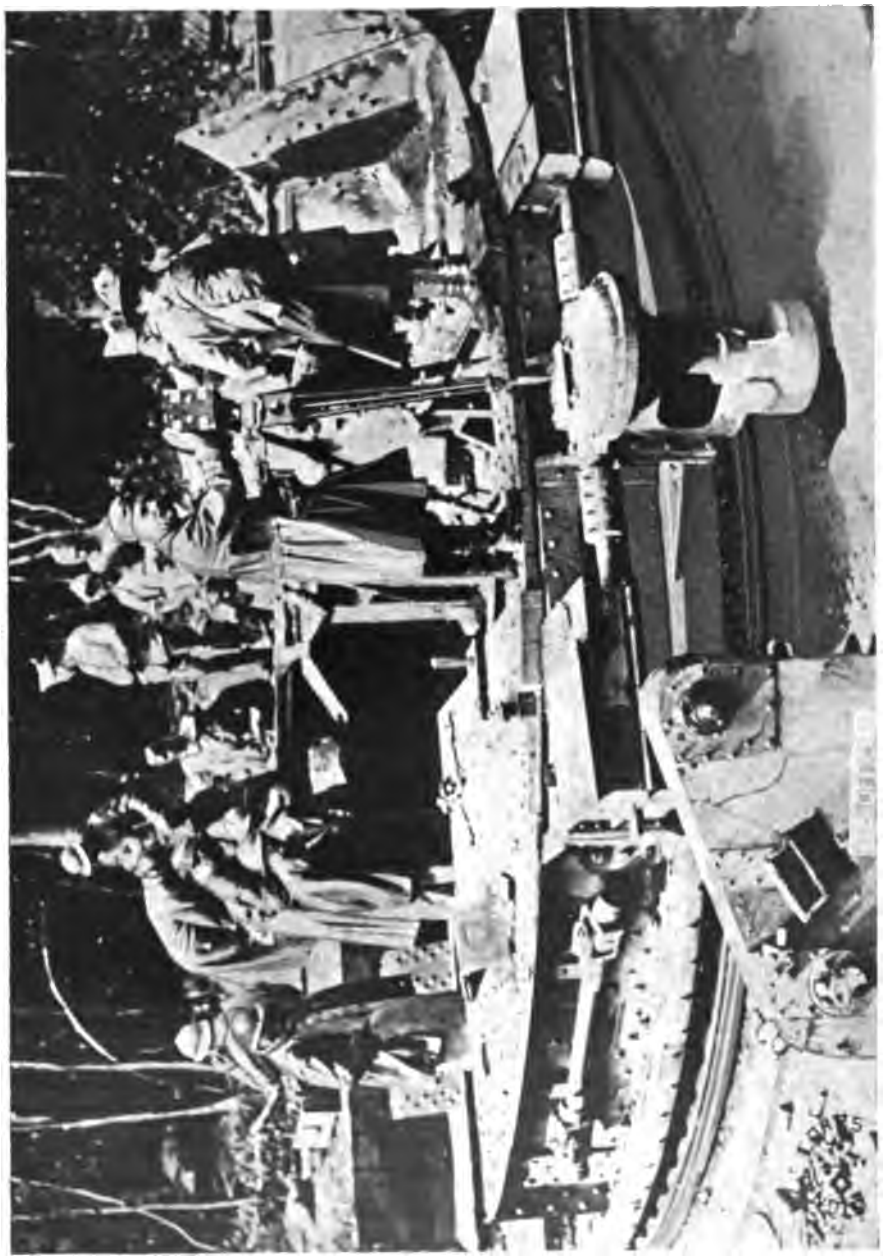
Our life is not all work, nor is the work unrelieved by distractions. Laborers—in army as in civilian life—can be trusted to relieve themselves. Theoretically, the men are not allowed to leave the camp save on pass (which comes to each man in turn about every ten days) or to go in detail squads to the field garage. Four times a day streams the flow of blue denims between the camp and work at the garage. The guards at each place prevent any great amount of straying, but he who is a guard today will probably be a laborer tomorrow and can shut his eyes. And there are always the tricks of the trade. Men on detail to the garage are supposed to be passed in and out of camp only on a squad pass in charge of a non-com; but one's squad can always be "just ahead" or "just be-



"BIG BERTHA'S" RESTING PLACE.
Platform Near Fere-en-Tardenois From Which the Germans' Long-range Gun Bombarded Paris.

hind," or one has been put on an individual detail and his pass has not come through yet. And anyway, few are the guards who will hold up a man on his "way to work" though he is leaving camp alone and his pass is in his "other shirt," or keep him out of camp and deprived of mess when returning from "a hard morning" or "hard afternoon" of work. Drivers are on permanent pass which, if they happen to wear goggles on their hats, they are almost never asked to show—so that any one who can sport a pair of goggles can come and go almost at will. Blue denims being a pass in general, and, if one does not care to change into them from O. D.'s, goggles—who is so poor, in purse or spirit, that he can not get out? Also, any baseball article is an open sesame—the implication being that one is overtaking a squad that is on its way to the British recreation field, which has been generously placed at our disposal even at the expense, sometimes, of cricket. A baseball, freely displayed while going through the gate, is not such a great nuisance at the bathing beach a little later, or in Genova.

In Genova, we have of course a good supply of M. P.'s. But as one of them remarked, what with the piling up of errands to be done for friends, an M. P. has no time left to call his own. They are supposed to walk their beats in pairs; they cannot even have the pleasure of each other's company, for, separating, it is all they can do to keep up with their commissions.

We are messing by battalions; our mess is all that could be asked—especially since the mess officers have been buying fresh vegetables from neighboring markets, and the canned stuff upon which we at first subsisted has largely given way to them and to beef from America. The Italians, in this part of Italy, at least, seem to have food enough, with the exception of meats, sugar, and milk, and prices are not high in terms of the American scale. The people are used to seeing us about now, but are none the less affable. Things on the Front (Italian) are apparently in *statu quo*. Our constant interest, of course, is as to when we will get there. Two sections of one battalion have left with their ambulances; two more are to go tomorrow. Of the Front in France we get almost no news.

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When on pass the other day, in a beautiful little town down the coast, some of us bumped into a U. S. infantryman—an Italian. He said he was visiting his home on a two day pass from Verona where his regiment, the 332nd from Camp Sherman, is located, having arrived from the States a few days ago. Verona is within 25 miles from the Front.

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Our battalion is in process of departure for the Front, Section 532 having left this morning. The delay has been due to the belated arrival of the freighter, the "Susquehanna," which sailed from New York some days before we did, loaded with supplies and accessories for the cars. Those responsible for getting the cars ready for service have been put to the task of improvising a great deal out of nothing, but have done it with characteristic American enterprise. We have formed the habit of attributing to the non-appearing freighter all of the things that we lack; the salt with which the mess is not seasoned, our bunks, our "overseas caps," our side-arms and our commissions(!). But the "Susquehanna" is in at last, and we expect to be headed for the Front in a few days. All of our details have been called off and the army does not relieve one from work until the eleventh hour.

* * * * * *

Trust the army to spring surprises. Section 603 is not to go to the Italian Front after all. After all the months since enlistment, when this morning we marched over to the field garage to receive our cars we felt almost entitled to consider ourselves on our way. BUT—a hundred feet short of the cars we were met by the Battalion officers, upon their faces the old familiar smile of disillusionment, and not knowing the reason we were marched back to camp. Since then we have been told that a requisition has come from G. H. Q. in France for some 180 cars to be sent up there to serve with the American Army. Fifteen sections, 603 among them, are to be reduced to a personnel of thirty-two men each (leaving thirteen men behind in Italy), to man them. Therefore, despite the 'long way round,' some of us at least will get to France.

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EN ROUTE.

September 1. Sunday. Section 603's train of 12 ambulances, a Dodge touring car, a Dodge truck, a Pierce-Arrow truck, and a motorcycle sidecar, is parked, for a noonday halt, on the shady side of a square in Turino. We are really on our way to France. Leaving Genova yesterday, and climbing over the sea-coast mountain range, we have come through the plateau of Piedmont, a beautiful, fertile country for the most part, with hillsides and vales given over to vineyards. The route has been circuitous—instead of following valleys as in America, meandering from hill-top to hill-top to link the tiny towns, established there for better security and outlook so many centuries ago. From a hill-top, late yesterday afternoon, we saw a white cloud bank, far ahead,—the snow-clad Alps, that tonight will be our stepping-stones from Italy, (which for us has been sunny peacefulness), into France and the War.

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We have parked for the night by the evening waters of Lac Bourget. Last night we rested along the road-side not far below the summit of the mountain pass of Mont Cenis. Mounting thence amid the fields of snow, and from above the clouds descending with the rain that fell from them into the valleys of France, we have come through the loveliest country imaginable to this lakeside beyond the famous watering place of Aix-les-Bains. The white casino and hotels and tree-lined streets are today alive with the khaki of members of the A. E. F. sent down here to enjoy, in the beautiful south of France, a brief breathing spell from the Front. And surely even the least susceptible of them must be sensible to the loveliness. If any, in all our army, were reluctant to make sacrifices for France he should be led through these countrysides as we have come. As we pass through the villages the girls throw hastily gathered flowers into our cars. Always, the children are on hand—waving, crying "Vive Les Américans," "Vive l'Amérique!" And young and old alike smile—smile, with a community of understanding that is as simple and fundamental as it is indescribable. We should be happy if the sight of American uniforms brings a ray of hope into the war-wearied and saddened life of these little towns, so remote from the regions where Americans are now arriving by the hundreds of thousands. Of the war there has been thus far almost no obvious evidence, save in such incidentals as the scarcity of milk, which is husbanded for the children and the hospitals, and in the absence of youthful men whom one might imagine to be at work off in the fields were not women alone to be seen in them—following the plow, or tending the cows and sheep, hands busy with wartime knitting. Yesterday, while paralleling a railroad we travelled beside a troop train of Italians. Later, we met a train of British, moving northward as are we, headed for the Front. But though committed irrevocably to the descent which will pitch us into it, so to speak, around the next corner, one can as little sense the battle line that has been absorbing the thought, the business, and the blood of the world, as one could back in Allentown, or Genova. Thus far it has always been "over the next hill," with hardly a hint of its reality.

* * * * * *

Yesterday, toward evening, we saw for the first time a body of German prisoners being marched back from work. Today, as I write, we are halted in the little town of Champlette, and here are American troops—the 313th Infantry from Camp Meade. They have been here for the past six weeks. A moment ago, a body of them in full marching order marched away for the morning hike—in a pelting thunderstorm.

Later in the day, on hillsides beyond, we came upon them again as they were scattered about in manœuvers.

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We are halted outside the walls of Toul—which the lieutenant has entered to get our further orders, I believe. Yesterday, we came through the walled and moated town of Langres, finding it entirely given over to Americans—no troops, but a number of army schools. Later, we came to Chaumont, the switchboard of the A. E. F. in the field—for here, in a handsome chateau, is G. H. Q. and in the streets the come and go of the American Army. As we waited in convoy column for orders, (we have come up from Italy on an order to report here), the streets became thronged with people awaiting the passage of a military funeral—the funeral of an American officer who had recently married a girl of the town. Presently, the beat of the "Dead March" heralded the cortége. From Chaumont to Toul there has been nothing but military traffic on the roads, American trucks and great lorries of the British Flying Corps. The sun shines warmly this afternoon. Yesterday and this morning, it was cloudy and rained. A farmer is ploughing a rich brown field with a yoke of horses and a yoke of cows. Still we seem as short of war as ever. But Toul cannot be far back of the Front.

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With the cars of our section convoy scattered under the foliage of roadside trees that shield us not only from possible aeroplane observation but from the noon heat of a brilliant September day, we are halted along a road within hearing of muttering guns. A constant passage of motorcycles and staff-cars indicates the proximity of the army-corps headquarters, to which the lieutenant has gone for our further orders. The rumor is that we are attached to the 1st Corps. Yesterday, without entering Toul, we came on to Nancy, an attractive looking city despite the rain in which we traversed it, continuing on our way northward. The ruins of many of its houses are an evidence of bombing.

In the darkness of falling night we overtook a long train of artillery, going up, and when we came to a halt for a bite to eat and a few hours sleep in our cars it filed by us again—the first grimness of war. One of the fellows, dreaming in his sleep that he was being run over by guns, dove from the rear of his ambulance to avoid them and awakened in the pitch-darkness to find himself under the horses' hoofs. Our gas-masks and tin-helmets have been ordered on us constantly.

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Our life is still peaceful enough, though there is no doubt about our being in the immediate rear of the Front. With at least one ridge of hills between us and it to the north of us, we are located in a deep valley, like the imprint of an elbow for the bend of the Moselle River at this point. To the southeast of us, where it semi-circles beneath lofty cliffs, are the walls, and gates, and huddled roofs and towers of the small town of Liverdun. Southward is a stretch of green meadows to the river-banks, beyond which the ground slopes gently up to wooded hills. We are billeted in one of the few houses in this valley bottom. Before our very door flows a canal. Along the canal boats are continually passing at their snail's pace, towed sometimes by horses but more often by the men and women and children of the families that inhabit them. Along the highway, on the other side of the canal from us, camions and touring cars are continually passing to and fro, and, after darkness falls, truck trains of munitions, guns, and the transporting of troops are to be heard at all hours of the night. The atmosphere of this place is as leisurely as the flow of the canal—save for the come and go on the highway.

Orders are strict against our gathering in groups that could be seen from planes—although the traffic of the army has to go on, for a great part, in plain sight of whoever flies to read. No kitchen fires or smoke, no lighting of matches or burning cigarettes, etc., are allowed after dark. In the cellar of this stone farmhouse in which I am writing, our kitchen has been fairly decently established; and in a lean-to we have found places for our blankets upon straw that smells as if it were as old as the war. But it may be the aroma of the French chicken roosts below us. As every tree in our vicinity has its ambulance, (of other organizations), or truck beneath it, for "camouflage" we have had to park our cars in an orchard on the lofty ridge above us. Two rumors—among many—are at present rife in the Section. One, that we are not to go to the Front but are to be employed at a gasolene depot. The other, that one of the Sections that came up from Italy has had its cars taken away from it and that mule-drawn ambulances replaced them. A similar fate is to be ours, it is feared. Of course, we can extract some humor from even such a prospect. Where our cars are parked we call the corral. Any deficiency in our uniforms, buttons lacking, or a rip, is laid at the door of one's mules. Fatalities will be given a "muletary" funeral, at which the others will shed "mule tears." And at last a use has been found for the lieutenant's spurs, in the role of an ambulance despatcher.

The man and woman of this farmhouse are the kindly sort one likes to meet. For the past four years they have probably never been free from

BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED.
Ambulances Were Camouflaged Against Aerial Attacks.

billeted soldiers until now it is such a matter of course that they can even make allowance for "the ways of the Americans." But they are quick to protest against the slightest injury to their property however unintentional. No doubt, were they less strict, the little that they have would have disappeared or been rendered useless long ago.

In the hill-side town of Liverdun, the narrow and miserable streets —or, rather, alleys—are littered with the billeting and mess-kitchens of the soldiers, French and Americans; and many a turn and corner is like a painting of Detaille. While waiting this morning, in the tiny square where a signal-corps outfit has its paraphernalia of mess, before a venerable little church, the doors were thrown open by a scarlet clad beadle, and out straggled the scanty congregation of folk as humble as those of Thrums. French soldiers in their faded blue, several khaki-clad Americans, and the villagers in more or less rusty black—worn for Sunday best, or for soldiers dead, one did not know; with here and there the derby and tailed coat of a more important citizen. In this village of little better than hovels, one wondered where was the house substantial enough for such apparel—or does it come from a clothes press that no hovel is so wretched as to be without? With streets or alleys hardly ten feet wide, and doing service as sewers, the odors are left to the imagination. In such a street, where a number of us went into a grog shop for fairly good beer last evening a bearded French soldier of middle age was leading a group of children through the pantomime and verses of "Sur le pont d'Avignon" with the simple vivacity that accounts for the way in which the French have weathered so much. There has been little hint of war at all—let alone an "Armageddon"—and, even here, little of the discouragement of one.

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Last night, heavy gun-fire broke in upon sleep—the first crash that we heard, ripping through its coverlet at a great rate. No doubt the shells were all traveling the other way, but this morning it is rumored that the shattering report was from an ammunition truck blowing up in the vicinity. We have been here four days. Yesterday, at gas-headquarters we received a mask inspection and a taste of tear-gas—nothing to what we had in Allentown. It is in the air that we shall not be here much longer. Every day it seems to rain with great determination.

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Shortly after midnight of September 11th the cannonading to the north became tremendously heavy, and over a wide front to east and west. The continuous flashing, like sheet lightning—the continuous

rumbling, made it an electric storm upon the horizon. By four o'clock the Section had received five days' supply of "iron rations," and were on our way up the long hill to the cars, toting the paraphernalia which seemed indispensable. On the hill-top, as we got our engines to running in the darkness of the orchard, the "electrical storm" was even more vivid than before—the thunder incessantly rolling. Before dawn our cars were en route toward the trenches, and as we topped high ground and daylight spread, details of our bombardment were visible. Sharp breaths of fire from the woods below us; and before us, everywhere buoyant sausage observation balloons we could see as they shifted from point to point.

The twelve ambulances of the Section set out together. Down several cross-roads, we saw in passing long lines of waiting ambulances, but for us, apparently, there was no order that prescribed a halt. From one cause or another our cars were becoming scattered. Though there was as yet little traffic on the roads, M. P.'s were forever re-directing us, or turning us back (or turning their back—whereupon we would promptly sneak by). Or they would let some of us through and hold up the rest. On all sides heavy woodland, primevally green from the many rains, rose and fell in hillocks and ravines. Through one of these a number of us, despatched by a chance colonel at a cross-road were soon traveling, amid a concentrated din that drowned the general uproar of the guns. All along the woods-roadway the bank was hollowed into pits for great naval guns, at intervals of a little more than a hundred feet. The blasts of their continuous firing dropped in a deluge of pandemonium upon the passing path; and the bottom of the ravine, which led to and through the trench lines now deserted, held a close succession of heavy field guns roaring even more incessantly. The northerly end of the ravine debouched into fields, which for four years have been "No Man's Land" and German territory. Here the lighter field pieces were blazing away, in recently assumed positions with little cover. Beyond these, by the road-side, Section 603 for the first time came upon the casualties of action —Marines, of the 2nd Division—and face to face with its work at last. Here the Section set its hands to the work of transporting wounded to dressing-station and field hospital which has been absorbing us night and day for the past three days. Now, there is a let-up, and we take it that the drive, for the moment at least, is over.

It is impossible to pick up with any assurance how successful our advance has been—very successful it certainly was, to judge only from the columns of prisoners that began to appear down the winding woodland roads within an hour or so of the "zero hour" of the drive, and from the distances forward we have gone in our cars, with the advance lines of infantry more or less ahead of that. The reports are that the drive was

made on a 50 mile front and that everywhere the objective was attained, and in our immediate front was exceeded. It is rumored that we are not far from Metz, and that last night flames were visible there. We can only hope that they are receiving there, and upon a proportionately larger scale, the medicine that they have been visiting upon the little town of Thiaucourt, which our advance has captured, and where the Section has been working. The ruins, in which it already lay, continued to crumble beneath the invisible blows of the German fire. At first it was only practicable to get there under cover of darkness, and over a road that, pitted with shell-holes, was totally unknown to us. The complete opaqueness of the storm-obscured sky and continuous down-pour was lightened in a measure by the constant flashing of the guns. Our return trips to the field hospitals in early daylight revealed the canopy of strung camouflage that had shielded the road when in German hands now hanging in tatters from American shell-fire. The only scars the Section received were made by machine-gun bullets through the sides of certain cars the first morning in the fields.

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Before our dressing-station, where a road running east and west crosses by bridge a road running northerly, we have had the spectacle of a vast army moving up, and being supported, and victualled, and supplied, as it moves. The roads, comparatively clear when we first came up, became almost immediately alive and dense with traffic. Everything imaginable was forward bound; while ambulances and staff-cars were going back. On every road for three days, a continuous procession of traffic moved to its destinations. On the afternoon of the first day, the valley-bottoms, in order not to complicate further the congestion of the roads, were invaded by tractors hauling the great naval guns. Each gun bore the lettering of a nickname such as "Old Dutch Cleanser." One, named the "Crusader," was being laboriously manœuvered into the valley-bottom to cries, appropriate enough, of "For Christ's sake, come on!" When one saw them sinking in the mud, the centers of their toiling crews, progress seemed hopeless—but the next day they were nowhere to be seen. Never-despairing labor and enterprise, and the tireless pull of the inadequate looking tractors, had got them into new positions, where the reverberations of their renewed blasting are shaking the bodies of our cars again, and rocking us into snatches of sleep.

In the woods around about the smoke from kitchens can be seen. One of them is feeding a column of infantry that is marching up, whose officers are permitting a detour that takes them by the stoves. The beef they are getting there is very good—I have just had some. It is amazing how

quickly the kitchens came up in the first few hours of the drive, and were to be found everywhere and ready to give of what they had to any comer. Coming along the ridge opposite and crossing over the bridge are other infantry columns going up. In another direction against a fine evening sky, is silhouetted a train of artillery. Through the sea of mud beneath the bridge toils the never-ending succession of trucks, interspersed with pack-animals and mule-drawn wagon trains—the "bete-noire" of the M. P.'s stationed at this point. When one is trying to manœuver a car in a totally unknown spot which is as black as a pocket in the darkness of a rainy night, but jammed with traffic, to be "bawled out" by the sudden bellow of an M. P. makes one see red in the place of blackness. But later on, when the scene has become visible to one's own eyes, one understands how the M. P. regularly stationed there, thoroughly familiar with the spot and seeing everything in the darkness, can get "impatient" with the seeming stupidity of others. To the M. P.'s here I am also indebted for some of the sleep I have had. They very kindly yank my feet to wake me for the gas-alarms which seem to have some basis, and let me sleep through all the others. I never wake of my own accord. Who can go to sleep despite the crashing of 10-inch guns and yet wake up for a popgun or motor-horn?

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The slackening of the casualties to be brought in from the Front has put most of our cars to evacuation work from the field-hospitals back to Toul, where are extensive evacuation hospitals, from which the subsequent transportation to the base hospitals is handled by railroad. To make the run from the recent battle front to peaceful countryside and towns is a remarkable experience. For some miles back there is nothing but the military occupation: the roads over which everything has moved and is still moving; great pits in the hill-sides from which the naval guns have been moved forward, with their ammunition tracks running back for miles; shacks that have housed men and animals, now deserted; villages with not a civilian to be seen—only the khaki of the Q. M. corps, signal corps, transport corps, motor repair shops, and the reserves. Then—one is bowling along through a peaceful countryside where cows are more frequent in the fields than are army vehicles upon the roads that pass them, as if one's ears had never heard the sound of guns. It seems as if one or the other must be a dream. . . .

The prettiest sight in the air that I have seen thus far has just interrupted these notes. For some time, three observation balloons have been strung up the valley to this point, the one farthest advanced being almost overhead. A plane—the only one to be seen in the sky for the moment—had been meandering rearward when suddenly it swooped down

AT A DRESSING STATION.

upon the rearmost of the three balloons. An instantaneous white speck appearing beside the balloon marked the leap of the observer with his parachute, as the balloon began to descend, being drawn down by the alert crew on the ground. Making no further effort after this prey, the plane came straight as an arrow for the next balloon which broke into flames beneath its swift passage, and in a second more it had raked the third balloon overhead which came down in flames and smoke as the plane continued its unswerving course until hid from our outraged sight by woods in the quarter of the enemy lines.

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The drive started Thursday. This is Sunday—a beautiful September morning after days and nights of rain—only three, but one could believe that a month had elapsed since midnight Wednesday. And with the guns only distantly muttering, battle seems very remote from this field hospital. But a few moments ago, a couple of cars that had gone for water at a cross-roads some two miles back pulled in with loads of casualties instead of water. A French artillery train, being withdrawn and halted for a moment at the cross-roads, had been badly handled by shells even as our cars drew up at the water-hole. And the peculiar pity of it—on this compartively peaceful Sunday morning—is that the train had probably started back from the Front last evening and by now had forgotten that a war is on.

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After several days in the vicinity of Toul, amid signs of a general army movement in a northwesterly direction, our Section joined the movement yesterday evening. Travelling all night, and running en route the whole gamut of an army on the march—columns of infantry, of artillery and the rest, all plodding doggedly along in the darkness kilometer after weary kilometer. We are now located on a hillside in as desolate country as I have ever seen, somewhat to the west, I believe, of Verdun. The country is naturally desolate, of drab and drearily wooded hills. In the one-street village of Souilly, some distance in our rear, we found a bustling American army center; a web of roads alive with motor traffic; American engineers at work constructing the sidings of a railroad terminal; innumerable hospital buildings, inherited from the French, with any number of our ambulances from Italy in evidence; and drawn up along the hospital's platform was an army hospital train, of cars superb in appearance as Pullmans, and a magnificent American locomotive.

Truly, the business of this American Front is most impressive, as well as the length of the line upon which it is now established, and not only holding but carrying forward. It is a *job* the Americans are over here

for, and which they are putting through like the building of a gigantic railroad in Alaska, for instance. Unlike the French or English who may be thought of as having marshalled their populations and settled down to the defense of their homes, before their very doors, so to speak, with a feeling of home behind them to which they have frequent recourse on war-business, furlough and convalescence, the Americans are "out on a job" which must be finished before they can even think of going home. At the Front, and in most of the territory immediately behind, they are in a wilderness, save for the remnants of a native population. The very shacks or larger wooden buildings, of French or American construction, which are scattered through all the depressions of this desolate territory only substantiate the suggestion of an interminable logging operation. If yesterday America and home seemed far away, today, before this dreary landscape, eternally steeped in rain, is it any wonder that home and America seem never to have been at all? And if it seems so to us who have our cars to protect us from the rain and provide us with sleeping room, what must it seem like to those in the trenches, and in the mud in the nearby woods, up ahead?

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A great drive is on—how extensive and how successful no one in this little section of it can tell. Since early Thursday morning (Sept. 26th) the cannonading, and the advance over wooded and over barren hill-tops, has been on. Working at first in the little village of Brabant, safely in the rear, our Section on the second day was ordered up to dressing-stations almost impossible to locate in the welter of unidentifiable troops unceasingly forcing an advance through a totally unknown territory of hills and valleys. Where the broad highway (which brings the staff cars up from Army Headquarters at Souilly, and the legion of supply trucks and marching men from the railheads in the rear) traverses what was No Man's Land a day or so ago, now are great craters, large as lakes. Laborious efforts to bridge them permitted at most a driblet of cars to cross and proceed on their way. Northward from Varennes, (ruins on a hillside—until this drive, within the German lines), cross-country roads brought our cars, via a confusion of valleys, abreast of the advance that had left its trenches the day before.

But in the turmoil of troops and transportation that were supporting the fighting lines a little way ahead, it was hard enough to learn what division one was in in the midst of it all. And it was impossible to ascertain the location of one's own destination from men who naturally did not even know their own. If the village of Very were one's destination, one could not be blamed for passing the few piles of stones that remained of it without recognizing a village in them. We thoughtlessly cursed the almost impassable corduroy road that led on from Very to Epinonville,

but when the shells that accounted for at least the worst of its condition began to fall again fairly thickly in its vicinity, and ours, we lost all analytical interest in the road. They even decreased our interest in the sight of lines of German troops, counter-attacking towards us down the slopes from Epinonville. Our cars were badly needed then and there—at a dressing station that was receiving almost as many casualties from the immediate vicinity as from the lines ahead, and with full cars we were soon on our rearward way.

Above our heads, six enemy planes, suddenly appearing, became the targets for all the anti-aircraft guns, rifles, and revolvers that by any stretch of the imagination could reach them, but only one was brought down, in a field nearby. All afternoon, all evening, and far into the night, we crawled against the tide of traffic coming up the narrow and shell-demolished roads. Beside us, until we at length left them behind, after taking as many as we could on fenders and running boards, we came upon a long column of men, wounded and gassed. After fall of darkness, in a traffic jam that promised to last until daybreak, a voice sang out from the roadside: "Some guns are just about to start firing right along here. So don't be surprised." But it takes more than that to spoil the effect of a battery of sixes, letting loose in the pitch blackness a few feet away. And it is only after several rounds that a rank outsider can begin to enjoy the staccato commands and sharp flashes in the darkness that seem to run from gun to gun, as a card topples over card in a series.

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Last night, driving back toward the Front, rare moonlight lit the road. For a mile or more, infantry coming up and given a few minutes' halt lay in swathes upon the road, fallen in their tracks in a sleep of exhaustion, regardless of the traffic. The dark rows of motionless figures left but the narrowest lane of dimly moonlit road through which to drive, grazing an alignment of heads on both sides. One could only trust that none of them projected from the swathes, for Gabriel would need a louder klaxon than ours to arouse them. When a few feet from our destination, a sharp crack reverberated from a little ahead of us. So peaceful had seemed our drive up in the moonlight, that it took a second crack to make us think of shells. But before a third one we were off the car and, animal like, in the questionable shelter of a road-side ruin, whose few remaining beams a good wind would have brought down upon our heads. In a second all the klaxons in the vicinity were honking a gas alarm. Fortunately for me it was false, like most of them, for when I had cast my tin hat aside, and got my gas mask out and on, I found that the mouthpiece conflicted with the pipe which I had lit at the beginning of the drive up and long forgotten.

Our car has been working between a slope of Montfaucon, and the hill-side ruins of Varennes, via the few stones that mark Very and the Pompeii-like vestiges of Cheppy. Last night, having drawn to the side of the road to deliver in passing a message at a field hospital near Very the car refused to show signs of life again. In the darkness, with no tools but fingers, it was impossible to get it going. A couple of passing cars took the load, and left their only tool which looks like a horse-dentist's forceps. So, presented with this unexpected vacation, we lit cigars from our meagre stock and settled down to watch the gun-fire that was starting in all around us. To the rear, in the valley bottom, were crashing several batteries of heavies. The opposite hill-side, from Very to Epinonville, was continually shot with flashes of American 75's. But what we were really enjoying was the prospect of much needed sleep—when, to complete our peace of mind, a major of the nearby hospital put in an appearance, somewhat troubled as to how a gas alarm could be arranged for during the night. We made the helpful suggestion that an M. P. who happened to be on station within a few feet ahead of us should be ordered to give the alarm, if necessary, by sounding the horn on our own car. With this little attention arranged for, we hastened to get to sleep before we should have to decide how many of the shells which were beginning to arrive from the German guns were passing happily over us and how many were stopping in the neighborhood. Waking during the night I looked out to see our guardian angel M. P. and to enjoy the companionship of the field hospital. Nothing was in sight. Hospital and M. P. had folded their tents and departed.

Before dawn the heavy cannonading was on again. And when we awoke we discovered that our car was cheerily berthed between two enormous piles of high explosives, a reserve for the batteries below us, and with plenty of shells falling in the vicinity. As we worked on the car from beneath it, the M. P. who had made his re-appearance, kept us advised as to the bursting shells' proximity. Crash! "That was a hundred yards away." Crash! "Hmph—all er fifty." Then—that briefest rending of the air that means a close arrival . . Silence . . "That—was—a—dud." Were we sincere in our muttered wish that a shell would remove this "Blanketty, blank, blank, car" from our unsuccessful and freezing fingers? Any motorist knows the feeling. At last, however, we got the engine running. And when we saw the smoking field kitchens which had magically materialized in adjacent woods all vindictiveness was driven from our minds. Perhaps we would be still sampling the coffee and flap-jacks they were cooking for all-comers, had not the voice of the M. P. sung out facetiously "If you fellows want a car to ride away in, you'd

AN "OLD DUTCH CLEANSER."

United States Naval Gun in Action Near Baleycourt Wood, Department of the Meuse.

better get a move on." As we cranked up, a couple of wounded came walking up the road, and asked to be taken to the nearest field hospital, a little way to the rear, in the ruins of Cheppy. When we drew near to the hospital, the M. P. on station there would not allow us to stop . . . only to slow down enough to let the two wounded jump out, because "They are shelling the —— out of this place"—an exaggeration, for a few rods out of Cheppy we were stalled at the tail of a traffic block that stretched away out of sight toward the Front, and in the half-hour we have been here only two shells have passed over us, bound for that M. P.'s vicinity judging from the sound. Overhead, in a fine blue October sky, the puffs from our anti-aircraft guns, white powder puffs of shrapnel and black bursts of high-explosives, fall short of a careening flock of German planes. One wonders what becomes of all the spent shrapnel.

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What sounded like another barrage was going heavily early this morning. With that of yesterday, our lines must be considerably beyond this height of Montfaucon, though the salient which the Germans still manage to hold to the west of us keeps their lines pretty close to Very and Epinonville. For two days this field hospital has not been receiving and we have been lying in the woods, doing nothing but sleep, eat, and give an occasional look to air activities. Yesterday, three German planes swooped down upon a battery on the other side of a little glade from us. They did considerable damage before one was brought down and the others driven away. The casualties among horses seem to have been heavy in this region. The roads are cumbered with them. One grows tired of driving over the same old carcasses. At night, traversing the places where they lie, one just about decides, "Well, they've taken that one away, anyhow," when Bump!, one is disillusioned. Several flocks of German planes have passed overhead, above the reach of the birdshot of anti-aircraft "fowling pieces"—for it looks exactly like gunning after birds.

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The other day, they started a truck back with the plane that was brought down in the woods near-by. One of the fellows passed the truck half-way back to the railroad, and saw that it was practically empty, so much of the plane having been abstracted en route for souvenirs.

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It is not often that a letter makes its way to us up here, though the service to our address with corps headquarters in the rear is good. A letter is not only all that those at home imagine it to be to us, but when received in these seemingly Patagonian woods and wastes of natural desola-

tion and war's destruction it is a miracle—and each letter a new miracle. It is like a flower blooming in a desert.

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Back at Varennes—(which is the place, by the way, where the flight of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette was arrested)—the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. have started to distribute newspapers to the passing traffic, so that we are now getting some of the news. We have seen the "peace note" of Germany and President Wilson's reply. A day or so ago, there passed overhead on the way to the German lines score upon score of our planes—in effect, an innumerable host that filled the entire middle sky like a swarm of locusts, whose droning drowned out all other sounds. We imagined that they were on their way to drop propaganda. Let us hope it was bombs. At any rate, such an array could not fail to impress, and depress, the enemy. Within half an hour they came swarming back again.

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We have been left pretty far to the rear, in the timeless routine of work that continues through night and day. Not daylight and darkness, but whether it is raining or not, makes the difference. Our car has been our "castle" since the mind of man runneth not to the contrary. It is odd how when one is transporting wounded and dying, and sometimes dead, there is no thought of the car as sleeping quarters, and yet when one is so using it, there is no thought of casualties. One use follows immediately upon the other. We sleep when we can. We have discovered that, seemingly, in army theory, ambulance drivers do not need sleep, for our cars are supposed to be and often are, in motion twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four—and certainly no excuse would be accepted from a man found driving his car in his sleep. To sleep at the dressing station or field hospital end of a run is almost impossible, because one arrives only to be sent out again. But sleep we must have, therefore we steal it by "lying up" for two or three hours in some evacuation hospital, whenever we get back to one in the night time. Yet I understand "checkers" are being stationed at all the evacuation hospitals to see that the cars start right out again. God knows, there is need for all the transportation possible. It is said that since this thing started on the 26th, over 70,000 cases have passed through one evacuation hospital alone, and how many are the dead? Wherever a dressing station or field hospital is, or has been, is to be seen (and I write in all reverence) its kitchen garden of unpainted wooden crosses.

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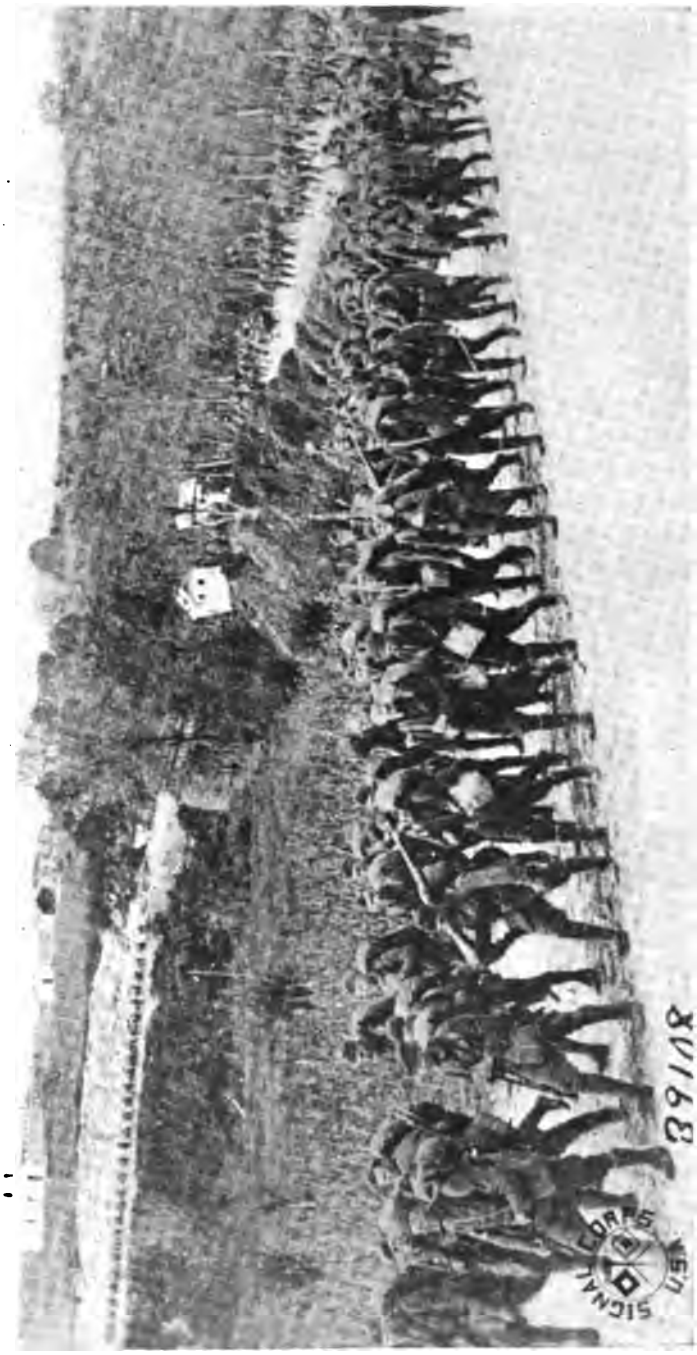
Save for the incessant booming of the guns, we are only occasionally reminded that there is such a thing as a Front of battle, murder, and sudden death. Almost every night is to be heard, at some time, the intermit-



ON THEIR WAY.

tent droning of a German plane, and the dull explosions in the vicinity that follow the letting down of its tail gate. Last night was moonlit, and in the misty light the German planes were invisible—and the faint rays of the searchlights fingered, in vain, the heavens for their all-pervading dronings. One fine day, our car was standing in the usual block of traffic at Varennes that has come to wear the hum-drum peacefulness of a market-day. The world blew up within our heads and when we came to, only wreckage remained of the truck in front of ours. And that shell, and the ones that followed it, came from an entirely impersonal point perhaps some fifteen miles away.

We have moved up, to work between a dressing station on the road to Romagne, and field hospitals that stand on a bare hill north of Charpentry, marked today only by stones, whatever its pre-war signs. The mess of the divisional ambulance company with which we are working is wonderfully good, a few spare tires have come to us, and, though we have no tools and the cars are beginning to show signs of giving away in spots, we ought to be happy.

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For reasons known only to themselves, at least not known to us, the Germans have apparently picked on this harmless hill-top of ours as a destination for shells which they might better carry back to Germany with them. As we neared it yesterday, shells were falling in the narrow valley at its base, where there is a large horse corral, and not far away a rapidly growing ammunition dump. The latter is perhaps the Germans' objective. Everybody in sight had taken to cover in the German-made dugouts that pit these hill-sides, and we came up, on our side of the valley, past faces peering out, and among wounded horses which had broken from the corral. The shells continued to fall until dark, usually in pairs, one landing in the valley below, the other on our hill-top, in and about the hospitals. Several men were wounded. One of our cars was awaiting a load in front of the dispatching tent, when a shell covered it with dirt and discouraged for the time being the intention to load it. From across the road, we saw tents being forsaken by Indian-like, blanketed figures, and when we drove over to load for a trip to the rear, we were told that all the men who were in a condition to be moved had moved themselves—to ditches and other shelter that seemed more of a protection than tents. When shells are dropping about, with no written guarantee of immunity for oneself and a ditch is within a few feet of where one is trying to concentrate on a week-old Paris Edition of the *New York Herald,* it seems snobbish not to join the fine lot of fellows to be found in it. I, for one, am no snob, and I finished reading my *New*

York Herald there. Last night, the field hospitals vacated to parts less popular with the enemy.* The ambulance company is staying on here, which includes us. We'll teach them to keep us in danger by devouring each of their good meals as if it was going to be our last.

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There was the usual afternoon shelling today. Speaking of the ambulance company's kitchen, some of their cooks refused to leave the preparation of evening mess for slightly better protection in a shallow ditch during the heaviest of yesterday's shelling. So, from the ditch we exhorted them not to leave the omelets for a minute, and to keep turning the toast, or we would give them hell when the shelling let up and we could leave the ditch for supper.

* * * * * *

They are carrying this business of shelling on into the night. Work having slackened a little, some of us turned in at eight last night, and were just dozing off when along came three pairs of high explosives—the first five landing at hand, the last singing on. Against the possibility of six more after the lapse of a quarter of an hour (which is the program they have been following) the ditch party or a fairly good representation, held another meeting without waiting for the call of the president or any other officer. No shells arriving at 8:15 or at 8:30 the meeting adjourned. At ten I was awake in time, and long enough, to count six shells sing safely overhead (I wonder who started that "sing" idea). At two-thirty I happened to stir, and was asked drowsily, "Is it shells again?"—"Hell, no." When, at the moment, three burst near enough to take the words out of my mouth—and bring my heart there. I made no undignified haste, but I found shoes and tin hat and overcoat in the dark and most of the members of the Early Risers Club in the ditch.

Our hill-top is fairly high and its nakedness of trees gives it a singularly exposed appearance. The floor of an ambulance is about three feet above the ground—just the height to be best swept by shell fragments, from the greatest possible circumference; and its body is of cardboard, protected by several coats of varnish. In the ditch, shallow though it is, the shell that hit would have to have my name on it; in the car it could easily be a shell not intended for me at all. Once one has been awakened, it seems foolish to take unnecessary chances rather than walk a few feet.

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*"During the night. . . the field hospitals of the Eighty-ninth Division which were grouped together on the same road a kilometer to the north of us, were shelled out and forced to move back. They took up a new position just across the road from us. The combined group of tentage, comprising seven field hospitals, gave a circus effect to the otherwise uninhabited ridges. The "big show" was expected from day to day.' *Wade in Sanitary*—by Richard Derby, Division Surgeon, Second Division.—p. 161

SYKES AND STRATTON OF 603.
The Two Men in the Rear at the Left, at a Red Cross Canteen.

It looks as if the big drive that has been in the air for some time now will come off shortly. We have been busy getting all casualties out of the dressing stations, and since there has been a partial lull we have been getting them out of the field hospitals to the evacuation hospitals. It is a long and bitter cold drive these late October nights. Dense fogs prevent one from seeing beyond the radiator, whereas the pitch-blackness of even rainy nights is really no bar to sight.

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The drive, starting early November 1st has been on three days. The night of October 31st we were at the Fleury hospital at 4 a. m. We started on our return to "ambulance hill-top," in order to be up for the beginning. Through darkness and dawn and early daylight we drove nearer and nearer to the heavy bombardment which had been audible as far back as Fleury (where, by the way, a Halloween Dance was just breaking up, when we pulled in with our load). It was like taking the Lincoln Highway back to war. The woods for some miles in the rear of the dressing station had been filled, prior to the first, with the batteries of heavies, and they let loose with a racket such as we had not heard since St. Mihiel. The drive has been a stupendous success. We have gone, I don't know how many kilometers and this particular spot is left very much in the rear again. Pretty bad the first day, there are now few wounded here, and few coming in. After the first day most of the wounded were Germans, and practically all of these, when questioned, stated that *this is the end,* or at least the beginning of it. We know so little here as to how things are going on the other fronts, little enough as to this one, that one doesn't dare to have an idea.

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Last night, we were caught in a traffic jam on the road, which is in a terrible condition because of the heavy rains that seem to attend every drive and shoot cars off into the ditches continually. As we waited, an extensive firing of small arms into the air broke out on all sides and many variegated flares lit the sky. No one in the jam *knew* anything of course; but it was obvious that rumors of peace, or perhaps of an armistice were rife. The driver of a car behind me said that when he left Bar-le-Duc in the afternoon, it was being rumored that a conference between German emissaries and the Allied Council was in session at 3 P. M. French officers in a tiny grey car immediately behind me, knew as little as any of us but allowed themselves some sparks of hope and relief. It is not surprising that after four years they can not make response to the possibility that a suspension of hostilities spelling peace, is at length a fact, especially since all the routine of war is going on as usual, and it may

be peace that is the dream. They seemed more alive to the possibility of being hit by a bullet from the indiscriminate firing that was going on. As one of them said: "It would be a pity to have survived four years and more of war only to be killed in the celebration of peace." Altogether, it was quite gay for a traffic jam in the middle of the night.

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Tuesday, Nov. 12. Whatever rumors started the celebrations of last Thursday night, the coming of the German emissaries to Marshal Foch (of which we learned with certainty Saturday) might well have been a sufficient occasion for them. We learned, also, that our troops have reached Sedan. Sunday, we were up before dawn to make a run back to Fleury—a beautiful run through the darkness before dawn, dawn and early daylight—and found when we reached Fleury that the terms of the Armistice had been taken back to Germany for action. On the wall of the receiving ward in the hospital was the *Herald's* account of the Kaiser's abdication! Yesterday, came rumors that the Armistice had been signed Sunday evening, hostilities to be suspended yesterday morning at eleven. Since that time we have not heard the sound of guns. But no one, in this particular spot, has heard anything official, or that purports to be official. We are far away from any sources of information. We were left behind by the advance where of course the latest orders are now generally known. But we are on one of the main arteries of the army's traffic, and yet no one going up or coming down *knows* anything. It seems odd to us to know nothing on such an occasion, when the rest of the world must know not only the fact but the details.

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November 23.—For almost two weeks we have been living since the signing of the Armistice, in a world no longer at war. We have been living in the remnants of a group of stone farm buildings—where there was a dressing station the last part of October, and at the beginning of the last drive. "The *last* drive!"—and I can write it so and not the "latest." "Living," also, is not an improper word, for we bunk in rooms which, though windowless, and on the second floor roofless, are at least a change from our cars. The division with which we were last working went the way of all good divisions—over the hills and far away—and we seemed to have been left high and dry by the tide of war upon this Ararat, with not much to do except think and talk of going home. Then, today came the order directing us to report to the Third Army, which is to be the Army of Occupation in Germany. It is fair to assume that this is to some extent a mark of distinction. Section 603 was chosen, presumably, because the powers that be are agreed that we did not fall down in our

work in the past. It is senseless to speculate as to when we will be returned to the States, and whether this new service will mean an earlier or later date. The war is over so much sooner than any one figured that no one can complain in any event. And who of us dared even dream that we would not have to go through at least this winter of war?

Several days ago some of us heard of a former German army bath house not far from here that was functioning—and had a bath. Yes!—And had our clothes off too—for the first time in—well, it is inadvisable to mention how many weeks. As for cooties—now that one isn't being continually interrupted by a world war, one can really begin to handle the situation, (handle is the right word) and feel that he is making some headway.[2] I for one intend to fight it out on this line if it takes all winter.

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The paragraph above marks the end of the extracts taken from the records in which were quoted the most significant experiences of Section 603 during the two major operations in which it was engaged. It was one of the four sections designated to go into Germany with the Third Army, and on November 24th started to report to its headquarters. The Section remained at Longwy for twenty-three weeks when it was ordered to report at Trier. From Trier it went to Prum on December 17th where it remained throughout the winter. On March 17th, 1919, it was sent back through Trier to Toul where by a strange coincidence it had been exactly six months before. On March 18th, by way of Chaumont, it went to Joinville, which place it left on April 1st under orders to proceed to Romorantin, to turn in its cars. It arrived there on April 3rd, and left there for Brest on Friday, the 4th, in box cars. From Brest the Section sailed on April 19th on board the U. S. S. "Koenig der Nederlander" which landed it safely at Newport News the first of May. From here the Section was ordered to Camp Lee for discharge.

ON TOP OF THE WORLD.

Looking Aeross the Moselle Valley from Headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, Army of Occupation.

CHAPTER IX

EVACUATION AMBULANCE COMPANY NO. 8.

Sergeant Whipple Jacobs' story of Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 8 in France, and other notes by Sergeant Homer L. Swainey.

THE formation of Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 8 was authorized by a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated March 6, 1918, and it was on March 18, 1918, it was organized at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa. First Lieut. John B. Garvey, A. A. S., was assigned to command on that date. The personnel were transferred from Section No. 572, A. A. S., one of the ambulance sections recruited and backed by the U. S. L. T. A. The Association provided a section fund which was used for special personal equipment for the men, also chocolate, cigarettes and toilet articles, and extras for the mess.

The period from March 18, 1918, to July 18, 1918, was spent in equipping the men, selecting non-commissioned officers, cooks, mechanics, etc., foot drill and other training activities, and in a thorough course of instruction in driving and repairing Ford ambulances and Packard trucks. The company quickly made a name for itself for promptness, neatness and ability, and were complimented on several occasions by the commanding officers of the battalion to which they were attached for instruction.

On July 6th the glad news of "overseas orders" was received. On the 8th the company entrained at Allentown; it reached the Hoboken docks in the early morning of the 9th. The only feature to mar the departure was the loss of "Bill" Guthrie, one of the original tennis men. "Bill" failed on the last physical examination, and had to stay behind and undergo an operation. Subsequently he went overseas with Evacuation Ambulance Co. No. 9 and did evacuating work at one of the base ports in France.

At 5:50 P. M. on the 9th of July the company sailed from New York harbor on the U. S. Transport "Orizaba." The trip over was very pleasant, but not exciting. The only unfortunates were Sgt. Woodside, Brooks, Geldert and Mellen, who had slight cases of "mal de mer."

The ship landed at Brest, France, late in the afternoon of the 18th, and the night was spent at Pontenasen Barracks, outside the city. The stop here was of interest in that it was the scene of the First Napoleon's military training. From July 19th to the 23rd the company rested up and got rid of its "sea legs."

On the morning of the 23rd the journey was continued, orders having been received to proceed to La Pallice, France. The trip was made in the famous "40 hommes or 8 chevaux" freight cars. The ride was with-

out incident and on the afternoon of the 24th the company detrained at Base Port No. 7, one of the latest ports taken over by the A. E. F.

During a week spent here nearly every man had a chance to visit La Rochelle, about three miles down the coast. Many good meals purchased in the numerous cafés and a visit to the Tower of the Four Sergeants were the most notable events. The first casualty was registered when "Sid" Marks, in a critical condition, was sent to a base hospital.

On the 31st the company left La Pallice for St. Aignan-Noyers, the Headquarters of the First Depot Division. This trip was also made in box cars. Samur and Tours were the principal cities passed through en route, but of course there was no chance to see them. At St. Aignan the war was brought a little closer as the classification camp was full of "doughboys" who had been wounded and were on their way back to join their companies. Another casualty was registered when "Bob" Allison was sent to the hospital. Strange to say, Allison and Marks were the only men sent to the hospital. When the company got into action every man stayed on the job to the bitter end.

On August 3, 1918, the motor transportation, consisting of 12 G. M. C. ambulances and one Indian motorcycle and sidecar, was issued, and on the 4th the real journey toward the Front was begun. The route led through Blois and Chartres. The trip was very interesting and comfortable, being made in the cars. The roads were in perfect condition. This condition was never encountered on subsequent rides. Versailles was reached about midnight, and, parking the cars in the Palace grounds, the men threw litters on the ground and got as much sleep as possible. At daybreak everyone was routed out, and soon were driven through Paris. We drove past the Seine River and the Eiffel Tower, now a giant wireless station, to the Place de la Concorde, then on into the suburb of St. Denis, where there was a motor repair unit.

August 5th and the morning of the 6th were spent in seeing Paris while the mechanics from the motor park overhauled the cars. During the stay here "Big Bertha" was on the job about every half hour, but none of the shells dropped near St. Denis. The guide of the convoy brought back a piece of shell that had exploded in the Place de la Concorde a few minutes before he got there. At noon on the 6th the journey was continued. Across the Marne, which was a disappointment in that it was hardly more than a creek, but where one could not help but be thrilled at the thought that at this point France had twice staved off defeat; through Meaux, where the first Battle of the Marne was fought, and where the first sign of a modern battlefield was afforded. Arriving at its destination, Chateau la Trousse, the company reported to Mobile Hospital No. 2,

but as the hospital was all packed and ready to move, no work was in sight.

After a two-day rest the company left with the hospital for Coincy, a small village between Chateau Thierry and the Vesle, which only three short weeks before had witnessed the passage of the victorious Americans during their first real battle. On this trip some of the effects of the war were seen. The roads and fields were dotted with shell holes, and there were numerous barbed wire entanglements zig-zagging across the country. Several dead animals killed by stray bullets or shells and forgotten in the rush of victory, lay unburied by the roadside.

The town of Chateau Thierry was a real ruin. Nearly every building bore some mark of the fighting. The natives were just beginning to come back and start a semblance of housekeeping. It was a most pathetic sight to see them poking among piles of brick and stone that had once been their homes, vainly looking for something as a remembrance of their former life.

At Coincy, where camp was established before night, the company pitched their tents and parked the cars in a strip of woods at the top of a hill. It was hardly a pleasant location, as the last occupants had picketed their animals in it, and along one side ran a German trench into which some of its defenders had been thrown and only partly covered up. Two days were spent in making the place habitable. Here was the first chance for souvenirs, and the Americans are famous for their souvenir hunting. It kept the boys busy deciding what to keep and what to leave. Here, also, they saw real active service, the job for which they had been training eight months. The nights were spent carrying patients back from the triage, Field Hospital Section, 77th Division, above Fère en Tardenois, to Coincy, and the days from Coincy to the railhead at Chateau Thierry.

Sgt. Woodside had an exciting time looking for the field hospital one night. He got lost, and before he realized it he was nearly in Fismes, where a big battle for the possession of the town was in progress. Pitch dark and on unknown roads he had a bad hour and a half. Most of this time he had to wear his respirator as a protection against the mustard gas the Germans were pouring onto our men. He finally found the right road and wasted no time in getting back to a safer place.

On August 20th orders were received to go to Toul, and following the route through Montmirail, St. Dizier, Chalons, and Condrecourt, the men had another opportunity to see the country. The first station in the Toul Sector was at Sorcy, almost directly south of the tip of the St. Mihiel salient, where they stayed from August 22nd to September 2nd.

"YANKS" IN THE ARGONNE.

316th Infantry of the 79th Division, Taken September 26, 1918. Tennis Ambulance Sections Were Active Here.

Although very close to the front line, it was uneventful as the fighting had not yet started here. A pleasant occurrence at this place was the return of Allison. He came back through "military channels," and had spent two weeks looking for the company. His account of his adventures in Paris and other points made every one feel it wasn't so bad to be sick after all. Marks, the other wanderer, came back a week later, making the family complete.

The company was next ordered to Dieulouard with the First Army artillery units. Dieulouard, just south of Pont-à-Mousson on the Toul-Metz road, while never in German hands, had been in the danger zone and under shell fire during the entire war. At that, most of the inhabitants had remained, and the stores did a flourishing business in what few edibles they had.

The company stayed here during the St. Mihiel drive, and did some splendid work. All the driving was at night, the cars working from dressing station to field hospital and then back to the big hospital centers at Toul and Nancy. The big guns were all around the hospitals, and the observation balloons only a short distance ahead. Many air battles were seen, and the anti-aircraft guns were at it all the time. An American balloon was attacked one afternoon; the plane dived and missed; the Americans jumped out of the basket, and with the aid of their parachutes, landed safely; the plane looped the loop, dived again, and then returned to its lines in safety, while the balloon burst into flames.

Every night there was a gas alarm, and sometimes as many as three. It was not a very pleasant place to sleep, and to make things worse, after the offensive was over and the positions were being consolidated, the Germans started to shell the town. The first morning it started all the men rushed out of the billets. They stood in the open listening to the shells whistle overhead, and entirely forgot that it was a very dangerous place. Only seven shells came over and then it quieted down again. The same night, however, the shelling started again. The first shell wounded four men down on the main street, and an ambulance was sent out to take them to the field hospital about a quarter of a mile up the road. For an hour the shells struck some place nearby every four minutes, but no more casualties were reported. After a rest of an hour it started again. The first shell struck a billet about one hundred yards from where the cars were parked, killing one man and wounding four more, one of whom died the next day. Sgt. Jacobs, Barber and Monroe, who were on duty took a car down at once. All the men who had been in the billet were nervous and badly shaken up, so the three took charge. Just as the pa-

tients were ready to be brought out of the dugout, where a medical officer was giving them first aid, a shell struck within five feet of the front of the ambulance. Sgt. Jacobs was standing by the wheel, and Monroe was right behind him, and yet neither was hurt. It seemed almost a miracle. As Monroe said afterwards, "I guess they had our names all right, but they were spelled wrong."

The radiator, fenders and headlights were literally torn to pieces, the top and sides bore marks of the explosion, and only one tire remained without a puncture. After they recovered from the shock, Monroe hurried back and brought down another machine in which to take the patients to the hospital. Coming back a shell whistled over, but it was only a "dud." That ended the excitement for the night.

The next two nights the town was shelled again. Several shells fell within a short distance of the billets, pieces of one flying into one of the rooms, but no more damage was recorded.

The next station of the company was at Fleury s Aire, with Red Cross Military Hospital No. 114, where it arrived on September 22nd. On September 26th when the big Argonne-Meuse offensive started it immediately went to work. During the first thirty days of this offensive over 6,500 patients were hauled. To do this meant plenty of night work and long hours. Several times, all the cars worked thirty-six and forty-eight hours at a stretch. Although stationed at Fleury a number of trips were made to Claremon, Varennes, Buzancy and Verdun, and to a field hospital in the Argonne. On one such trip Geldert came to a place in the road the Germans had mined and blown up. The hole was so big that traffic was held up. A detail of negroes from a labor battalion was carrying all the light cars across, but the heavy ones, which included the G. M. C., had to wait until the engineers built a road around it. "Duke" Moore, who had the knack of making a wornout motorcycle run without either new parts or tools, outdid himself in what he termed his garage "pour motorcyclettes, Indian, blessés et malades" in order to make his semi-weekly trip for the mail.

Several times when there was a lull in activities the "jazz" band played for the patients at the hospital. Even though it deprived them of much needed rest they were fully repaid by the pleasure it gave the lads who were badly wounded and lonesome. Late in October when the battle front had left Fleury far in the rear the company put on a minstrel show. Lieut. Harry F. Humphries of the American Red Cross was responsible for getting the show up and "putting it over." An audience composed of nurses, officers and enlisted men greeted every act with enthusiasm. The acts consisted of jokes by the end men, Lt. Humphries and McBride, several choruses, and special acts by Sgt. Woodside, Sgt.

Swainey, Lutzen, McGarvey and McGuirk. The show was a great hit and all wished that Humphries would stay with the company and help put on more events of the kind. There was even some talk of being detailed to the Red Cross to tour the A. E. F. hospitals for the purpose of entertaining the patients.

Then on November 11th came the big day, "der tag" that all had been working for. It is useless to try to describe such a day. Suffice to say that "Armistice Day" was properly and loudly celebrated. One incident worthy of mention was the picture of a German prisoner of war and his French guard locked in each other's arms, all enmity forgotten in their joy.

On the 21st the company was ordered to join the Army of Occupation reporting to the 7th Army Corps at Dun s Meuse. The journey led through Verdun and up the Meuse Highway. This was a wonderful opportunity to see what our Army had done to the Germans, during the last big offensive. The sight was astonishing and appalling. The fields looked as if they had had the smallpox, they were so pitted with shell holes. All the buildings along the route were a mass of ruins. A sharp contrast noted in Verdun was a glimpse of a lace curtain peeping out from a window in a ruined house.

At Virton, Belgium, which was the next stop, all were impressed with the hospitality of the people. Poor Belgians! They were so glad to be rid of the Germans that nothing was too good for the American soldiers, and their scanty food stores were placed at the Americans' disposal. The representatives of the United States who had fed them during the war, and now had liberated them from four years of slavery, were given a wonderful reception.

After a few days here we left for Longwy, on November 27th, one of the big coal and iron centers of France, which was liberated by the Armistice. For two weeks we evacuated American, French and German patients to the hospitals at Verdun. When this was finished we proceeded on, spending a few days in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and then on to Wittlich, Germany, about ninety kilometers from Coblentz. This was the company's station from December 16th until the end of the year.

A big celebration took place on Christmas. Of course every man was thinking of home about then, but a good time took their minds off that for the moment and all enjoyed it. First everyone was put into good humor by a clever hoax perpetrated on Sgt. Jacobs. While the Christmas dinner was browning in the oven Sgt. Woodside ordered the company to "fall in," explaining that the colonel had ordered them to appear at the

THE ARMY'S "TRAFFIC COP."

A Military Policeman Busy at a Cross-roads on a Misty Morning, Keeping Traffic Moving.

hospital. Everyone was "wise" but Jacobs, and fell in, grumbling as usual. Jacobs busied himself getting the men into line and seeing that they looked neat. All assembled, they were given a couple of "squads east and squads west," "to put up a good appearance before the colonel." Sgt. Woodside announced that he would need a special detail at the hospital, and some previously designated men volunteered, and were put at the left of the company.

Here Woodside gravely announced that Sgt. Jacobs and Wagoner Monroe had been awarded the D. S. C. for bravery under fire at Dieulouard. Jacobs fell hard! When ordered "front and center," he did it in correct military style, trying vainly to appear at ease. Monroe stepped up beside him. Sgt. Woodside: "Detail forward march." "Column right, march." And the detail marched past the company blowing on toy horns and beating toy drums. Jacobs finally "caught on," and blushed profusely. After the band had returned to their place, the bugle sounded "taps," Sgt. Woodside embraced Jacobs and Monroe in turn, in the most approved French style, and pinned on a miniature iron cross bearing a portrait of the kaiser. This was followed by a good dinner which consisted of roast young pig, steak, mashed potatoes with gravy, buttered beets, cake and cookies, candy and nuts, coffee, cigarettes and cigars. Everyone ate until lack of space forced them to stop.

And now the year 1918 is ended. The men who came over are all present and well. All the ambulances are running although they have been driven over 15,000 miles under the most trying conditions, (for this much credit is due the mechanics), and in three weeks the first war service chevron, signifying six months' foreign service will be awarded.

January was spent in Wittlich and Brucha "dorf" about ten kilometers from the former town. On February first, having been relieved from duty with the Third Army, the company left for Rimaucourt, France, for duty with the advance section S. O. S. The trip was made during the only cold spell of the winter but frequent stops were made which enabled every one to keep comfortably warm. The route followed was substantially the same as going up.

At Rimaucourt, where there was a base hospital center, we were assigned to very comfortable quarters. It was generally understood that in a very short time the cars would be allotted to other units and the company would get its orders home. That suited everyone.

The jazz band added to their laurels by playing at the Red Cross entertainments and for several dances.

A number of trips about the country were made. Chaumont, the home of G. H. Q., Langres, Dijon, Toul, and Nancy were among the most important towns visited.

Late in March orders were received putting the company on the priority list for return to the United States, and with instructions regarding disposal of the property. Great excitement prevailed. Everybody was happy!

What was necessary to get ready was quickly taken care of and a wire sent to S. O. S. Headquarters at Tours, advising them that the company had complied with the exacting regulations and was ready to receive movement orders to a port.

Next morning a telegram arrived ordering all personnel and transportation to Antwerp, Belgium. What a mix-up! No one believed it but thought someone was playing a joke. Finally, however, after much telephoning the news was confirmed, but with the orders slightly changed; only twelve men and Lieut. Garvey were to go to Antwerp and the balance would go home. The company was broken up! There were a disconsolate lot of men in barracks that night.

The "Antwerp detachment" had to go to Romorantin for new cars where it was able to get back three of the old cars in which to make the trip. The trip through central France following the route through Chaumont, Langres, Chatillon, Seine, Tonnerre, Auxerre and Gien was a revelation. After eight months in the northern part of the country the fine roads and well kept villages were a delight to everyone.

The round trip to Rimaucourt, where a stop was made to overhaul the new cars, required four days. On the morning of April 11th the real trip to Antwerp began. Rheims, where we spent the first night, made one's heart ache. The devastation was colossal. Every building showed marks of the terrific struggle that was waged there for more than four years. Even the hotel where the "Dirty Dozen," to use their adopted nickname, stopped, was only then undergoing repairs. And it was the best the town afforded. The streets were piled high with debris, leaving just room for one-way traffic.

The Cathedral, always an historic spot, was doubly so in its glory as a martyr in a just cause and as an example of Germany's horrible Kultur. In spite of all this noble building had gone through, it still maintained its glory. Due to the heroic efforts of the townspeople, many of its precious bits of architecture, windows and statues were saved. Through the generous contributions from outside sources, it is hoped the entire structure will be restored to its former grandeur.

Loos, St. Quentin, and Cambrai were in much the same condition as Rheims. The wonderful spirit of France seemed personified in the tiny garden patches, being cultivated between trenches and piles of salvaged war material in this terribly devastated country.

The three months spent in Antwerp quickly passed in spite of the increasing longing for home. Most of the "Dozen" got to Rotterdam, Holland, where they visited The Hague and other points of interest. All saw Brussels, the capital of our small, but heroic Ally. Several trips were also made to Liége, Molines, Louvain and Ghent.

On July 20th, the detachment sailed from Antwerp on the U. S. transport, "Princess Matoika." On August 1st it landed at Hoboken, and on August 5th the last chapter of the detachment's wonderful experience was written at Camp Dix, N. J.

After the Split.

As it was recorded much earlier, the company was split up during the latter part of April. Twelve men and Lieutenant Garvey were sent to Antwerp to report for duty in the S. O. S. of the Third Army, this being the second turn with the Army of Occupation. Here it was again split, some going to Rotterdam, others to Brussels, and the balance remaining in Antwerp. The nature of that detachment's work has never been learned by the writer. (Editorial note: This is written by Sgt. Swainey. The activities of the Antwerp detachment to which he refers, were described by Sgt. Jacobs in the foregoing paragraphs.) These twelve men and Lieutenant Garvey landed in the United States August 1st.

While at Rimaucourt, where the split was made, "Steve" Dombrousky was sent home with a broken arm and "Dad" Cheney worked a good line and got home some way through military channels. These men left while the outfit was still intact. Thus only 23 men were left and these fellows immediately labelled themselves, "The Dirty 23."

Those of us who did not go with the detachment, were attached to the Motor Transport Corps for duty under the wing of a commissioned officer while waiting for orders which would set all hearts rejoicing; but this move started the boys to thinking that they were stuck for good. Our gloomy feelings, however, were not justified as we all found out in about two weeks' time.

While with the M. T. C. the fellows worked around the garage, helping out as much as possible. If I do say it myself, they turned out some good work and held up their end of the game. They were complimented by the commanding officer in charge of their division for their application and good work.

The duties here covered about a two-week period and on May 2nd, the "glad tidings" were turned loose from the commanding general's office, Advance Section, S. O. S. We were ordered to Le Mans to report to the commanding officer of United States troops at that point, for return to the United States.

The Armistice celebration was a big thing, but it was small in comparison with the noise raised by the crowd when "The Orders" were received. It was "too good to be true" so some of 'em said; never had we kicked up such a rumpus, but who could blame us? Getting home was the one and only thought in our minds after we were split and the Antwerp crowd had gone on their way.

We started on May 3rd and landed in Le Mans about midnight on the 4th. A guide took us out to what is known as the "Classification Camp." This is where all casuals who went through Le Mans were sent to await further orders. The next morning we were turned out bright and early to go over to headquarters for the purpose of establishing our status. After talking with the officer in charge we were told that we would be held together as a unit.

We waited ten days at Le Mans for orders, during which time we had it pretty soft. Being rated as an organization kept us out of detail work, which is quite desirable in the army. All we did was loaf and sleep. Every night all received passes and went to town; passes were available after retreat until 9:30 P. M. We spent a lot of our "shekels" for real food which was obtainable at the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. cafeterias. This certainly was the greatest thing we had hit up to that time. The supply of ice cream and French pastry at one store received an awful setback during those ten days.

It was here that "Doc" Wylie attracted a lot of attention by his tennis playing and after showing his worth, was transferred into a "welfare battalion" so that he might be placed on the representative team from that section that was going to the tournament in Paris. Ed. Vilcek also connected up in the doubles and went along with "Doc." "Doc's" showing in Paris justified his being taken along as he had the satisfaction of beating the best man on the team that won the tournament.

Our stay in Le Mans was longer than we expected for we hoped to remain there only a couple of days. Finally, on May 14th, we received orders to join the 306th Sanitary Train of the 81st Division at Beaumont for return to the U. S. A. "Doc" and "Ed" were left behind and it surely was a sorry crowd to lose two members of "The Dirty 23," but what was, had to be.

We were the first casuals (for now we were really casuals) to join the division and for a week and a half we stayed in the casual detachment. About this time the powers that held forth at headquarters decided to break up the casual detachment and send the members to the different organizations in the train. After this last move we remained in Beaumont for two weeks.

The day before we left Beaumont we had a great surprise, "Doc" and "Ed" had finished up in Paris and were sent back to the train for return to the States. Word was received to move to Saint Nazaire on June 5th and on the 6th we left Beaumont for the coast. After a 12-hour ride in an A. E. F. special with 50 men to a car we reached our destination early on the 7th. There were a number of final inspections here and checking of paper work which consumed three days. On the 9th "Homeward Bound" was a reality and we sailed on the good old tub, the U. S. S. "Manchuria."

The most noteworthy thing on our return trip was the speed (?) we made. It required 11 days before we saw the shores of Virginia, for since the 81st was a Southern division we landed at Newport News, this being accomplished on the 20th. Conditions were much better coming back. Even the food had it on the trip over, a hundred different ways. There were three bands and a "jazz" orchestra on board, so music filled the air most of the time.

After landing it took only a short time to put us through the "delouser" and go through some more inspection, following which we were assigned to different camps for discharge. This assigning men to camps was the final disposal of the outfit and ended its status as an organization in the United States Army.

SIDE LIGHTS ON COMPANY EIGHT

Sgt. Woodside, and Wagoners Brooks, Geldert and Mellen well remember the trip over. "Woody" would not come right out and say that he was sick, so when one of the fellows found him making his way below "Woody" told him that he was tired. Geldert and Brooks don't even know what the ocean looks like out of sight of land.

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Mellen threw a piece of paper overboard which was against orders, and was promptly caught by some "Loot." No subs caught us so "Jack" was vindicated.

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Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 5 got us all in trouble at La Pallice. The Colonel wanted some work done and it was piled on the three ambulance companies. "Five" didn't work just as hard as the Colonel thought they should, so we all took the German prisoners' place as stevedores on Sunday.

* * * * * *

We received our cars at St. Aignan, and as soon as possible started for Paris. This was a great trip and very eventful for Felton. He ran over a French soldier as we were coming into Versailles. George was

afraid of hitting a spectral sand-pile that was mentioned in the official report of the accident. "Jimmie" Monroe, a witness of the accident, was unable to swear that he saw the sand-pile. "Jimmie" is a minister's son.

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"Duke" Moore is a qualified expert on sleeping in a bath tub. At Versailles he was so dead tired that he went to sleep in the side car of his motorcycle and did not come to until the next morning. It rained during the night.

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The Paris taxi-drivers had the fright of their lives when "Eight" drove through Paris that morning. Orders were: "Don't get lost," so a couple of taxis were bumped out of the road when they tried to break into our train.

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Scene: Paris.

Characters: "Woody" and woman barber.

Time: Early August morning, 1918.

Action: "Woody" needed a shave, no doubt about it. He found a likely looking place and entered. A woman barber was chief cook and bottle washer of the joint. After many mysterious moves, "Woody" enlightened the fair (?) dame as to his wants. The barber started out by sharpening razor on a board. After several tries, "Woody" was convinced that he was not in an American barber shop. He got disgusted and in his misery he left the shop with one side hacked off, and the other untouched. Some shave and some sight.

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Chateau la Trousse, our first assignment in the advance zone, none of the boys will ever forget. "They went wild, simply wild" over us every night. The "Loot" sure drew the prize package—"Cooties."

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Coincy, our next stop was made a couple of days later. Here we drew a fine place for our camp. It was an old picket line. The most impressive things here were dead Germans, flies and bees. The bees made quite an impression on some of the boys.

Two characters were developed here, O'Brien and McBride, "The Salvage Twins." They always could be found around a salvage pile looking for junk. Their car resembled Santa Claus' sleigh on Christmas eve.

This place marked our introduction to real work. Six cars went out one night for parts unknown as a result, six cars got lost with patients. However, all came back safe, but they were not sure whether they were going toward the German lines or not.

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"Dad" Cheney won the hand-painted onion at Coincy as he was sure he saw a gas cloud coming across the field, which in reality was the smoke from a couple of signals dropped by an airplane.

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I'll say the chocolate and cigarettes we brought over with us, bought out of the fund, tasted good here.

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There was much souvenir-hunting, as this was our first trip into the battle field end of the country. As a result, the cars were full of junk when we started to move.

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The M. P.'s in Toul sure had a good one put over on them. No one could enter the city without a pass, and as these were few and far between the boys worked their "Honor Pass" from Allentown. This pass entitled the bearer to come and go from camp as he would between 6:30 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. and read, "Pass through the gates at all times between these hours." They worked fine on getting through the gates of Toul.

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All was peaceful and calm in the dugout save for intermittent snoring. Suddenly cries rent the stillness of the night and the "Loot," sleeping at the foot of Jimmie Monroe's litter, heard, "Alright 'Loot,' bring up the infantry." As a result "Loot" was almost scared to death. The whole crowd awoke and there was much laughter. Jimmie has the habit of talking in his sleep. Evidently he thought he was the Commanding General of some division.

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"Jimmie" knew a girl in Summit Lawn near Allentown and his masterpiece was rendered one night when he woke the whole outfit with the questions "Does any one in here speak English? Does any one know the way to Summit Lawn?"

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"Barney" Mulledy, our big Swede mechanic, sure has all the medals for eating. "Barney" was enjoying a plate of beans in Thiaucourt on the Saint Mihiel front one day when Fritz became very active. Finally Fritz got really warmed up and "Barney" had to drop his plate of beans and make tracks for a dugout. He was very much put out because he had to leave those lovely army beans.

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"Micky" McGarvey burned his fingers on a piece of shrapnel that just tinkled off his tin hat. "Micky" was enjoying a cigarette when this happened, but after it happened the cigarette did not taste as nice as he thought it was going to.

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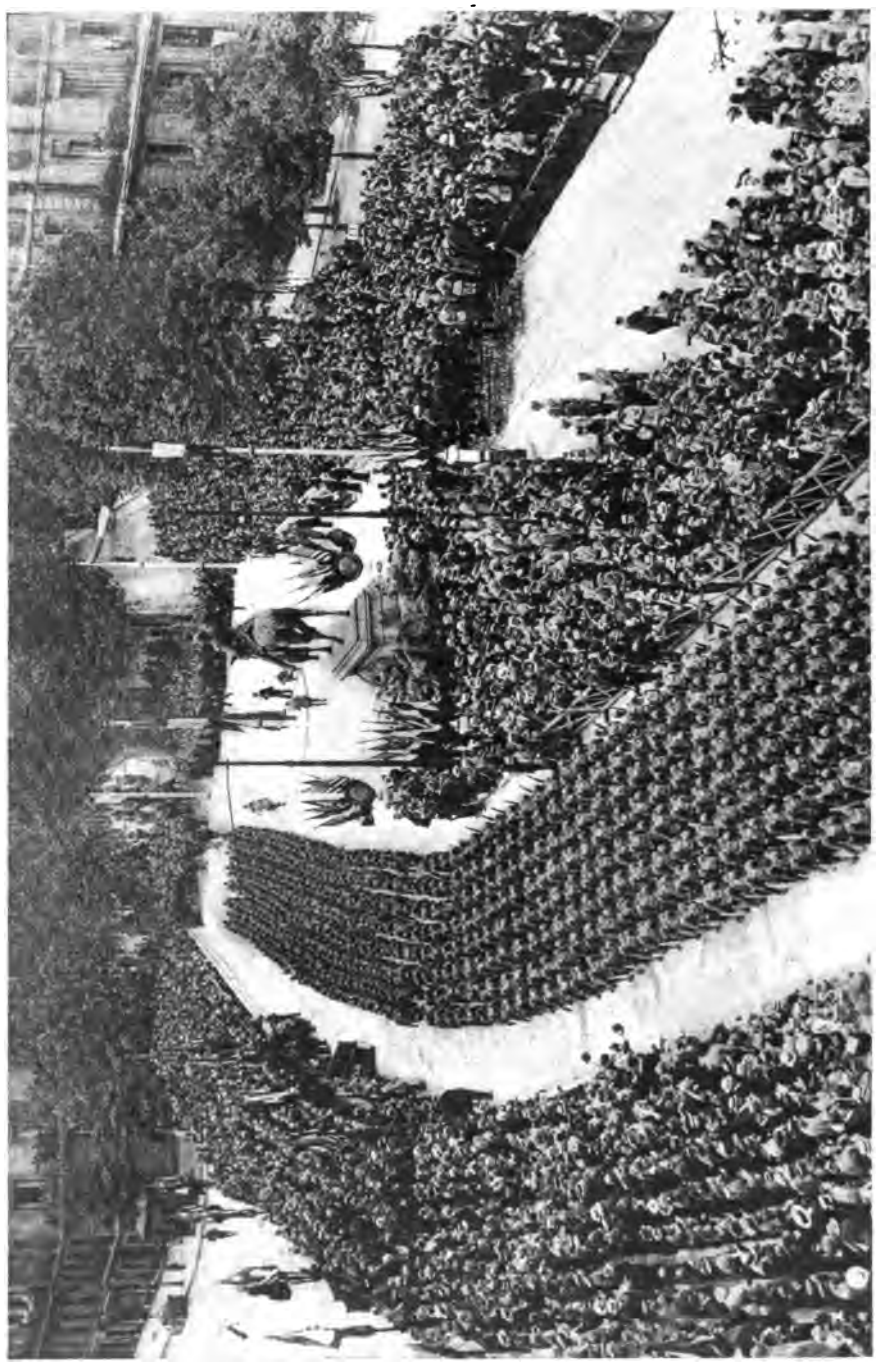

"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE!"

American Troops Parading in Paris on July 4, 1918, When a Street Was Named for President Wilson.

"Jack" Mellen, in trouble again, did not get up for guard duty one night when awakened, consequently there was no guard from 2 A. M. until all were up next morning. After that Mellen was on K. P. for a long while. "Jack" said, "I always get caught and any one else could get away with twice as much as I do."

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The Armistice celebration will be remembered by all. Many great actors were imitated that night by some of our most bashful members.

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"Bud" Poucher dreamed he was a general one night and was not present at roll call the next morning. "Bud" went without his "Honor Pass" for one whole week, and my, how angry a certain young lady was!

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"Barney" sure is some linguist. On one trip he gave a Frenchman a lift and naturally the Frenchman wanted to know where "Barney" was bound for. This is what the conversation sounded like:

Barney: "Dun Sur Meuse."

Frenchman: "Comment."

Barney: "Dun Sur Meuse."

This was repeated about four or five times, each time growing louder.

Finally Barney said: "You frogs make me tired, you don't even understand your own language." He sure has some brogue.

* * * * * *

"Barb" while in Treves one day, was informed by an M. P. that only Dodges and Cadillacs were allowed to travel on a certain street leading into town. To this "Barb" replied: "Well, this is a Dodge; what is the matter with you, are you blind?" With his G. M. C. three-quarter ton ambulance "Barb" drove up that certain street.

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One Saturday morning after an inspection by a captain from the M. T. C. headquarters of the 7th Corps, a complaint was made in the official report because we had steps on the back end of our cars. The reason for this complaint was that the step added extra weight to the back axle, and was liable to break it. All steps were ordered taken off.

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"McIntyre" (when thinking of home): "Oh, for those shores of Bohoken!" sung to the tune of "The Shores of Italy."

"Jake" (as hard-boiled as possible): "Alright Eight, All out."

"?": "I'll court-martial those birds for trying to get away with that stuff."

"Nig" Garrett: "Oh, Sergeant, I want to go home!"

"Greasy" Riley: "Sergeant, are you sure we will get our second service stripe?" We did.

* * * * * *

Mellen, again, loaned a tire to a fellow ambulance-driver from another company who was in distress on the road. He reported it when he got back and was at once in for a court martial if that tire was not returned by 4 o'clock the next afternoon. "Jack" started out early the next morning in search of his tire and returned at 4 o'clock with his tire and two extra ones. Good day's work for Jack!

* * * * * *

Frank Frankenfield: "'Bout time for those fellows to fill those grease cups again, Sgt."

"Barb": "I'll not argue with you for I know I am right."

"Barney": "I don't care where I go as long as I go home."

"Woody": "Everybody up, I'm up."

Globe Trotters, Brooks and Monroe were seen in Monaco running from building to building of interest and were overheard to say, "Yep, that's it," as they checked it off their list.

Allison (tight wad): "How much does it cost?"

Brooks: "I got the homesickness blues."

"Perry": "Dad whizz! Don't hand me any of that stuff."

"Irene" Coleman: "I can't see why the Sergeant always picks on me first every time."

"Joe" Davis: "Hey, Micky, have you got a bowl of soup in your pocket?"

"Steve" Dambrousky: "Now, Frank, *I* would do it this way."

"Julius" Dower: "Anybody seen one of my two dozen pipes?"

Felton: "Now, when we were at———."

"Nemo" Geldert: "Gee whiz! you fellows should not swear like you do."

"Swede" Johnson: "Anybody got a chew?"

"Petey" Lutzen (adjusting glasses): "Is there any work attached to it?"

"Micky" McGarvey: "Hey, Joe, have ye got a cigarette?"

"Mac" McBride: "I hate to talk about myself but here's one time I must. Oh "Obe" where you going?"

"Mac" McIntyre: "How many butterflies did you see today, Julius?" "How are things in the house, hey?"

"Jimmie" Monroe, (when he wanted anything): "Now, Sergeant, you know I do more work than any man in this outfit."

"Duke" Moore: "Those Harleys are classy boats." "What do you think of those, hey?"

"Johnnie" Morris. "No, Sirree, not me, boy."

"Mother" Pearce: "Oh, Jimmie, you make me sick!"

"Walrus" Taylor: "Get out, will you?"

"Ed" Vilcek: "Oh yes, yes'm, sure!"

"Link" Swainey: "Get away, you are drawing flies."

"Windy" Winship: "Free eats at the Red Cross!"

"Wally" Elliott: "Oh Lord, let me at those free eats!"

"Doc" Wylie: "Is there a dance at the Red Cross tonight?"

"Dad" Cheney: "N-E-V-E-R M-I-N-D, where I got it, where do I get everything?"

"Sid" Marks: "Can you beat it, I haven't won a pot tonight; what are you squawking about?"

"Jack" Mellen: "Aw, Sarge., go easy."

"Bud" Poucher: "Work—Oh death where is thy sting?"

"Obe" O'Brien: "Hello, Kid, how's things today?"

CHAPTER X

OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES OF THE U. S. L. T. A.

Association co-operates with Red Cross in service of tennis players overseas—Magazines sent abroad—Tennis helps strengthen bonds between allied nations—Takes prominent place in games of the A. E. F. —Australians visit United States in 1919 and Davis Cup matches are resumed.

WHILE the interest of members of the Association centered in the sections which went overseas, it was by no means confined to this branch of the service. With hundreds of players abroad, and other hundreds in the Navy or training at the camps scattered throughout the United States, the followers of the game found something to claim attention wherever the uniform appeared.

One phase of overseas activity which attracted attention as soon as troops were moving, was the designation of Bernon S. Prentice as the Association's representative in France. He went to Paris as a Major in the service of the American Red Cross and being attached to that office, was in a position to be of assistance to many members of the Association. All the Clubs were asked for lists of their members abroad, and Major Prentice was kept informed of these names, so that whenever these men called on him he could act in their behalf without delay.

By arrangement with S. W. Merrihew, publisher of *American Lawn Tennis,* copies of the magazine were sent abroad, for distribution at camps and recreation centers. That such acts, though small in themselves, were appreciated by the men, goes without saying. Many of those who would have been out of touch with the game were thus enabled to keep track of developments at home, and also know something of the attention with which their fortunes were followed by those they left behind. This continued for the duration of the war.

When the Armistice was signed, there was, of course, a marked change in the circumstances of the A. E. F. and one of the first signs that the war had ended, was the attention given to sport. Whereas athletics had, up to that time, served as part of the strictly military training, in order to develop the physical and mental qualities that make a good soldier, they now became a means of recreation. They had still greater significance, in their use to promote a friendly understanding between the Allies and to strengthen the bonds of friendship formed under war's hard conditions.

The official attitude toward sports was expressed in the letter of General Pershing, when as Commander of the American Armies, he invited the Allied nations to send teams to the games in Paris in the spring of 1919. His letter follows:

"The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, being keenly appreciative of the splendid relations which exist among those who have borne arms in the great common cause, and which in the present instance have so happily developed into such deep feelings of mutual respect and admiration, are most anxious to preserve and strengthen this relationship, in every way possible.

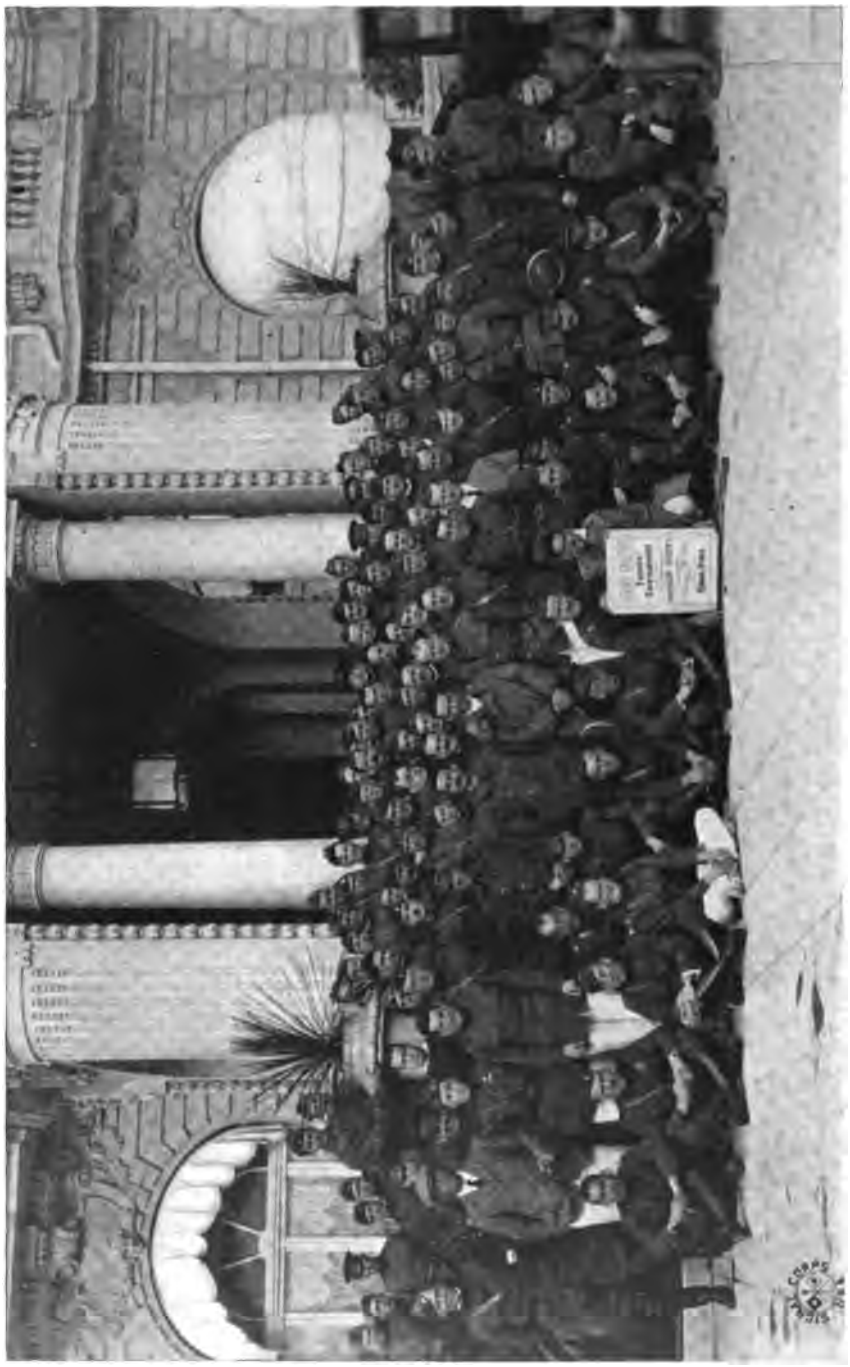
"Now that active military operations have ceased they believe that nothing could be more conducive to this end than to gather in friendly competition on the field of sport representatives of the armies of each of the nations which have so long been associated together in the stern struggle for the right.

"Accordingly they have decided to organize an inter-allied athletic meeting to be held in the Colombes Stadium, Paris, during the month of May or June, 1919, in which officers and men of all these armies shall be eligible to take part.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, I have the honor, therefore, to invite through you, their Commander-in-Chief, the officers and men of the armies of France to participate in the contests and to express the earnest hope that many of them may do so, and that the ties of the much cherished spirit of comradeship which have sprung up from the gallant joint efforts of our forces on the battlefields may thus be even more closely cemented."

Before these games were under way, however, tennis was being revived as an international sport. An American team entered several of the tournaments along the Riviera. Later an Inter-Allied Championship, won by André Gobert of France, and an A. E. F. Championship won by Captain Watson M. Washburn, added interest to the play. Most notable was the tournament at Cannes, February, 1919, in which 168 American officers were entered. They came from almost every state in the Union and this made the event a thoroughly representative one. It was won by Captain Richard N. Williams, 2d.

That American interest in sport excited attention abroad is evident in the comment of a British writer, who told in the *Birmingham Post* of August 20, of the difficulties experienced by the Australian team in booking passage to the United States. Finally their troubles became known to the American Embassy. He wrote: "The cables did brisk business and within a few hours the authorities on the other side wired peremptory orders that four generals due for embarkation on demobilization were to vacate their berths on the next boat and the accommodation was to be put at the disposal of the tennis players. That is the story now current and as it well accords with the known attitude of the American military authorities to sport and sportsmen, there is no reason to doubt it. It will be remembered that highly decorated heads of our forces in France who learnt that the American players 'received orders' to parade at the International Lawn Tennis meeting in France recently as a part of their military duties, displayed symptoms of apoplexy."



HOW TENNIS "CAME BACK."

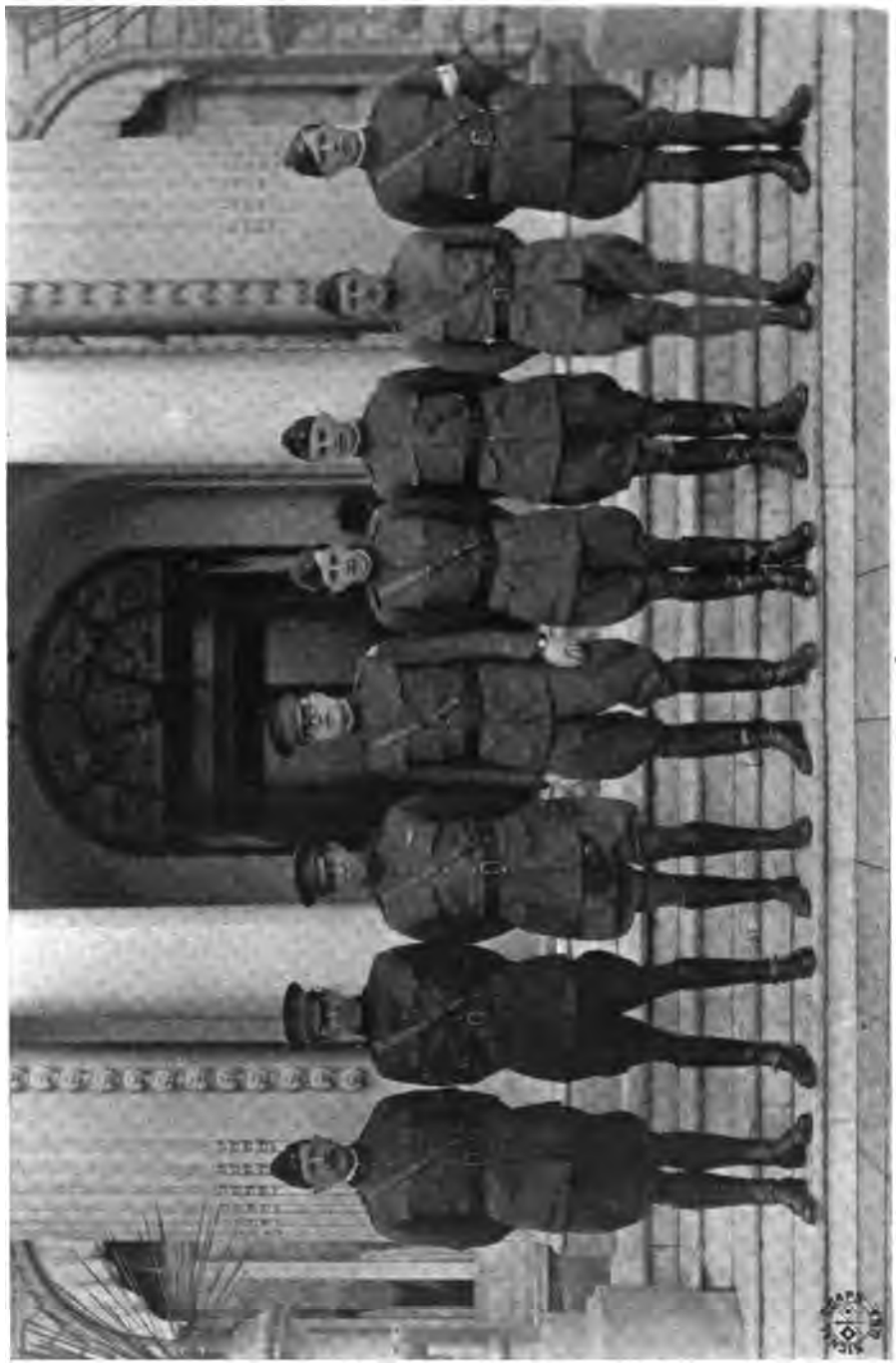
Part of the Entry for the Great A. E. F. Tournament at Cannes, France, February 19, 1919, Which Included Players From More States Than Had Ever Previously Entered One Event.

While the foregoing may be open to question as a contribution to the military archives of the United States, it is a good enough story to be recorded for what it is worth. It does not exaggerate when it says that men were "ordered" to take part in games. They were! Furthermore, tennis players had a prominent part not only in the athletic events, but in helping to plan and manage the programs. Col. Wait C. Johnson, a former New England champion, was the athletic officer of the A. E. F. Captain Watson M. Washburn, a member of the Executive Committee of the Association and a ranking player in 1916, was one of his assistants. It was natural, therefore, that they should look upon tennis, with an eye that recognized its attraction.

To take part in the Inter-Allied games previously mentioned, the Association sent Willis E. Davis, Clarence J. Griffin and Charles S. Garland to France, acting on orders from the A. E. F. headquarters. A change in the schedule, which advanced the date of the tennis events, made their trip useless so far as those contests were concerned, for the matches were finished before the team got to Paris. However, these players were in time to take part in the championship at Wimbledon and on those classic courts they had a share in the remarkable revival of international competition which was a feature of 1919.

In this connection, the most important event was the resumption of the Davis Cup matches which had lapsed because of the war. The Association had refrained from challenging for the Davis Cup because the United States had suffered less from the war than any of the contending nations and felt, therefore, that to challenge would hardly be sportsmanlike, as its team would apparently be much the strongest of any that could play for the cup. It gave notice, however, of its intention to challenge in 1920. Developments when the Australian team visited the United States confirmed this belief, for the United States won all its matches against the Australian players.

Belgium, France, England and South Africa challenged Australia and in the play-off of preliminary ties, England won. The matches which were to have been held in December, 1919, did not take place until early in 1920, owing to the difficulty in securing passage for the English team. Meanwhile the Australian Imperial Forces, through its Sports Board, sent a team to the United States, headed by Norman E. Brookes, who had just lost his title of world's champion, to Gerald L. Patterson at Wimbledon. In addition to these two, R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett also came. Thomas had won the English doubles with Pat O'Hara Wood.



SOME OF THE UNITED STATES' GREATEST PLAYERS.

Col. Dwight F. Davis, Former Champion and Donor of the Davis Cup; Major George L. Wrenn, Former Champion; Major William A. Larned, Former Champion and Davis Cup Player; Captain Watson Washburn, A. E. F. Champion and Assistant Athletic Officer of the A. E. F.; Captain R. N. Williams, 2nd, Former Champion and Davis Cup Player; Captain Douglas Watters, Southern Champion; Lieut. Dean Mathey, Ranking Player; Col. Wait C. Johnson, N. E. Champion and Athletic Officer of A. E. F.

The teams were expected to reach this country in time to take part in the various sectional events preliminary to the national doubles championship the week of August 11, but they were delayed by a shipping strike. As they did not arrive until August 7th the Executive Committee waived the requirement that they qualify through a sectional doubles event and both teams were entered in the national doubles championship at Longwood.

Lycett and Thomas also played at Rockaway and then both teams went to Southampton. The week of August 25 saw them all playing in the national singles championship at Forest Hills. None of the Australians reached the semi-finals; Patterson was defeated by William M. Johnston, and William T. Tilden defeated Brookes. In a subsequent team match the United States won all events, four singles and two doubles. During September the visitors played a number of exhibition matches, ending their trip on the Pacific Coast where they sailed for home.

The visit of these players to the United States was a wonderful stimulus to the game. In appreciation of their playing the Association sent the following letter to its members:

> "The officers of the Association desire to bring to members' attention their sincere appreciation of the sportsmanship and friendly spirit of the Australian tennis players, who have been in the United States since early August. In sending Messrs. Brookes, Patterson, Lycett and Thomas to this country the Sports Board of the Australian Imperial Forces not only enabled the Americans to enjoy their fine play, but also demonstrated that attitude of cordial co-operation which we have come to consider characteristic of Australia.
>
> "By winning the doubles championship, Brookes and Patterson are entitled to, and will receive, our hearty congratulations. The effect of their trip both here, and abroad, in re-establishing tennis on its pre-war basis cannot be over-estimated, and we owe them a tribute of sincere admiration. Our visitors won a host of friends throughout America, and the hope is general that they may return another season and renew those friendships. This letter is written to give expression to sentiments often voiced to the Australian players personally, and through them to their official bodies."

From the foregoing it is apparent that the season of 1919 was marked by such a notable revival of interest in tennis, as to justify the Association's policy during the preceding war years. Not only was the game kept alive but the organization was maintained so effectively that when the restrictions of war were removed, tennis could go forward from the high point of 1917 without passing through a long period of rebuilding. What this means for the future no one can say in definite terms, but measured by the achievements of the past, it is reasonable to forecast a future which is even more auspicious for this sport.

CHAPTER XI

HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF LAWN TENNIS

Origin of lawn tennis and its relation to court tennis which dates from the Middle Ages—Development of lawn tennis in England—Its introduction into the United States—Organization of the Association in 1881—Influence of the Davis Cup contests.

THE historical background of a sport which has become international in scope in less than two-score years and was able to maintain something like its normal activity in the United States even during the trials of war time, deserves more than passing notice. Tradition has it that tennis is the "sport of kings" but this saying properly relates to the game known as "court tennis," which is entirely different from the more common game, lawn tennis. Historical records place the origin of court tennis in the Middle Ages but needless to say, it has received many modifications during the succeeding centuries.

Lawn tennis had its beginning about 1874. One of the notable reasons for its development was the fact that it was standardized almost at its origin, and has since been played under practically uniform conditions throughout the world. It is one of the few games of which this is true. Having started in England, it spread quite naturally over the entire British Empire. It is therefore not surprising to learn that lawn tennis is played wherever English is spoken. The limitations of language, however, have not prevented its growth in other countries. The Scandinavian nations have for a number of years been developing active clubs. In South America, tennis is growing rapidly. When the latter facts are considered in relation to the organizations already existent in England, Australia, Canada, South Africa, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Japan, Mexico, and the United States, the remarkable appeal of the sport is more clearly apparent.

The early history of the game was outlined in 1904 by J. Parmly Paret in *Lawn Tennis* in which he said:

> "Lawn tennis is essentially a modern game, for its origin dates back less than thirty years. Its genealogy is rather obscure, and the best of authorities disagree as to its direct parentage. That it had antecedents there can be no question, for it embodies familiar features borrowed from older sports, and few, if any, that are absolutely original in itself.
>
> "The ancient Romans were the first people who are known to have played with a ball, and they enjoyed a game called 'lusio pilaris,' the exact nature of which is not perfectly understood. A number of players, however, tossed or struck a ball from one point to another for sport, and some antiquarians are convinced that the ancient game bore a strong resemblance to our modern-day game of fives.

"The first record of any such game in Europe, however, occurs in the Middle Ages, when a crude game which afterward developed into court tennis was the favorite sport of the Italian and French feudal kings and nobles. The French seem to have borrowed the game from the Italians, and both played it assiduously in the open air. Later it became the common property of the masses, instead of being restricted to the upper classes, and gradually evolved into popular pastime.

"In Italy the game took the name of 'giuoco della palla,' while in France it became known as 'jeu de paume.' Enclosed courts were next built, and it then included some of the features of our present day court tennis. But many of the game's devotees continued playing outdoors, and this variety became known as 'la longue paume;' in Italy the outdoor game, though somewhat corrupted, was continued under the name of 'pallone.'

"This French outdoor game, which is probably the most direct of all the antecedents of lawn tennis, was played with a cork ball, which was originally struck with the hand, with or without a glove upon it, over a bank of earth, two feet in height, which served the same purpose as our modern net. Soon a crude racket with wooden frame and handle and gut strings was substituted and in this form the game was introduced into England and flourished there for many years.

"The word 'tenez' (trans. 'play') was cried out by the server before the ball was started in the French game; and it is supposed, although not authentically proven, that this was the origin of our English word 'tennis,' the phonetic form being preserved. The earliest record we find in England of tennis is near the end of the eighteenth century, when 'field tennis' is spoken of as a dangerous rival to cricket. This field tennis was undoubtedly an English variety of 'la longue paume' with minor modifications, and forty years later references to 'long tennis' as apparently the name of a very similar game.

"Major Walter C. Wingfield, of the British army, is popularly credited with the invention of lawn tennis as we know it, and it was certainly he who patented the game in 1874. Members of the Leamington Club in England, however, claim to have known the game for fifteen years before, and several English gentlemen who played court tennis were credited with having adopted an outdoor variation which strongly resembled lawn tennis as introduced ten years later. Major Wingfield's first recorded connection with the game was in December, 1873, when he introduced what purported to be a newly invented game at a country house in England. He called it 'sphairistike' which literally translated from the Greek, means, 'Ball play.'

"Major Wingfield's original game was played on a court shaped like an hour-glass, sixty feet in length and thirty feet in width at the base-lines. In the center was stretched a net twenty-one feet wide, the side lines of the court converging to its ends. This net was seven feet high at its sides and sagged to four feet eight inches in the center. The old method of racket scoring was used, and the server was required to stand within a marked space in the middle of his court. The game, as first played, resembled badminton much more than our modern lawn tennis, so slow was the play, but the many changes made in the rules permitted a rapid increase in the speed.

"Before sphairistike had been in use a full year, Major Wingfield increased the size of the court to eighty-four feet in length and thirty-six feet in width,

> and lowered the height of the net to four feet in the center, placing the server on the base line instead of in the middle of his court. The following spring he again increased the width to thirty-nine feet, but still preserved his other dimensions, and insisted on a narrow high net over which the ball must be hit."

The development of the rules and technique of the sport were the natural outgrowth of the interest which attended the introduction of Major Wingfield's game. Its possibilities were quickly perceived and in 1875 a meeting of those interested in the game was held at Lord's cricket-ground, where a committee of the Marylebone Club (M. C. C.), was appointed to draw up a code of rules. The hour-glass shape of the court was retained by this code (issued in May, 1875), and the scoring of the game followed in the main the racquets instead of the tennis model. It was at the suggestion of J. M. Heathcote, the amateur tennis champion, that balls covered with white flannel were substituted for the uncovered balls used at first.

In 1875, through the influence of Henry Jones ("Cavendish") lawn tennis, according to the *Encyclopedia Britannica,* was included in the programme of the All England Croquet and Lawn-Tennis Club, on whose ground at Wimbledon, the All England championships have been annually played since that date. In the same year, in anticipation of the first championship meeting, the club appointed a committee consisting of Henry Jones, Julian Marshall and C. G. Heathcote to revise the M. C. C. code of rules; the result of their labors being the introduction of the tennis in place of the racquets scoring, the substitution of a rectangular for the "hour-glass" court, and the enactment of the modern rule as regards the "fault." The height of the net, which under the M. C. C. rules had been 4 feet in the center, was reduced to 3 feet, 3 inches, and regulations as to the size and weight of the ball were also made.

Some controversy had already taken place in the columns of the *Field* as to whether volleying the ball, at all events within a certain distance of the net, should be prohibited. Spencer Gore, the first to win the championship in 1877, used the volley with great skill and judgment, and in principle anticipated the tactics afterwards brought to perfection by the Renshaws, which aimed at forcing the adversary back to the base-line and killing his return with a volley from a position near the net. P. F. Hadow, champion in 1878, showed how the volley might be defeated by skillful use of the lob; but the question of placing some check on the volley continued to be agitated among lovers of the game.

The rapidly growing popularity of lawn tennis was proved in 1879 by the inauguration at Oxford of the four-handed championship, and at Dublin of the Irish championship, and by the fact that there were forty-five

competitors for the All England single championship at Wimbledon, won by J. T. Hartlet, a player who chiefly relied on the accuracy of his return, without frequent resort to volley. It was in the autumn of the same year, in a tournament at Cheltenham, that W. Renshaw made his first successful appearance in public. The year 1880 saw the foundation of the Northern Lawn Tennis Association, whose tournaments have long been regarded as inferior in importance only to the championship meetings at Wimbledon and Dublin, and a revision of the rules which substantially made them what they have ever since remained. The same year is also memorable for the first championship doubles won by the twin brothers William and Ernest Renshaw, a success which the former followed up by winning the Irish championship, beating among others, H. F. Lawford for the first time.

The Renshaws had already developed the volleying game at the net, and had shown what could be done with the "smash" stroke which became known as the "Renshaw smash," but their service had not yet become very severe. In 1881 the distinctive features of their style were more marked, and the brothers established firmly the supremacy which they maintained almost without interruption for the next eight years. In the doubles they discarded the older tactics of one partner standing back and the other near the net; the two Renshaws stood about the same level, just inside the service-line, and from there volleyed with relentless severity and with an accuracy never before equalled, and seldom if ever since; while their service also acquired an immense increase of pace.

The Renshaws' chief rival, and the leading exponent of the non-volleying game for several years, was H. F. Lawford. After a year or two it became evident that neither the volleying tactics of Renshaw nor the strong back play of Lawford would be adopted to the exclusion of the other, and both players began to combine the two styles. Thus the permanent features of lawn tennis may be said to have been firmly established by 1885; and the players who have since then come to the front have for the most part followed the principles laid down by the Renshaws and Lawford.

Lawn tennis was brought to the United States about the same time that it was introduced in England, having first been played at Nahant, near Boston. Dr. James Dwight and F. R. and R. D. Sears are generally credited with having introduced it to their countrymen. Boston had no monopoly on the sport, however, for it was played at the Staten Island Cricket and Base Ball Club of New York and at some of the leading cricket clubs in Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Interest in the sport developed so rapidly that in 1881 the representatives of 36 clubs met at the old Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York to organize the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has since been the governing body of the sport. The call for the meeting was issued by the Staten Island Cricket and Base Ball Club, the Beacon Park Athletic Association of Boston and the All-Philadelphia Lawn Tennis Committee. Contrary to general opinion, Dr. James Dwight was not the first president of the Association, that honor having been conferred upon R. S. Oliver of the Albany Tennis Club.

One of the first acts of the Association was to fix the size of the ball, the diameter being set as 2 1-2 to 2 9-16 inches, and the weight as 1 7-8 to 2 ounces. These limits continued without change for many years, although they have since been increased by 1-16 of an inch and an ounce, respectively. At a subsequent meeting of the executive committee the 15-30-40 method of scoring was adopted as official for all matches, when the 1 to 15 system was not specified. Then, too, it was decided to hold a tournament at the Newport Casino for the championship of the United States, this event being scheduled for August 31 to September 3, 1881. Thus began the national championships which have since been held without interruption except in 1917 when the title was suspended on account of the war and the event was designated as a "patriotic" tournament.

The rapid development of lawn tennis in recent years has been due in large degree to the interest aroused by the gift by Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis of the Davis Cup as a trophy for international matches. The matches are held in the country of the champion nation and the first were played in 1900 when a British team including A. W. Gore, E. D. Black and H. R. Barrett came to the United States to be defeated by M. D. Whitman, W. A. Larned, D. F. Davis, and Holcombe Ward. In 1902 a stronger British team, the two Dohertys and Dr. J. Pim, was defeated by the same representatives of the United States; but in the following year the Dohertys took the Davis Cup to England by beating Larned and R. D. and G. L. Wrenn at Longwood. In 1904 the Cup was played for at Wimbledon, when representatives of Belgium, Austria and France entered, but they failed to defeat the Dohertys and F. L. Riseley who represented Great Britain.

In 1905 the entries included France, Austria, Australia, Belgium and the United States. In 1906 the same countries, except Belgium, competed; but in both years the British players withstood the attack. In 1907, however, when the contest was confined to England, the United States and Australia, the latter was successful in winning the Cup which was then for the first time taken to the Colonies, where it was retained in the following year when the Australians, N. E. Brookes and A. F.

Wilding, defeated the representatives of the United States, who had previously beaten the English challengers in America. In 1909 the Australians retained the Cup, beating M. E. McLoughlin and M. H. Long, both in singles and doubles.

There were no matches in 1910, and in 1911 Australia defeated an American team which included B. C. Wright, M. E. McLoughlin and W. A. Larned. The British Isles took the trophy from Australia the following year but lost it to the United States in 1913. The matches of 1914 were the most successful of any held up to that time in point of public interest. Australia won by defeating the United States, the nations represented in the preliminary ties being Australia, Belgium, British Isles, Canada, France and Germany.

The outbreak of the great war overlapped these events in 1914. No matches were held during the war but they were resumed in 1919 when England won the right to play Australia, the competing nations being Belgium, British Isles, France and South Africa. The United States refrained from challenging, on the ground that its playing strength had been less affected by the war than that of any of the other nations. Australia retained the Cup by defeating the English team.

In 1920 the challenging nations were British Isles, Canada, France, Holland, South Africa, and the United States, which was drawn against France in the first round. The winning team was to meet the British Isles and the winner of that match was to play Holland, which had defeated South Africa, after Canada had defaulted. On May thirtieth the United States' team sailed on a government transport, its members being William M. Johnston, William T. Tilden, 2nd, Richard N. Williams, 2nd, Charles S. Garland, and Samuel Hardy, Captain.

The team's record was notable in many respects, its chief triumph in addition to a sweeping victory in the Davis Cup ties, being Tilden's feat in winning the English championship, this being the first time that an American had achieved the honor. Williams and Garland won the doubles event at Wimbledon. The first of the Davis Cup Matches was played at Eastbourne on July 9-10, the scores being:

William M. Johnston (U. S.) defeated Andre H. Gobert (France) 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

William T. Tilden, 2nd (U. S.) defeated William H. Laurentz (France) 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Johnston-Tilden defeated Gobert-Laurentz, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

England was next and again the representatives of the United States were victorious in a match played at Wimbledon July 16-19. The scores of this tie were:

William M. Johnston (U. S.) defeated J. C. Parke (B. I.) 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 6-2.

William T. Tilden, 2nd, (U. S.) defeated A. R. F. Kingscote (B. I.) 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

Johnston-Tilden defeated Parke-Kingscote, 8-6, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Johnston defeated Kingscote, 6-3, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Tilden defeated Parke, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

Holland defaulting its match, the team returned to the United States, in time to participate in the singles and doubles championships and on November seventeenth, it sailed for Auckland, New Zealand, where the challenge round was scheduled for December 28, 29, and 31. For business reasons Williams had been obliged to withdraw from the team, and his place was taken by Watson M. Washburn. The Committee having decided to send only four men on this long trip, Samuel Hardy was again prevailed upon to act as Captain, with the understanding that in an emergency he could play as fourth man.

Although interrupted by rain the matches in Auckland were a complete success and were marked by the unprecedented performance of the American team in winning all its matches, thus giving it a clean sweep for the series. The Australian critics were most generous in their praise of the performance of the American players. The scores follow:

Tilden defeated Norman E. Brookes, 10-8, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4.

Johnston defeated Gerald L. Patterson, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

Tilden-Johnston defeated Brookes-Patterson, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

Johnston defeated Brookes, 6-8, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

Tilden defeated Patterson, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

After the challenge round in New Zealand the team played some exhibition matches in Australia and then returned to the United States in March, 1921. They were formally welcomed at a large dinner in New York on April 22, when Dwight F. Davis and Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, as guests of honor, voiced the congratulations of the tennis public upon their splendid achievement.

THE HONOR ROLL

THE annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in 1919 decided to publish an "Honor Roll" to give future generations some record of the part taken in the Great War by the individuals and clubs affiliated with the Association. Acting under those instructions, an earnest effort has been made through the Association's office to collect and tabulate all pertinent information.

Returns have been received from about half the Association's members, and in view of the disorganization of most club activities during the war, this response is considered satisfactory. In many clubs the records were necessarily incomplete during 1917 and 1918, as so large a proportion of their personnel was in war service.

The following roster gives the information as forwarded by the clubs. Every effort has been made to insure its accuracy and although it is necessarily incomplete, it is the best available. It is published in the belief that it should be preserved as a memorial to the patriotism and loyalty of the tennis players of the United States who served in the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Allied Army forces, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other organizations of mercy.

THOSE WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

ALLEGHENY COUNTRY CLUB,
Sewickley, Pa.

T. W. Culbertson — J. Kennedy Lasher, Jr. — Alan Waite
Arthur Keller — Breckenridge Ten Eyck

THE APAWAMIS CLUB,
Rye, N. Y.

W. V. Booth, Jr.

ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB,
Atlanta, Ga.

R. D. Henry — Carl Goldsmith — Wylie Sutton

BALTIMORE COUNTRY CLUB,
Baltimore, Md.

Frederick C. Colston — George B. Mahool — A. Bradford McElderry
Wm. Davenport Platt

BAYHEAD YACHT CLUB,
Bay Head, N. J.

Edward C. Bonnell — Henry S. Clark — Joseph F. Edwards
Phillip Hassinger — Franklin Perry

BERKELEY TENNIS CLUB,
Berkeley, Cal.

Edgar M. Whitlock

BIRMINGHAM COUNTRY CLUB,
Birmingham, Ala.

Meredith Roberts

BISMARCK COUNTRY CLUB,
Bismarck, N. D.

Frank L. Shuman — Christian Lucas

BLOOMFIELD TENNIS CLUB,
Bloomfield, N. J.

Charles M. Davis

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
Boston, Mass.

Norman Prince — Oliver M. Chadwick

BRAE BURN COUNTRY CLUB,
West Newton, Mass.

R. A. Blodgett — Henry W. Clark — Ellery Peabody, Jr.
Howard Clapp — Stephen T. Hopkins — Phillip Winsor

HONOR ROLL

CALIFORNIA LAWN TENNIS CLUB,
San Francisco, Cal.

H. S. Morgan — Leon B. Parker

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
New York, N. Y.

James S. O'Neale

CENTURY COUNTRY CLUB,
White Plains, N. Y.

Joe S. Bach — J. S. Schlussel — Dr. Richard Weil

CHERRY VALLEY CLUB,
Garden City, L. I.

W. Bradford Turner

COUNTRY CLUB OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY,
Easton, Pa.

Elbert C. Baker — Maxwell McKeen

COUNTRY CLUB OF SPRINGFIELD,
Springfield, Mass.

Phillip W. Davis

COUNTRY CLUB OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va.

John C. Dunn

CYNWYD CLUB,
Cynwyd, Pa.

J. G. Duncan, Jr. — William B. Kuen

DENVER COUNTRY CLUB,
Denver, Colo.

Raymond J. McPhee — Eben L. Smith

ELIZABETH TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB,
Elizabeth, N. J.

Russell Bigelow — Cabot Brewster — George W. Winslow

ELMHURST TENNIS CLUB,
Elmhurst, L. I.

Russel Chapman — Ernest B. Plitt

EL PASO COUNTRY CLUB,
El Paso, Texas

Roger Brown — Talley Brown — Jack Pryor

ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB,
Englewood, N. J.

Fred. H. Brown. — Harold K. Bulkley — Danat O'Brien

GEDNEY FARM COUNTRY CLUB,
White Plains, N. Y.

Pierce Butler — Stewart Kent

GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB,
Germantown, Pa.

Richard F. Day — Paul B. Kurtz — Edgar T. Scott
Norton Downs, Jr. — Warden McLean — E. Thorp Van Dusen
James Roy Freeland

GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB,
Greenwich, Conn.
Joseph B. Graham

HARLEM TENNIS CLUB,
New York, N. Y.
Paul M. Andrews

HARTFORD GOLF CLUB,
Hartford, Conn.

T. Bradford Boardman — Wm. J. Hamersley — Phillip L. Rose
Edward W. Hatch — Robert S. Gillett — Rev. John B. Voorhees

HEIGHTS CASINO,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richard B. Rockwood

HOBOKEN TENNIS CLUB,
Hoboken, N. J.
Leslie J. Jobes

INDIANA LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION,
Indianapolis, Ind.
W. A. Fleet

KANSAS CITY ATHLETIC CLUB,
Kansas City, Mo.

Murray Davis — Wm. J. Bland

LAKE GEORGE CLUB,
Diamond Point on Lake George, N. Y.
A. R. Allen

LEWISTON COUNTRY CLUB,
Lewiston, Idaho.
R. C. Hill

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB,
Boston, Mass.

J. S. Pfaffman — Phillip Winsor

HONOR ROLL

MANTOLOKING YACHT CLUB,
South Amboy, N. J.

Stewart Edgar — Barry Wall

MERRIEWOLD TENNIS CLUB,
Merriewold, N. Y.

Edmund Strauch — Richard Rockwood

MERION CRICKET CLUB,
Haverford, Pa.

Lovell H. Barlow	Clarence Patten Freeman	John Verplanck Newlin
Benjamin Bullock	Robert Howard Gamble	Allan D. Shackleton
Phinehas P. Chrystie	Alan W. Lukens	Albert Lewis Thompson
Geo. B. Evans, Jr.	Howard Clifton McCall	Geo. Herbert Walsh
Thomas B. W. Fales	Wistor Morris	Arthur Howell Wilson
Emanuel R. Wilson		

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB,
Montclair, N. J.

Ralph S. Hopkins — Paul G. Osborn — Walker Weed
Kenneth West

MOORESTOWN FIELD CLUB,
Moorestown, N. J.

John W. Nicholson — T. H. Dudley Perkins

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB,
Glen Cove, N. Y.

James J. Porter

NEW ORLEANS LAWN TENNIS CLUB,
New Orleans, La.

Chas. DeV. Allain — Leon Soniat

NEW YORK TENNIS CLUB,
New York, N. Y.

John Manning Battle — Arthur F. C. Touissaint

OCEAN CITY YACHT CLUB,
Ocean City, N. J.

Edgar Lloyd

PITTSBURGH LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION (Edgewood Club)
Edgewood, Pa.

Duncan Cameron — Harvey A. Dean — Dr. W. J. Martin

PORTLAND COUNTRY CLUB,
Portland, Maine.

Harold L. Small

QUINCY TENNIS CLUB,
Quincy, Mass.

Frederick M. Atwood — Philip W. Davis. — Hobart A. Lawton
John S. Pfaffman

ROCK HILL TENNIS CLUB,
Kansas City, Mo.

Barnby, John F. — Brumback, J. U. — Sayre, R. B.
Bland, Wm. T., Jr. — Clark, Allan — Swofford, James J.
Davis, Murray

RUTHERFORD LAWN TENNIS CLUB,
Rutherford, N. J.

J. F. Bauer — C. J. Schneider

SARATOGA GOLF CLUB,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

D. Lohnas Ashton — Israel Putnam

SEABRIGHT LAWN TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUB,
Seabright, N. J.

James C. Amy — Samuel H. Compton — William Meeker
Etien de Sadelur

SEDGWICK FARM CLUB,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Phillip K. Lighthall

SEVENTH REGIMENT TENNIS CLUB,
New York, N. Y.

Percy M. Hall — Benjamin T. Hammond — Marshall Peabody

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET AND TENNIS CLUB,
Livingston, S. I.

Charles A. Fry — A. R. Trench — R. St. G. Walker, Jr.
John Whitall

STENTON ATHLETIC CLUB,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Paul A. Jordan

ST. LOUIS AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB,
St. Louis, Mo.

Richard A. Anderson — Charles H. Duncker — George D. Harris
A. A. Jost

TALBOT COUNTRY CLUB,
Easton, Md.

George Davis — Harry H. Jackson — Rodney Van R. Spring
Fred. Wilson

HONOR ROLL

TENNIS CLUB OF ROCHESTER,
Rochester, N. Y.

William S. Ely — W. Leslie Magill — Chauncey T. Young

TEXAS LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION,
Dallas, Tex.

Julian G. Clark

TOLEDO TENNIS CLUB,
Toledo, O.

George Weiler

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS TENNIS CLUB,
New York, N. Y.

Willard Robertson

WANNAMOISETT COUNTRY CLUB,
Rumford, R. I.

William T. Stillman

WESTFIELD GOLF CLUB,
Westfield, N. J.

S. S. Clark, Jr. — Coleman Clark — H. F. Cowperthwaite
R. D. Robinson

WESTFIELD TENNIS CLUB,
Westfield, N. J.

Robert C. Hanford — Carrington H. Stevens — Raymond Tice
W. O. Titus, Jr.

WEST SIDE TENNIS CLUB,
Forest Hills, L. I.

Gordon Boyd — Nelson T. Kenyon — E. Lansing Satterlee
Percy M. Hall — Marshall C. Peabody — G. F. Touchard

WORCESTER TENNIS CLUB,
Worcester, Mass.

Willard Smith

YAHNUNDASIS GOLF CLUB,
Utica, N. Y.

Rudolph Randall Brown — James B. Murray — Glen Wicks

SERVICE ROLL

AGAWAM HUNT CLUB,

Providence, R. I.

Aldrich, William T.
Allen, Philip, Jr.
Babcock, Donald S.
Babcock, Harold P.
Baker, Norman D.
Ballou, Frederick A., Jr.
Barrows, Albert A.
Beckwith, Henry L. P.
Bigelow, F. Nolton
Blanding, Alan C.
Blanding, P. Howard
Buffum, William P., Jr.
Buxton, Bertram H.
Buxton, G. Edward, Jr.
Campbell, N. Stuart
Chafee, John Sharpe
Chandler, Wallace R., Jr.
Chapin, Robert C.
Coats, Miss Mabel
Collins, King
Congdon, G. Maurice
Damon, James G.
Danforth, Murray S.
Darling, C. Coburn
De Wolf, Halsey
Dodge, William P.
Doolittle, Lytton W.
Durfee, Thomas
Dyer, William J. H.
Eaton, Richard J.
Edwards, Walter A.
Fenner, Herbert L.
Gammell, Arthur A.
Gammell, R. H. I.
Gammell, William, Jr.
Grosvenor, Theodore P.
Grosvenor, William
Hamilton, Ralph S., Jr.
Hartwell, Everett S.
Hazard, Rowland
Holding, Robert S., Jr.
Hunt, S. Foster
Jackson, Arthur L.
Jackson, S. Eugene
Kelley, A. L., Jr.
King, Charles Goodrich, 3rd
Langdon, Duncan
MacColl, William B.
MacLeod, Colin G.
MacLeod, Norman D.
Marsh, George T.
Marshall, Charles Clarke
Matteson, George A.
Metcalf, E. T. H.
Metcalf, George T.
Metcalf, G. Pierce
Metcalf, Houghton P.
Metcalf, Jesse
Metcalf, Paul B.
Newberry, Barnes
Nightingale, J. K. H., Jr.
Pierce, Byron A.
Porter, Emery M.
Powel, T. I. Hare
Read, Frederick B.
Read, Malcolm E.
Richmond, Lawrence
Ruggles, Arthur H.
Smith, Charles Morris, 3rd
Smith, Francis M.
Smith, George Watson Hall
Squibb, George S.
Stone, Francis H., Jr.
Sturges, Rush
Tillinghast, Charles F.
Trowbridge, Charles E.
Wall, Ashbel T., Jr.
Washburn, Arthur L.
Weeden, Raymer B.
Wheeler, Richard E.

SERVICE ROLL

ALAMEDA TENNIS CLUB,

San Francisco, Cal.

Branscheid, Winthrop
Karney, Raymond W.
Neffs, Benjamin
Roesling, Ralph
Sharp, Bayard
Stevenson, Duncan
Sutter, Emil
Wilhelm, August
Young, Adrian

ALLEGHENY COUNTRY CLUB,

Sewickley, Pa.

Abbott, Franklin
Abbott, W. L., Jr.
Arbuthnot, Charles, III
Arbuthnot, Dr. T. S.
Arrott, Charles R.
Bakewell, D. C.
Bakewell, W. M.
Barndollar, W. P.
Beggs, J. D.
Bell, Arthur W.
Blair, L. D.
Burke, Scott
Burke, J. F.
Brown, C. W., Jr.
Bughman, H. C., Jr.
Callery, J. D., Jr.
Callery, William
Campbell, J. S.
Charnley, W. S.
Church, R. R.
Collins, H. L.
Cook, T. M., Jr.
Cook, J. W.
Culbertson, T. W.
Darlington, Harry, Jr.
Devens, H. F.
Dilworth, Joseph
Dupuy, H. W.
Edwards, K. M.
Flinn, A. Rex
Frew, William
Gilmore, D. M.
Graham, T. McK.
Hann, G. R.
Harbison, R. W.
Heinz, Howard
Heron, John
Heron, W. S.
Hilliard, H. R.
Hilliard, T. J.
Holmes, J. H.
Horne, Joseph
Hostetter, D. H., Jr.
Johnstone, Hugo R.
Jones, W. L., Jr.
Jones, B. F., III.
Kay, A. G.
King, J. M.
Laughlin, Alexander, Jr.
Laughlin, G. M., III.
Laughlin, L. I.
Leonard, E. W.
Lyon, J. D.
McCague, A. D.
McCague, R. H.
McClintock, W. S.
McCune, C. L.
McCune, F. A.
McCune, J. R., Jr.
McKee, J. D.
McKinney, J. P., Jr.
McKinney, R. G.
McLeod, Donald
Mehard, C. B.
Miller, Reuben, Jr.
Oliver, Charles
Painter, Alden L.
Painter, C. A., Jr.
Painter, Clark
Painter, J. L. D.
Rea, Henry O.
Rea, H. R.
Reed, M. E.
Ricketson, J. H., Jr.
Rinehart, Dr. S. M.
Rose, J. B.
Scaife, W. B.
Schiller, M. B.
Scott, W. R.
Singer, G. H., Jr.
Singer, J. A.
Stewart, Douglas
Thompson, Donald
Tener, A. C.
Thaw, William
Trent, E. K.
Walker, Hay
Walker, Hepburn
Walker, Thomas H.
Warden, H. P.
Wardrop, J. R.
Wood, Eric F.

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Affleck, W. Russell
Arent, Charles H.
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Bunker, George H.
Bunker, Arthur H.
Beaver, John A.
Bell, Harvey W.
Butler, Allen M.
Butler, Charles M.
Butler, John C.
Canfield, F. Dayton

Chamberlin, G. H., Jr.
Clark, Eugene C.
Dana, Deane
Devlin, Edward T.
Doty, Archibald C.
Dwight, B.
Elliott, Arthur D.
Farrington, Eliot
Getty, Samuel E., Jr.
Haviland, Harold B.
Hubbard, Samuel T., Jr.
Hutchinson, Guy
Keller, Arthur
Lasher, J. Kennedy, Jr.
Littell, Elton G.
Livermore, Russell
McCormack, H. Milton
McCormack, J. Stanley
McClure, Colin
Moore, Thomas
Morris, Lewis G.
Oakley, R. Lawrence
Parr, Harry L.
Perot, Edward S., Jr.
Robinson, Guy
Robinson, H. Whitney
Rose, Herbert
Runyon, C. R., Jr.
Seaman, Philip
Smith, Karl Beckwith
Smith, Reginald DeW.
Ten Eyck, Breckenridge
Untermyer, Alvin
Vezin, Cornelius
Vogeler, William J.
Von Wedel, Hassan
Waghorn, Henry W.
Waite, Alan
Waite, Stanley M.

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Beavan, Clifford E.
Borneman, Raymond
Bromley, Wallace
Campbell, C. Douglass
Collinson, Joseph S.
Dayton, Logan M.
Eichert, William A.
Fields, Ivan
Fozard, G. Alfred
Frame, John
Guilfoil, Joseph
Hanna, J. Clarence
Hawthorne, Howard S.
Helms, Harry S.
Hendrie, William
Hoffman, J. Ernest
Keim, Clarence F.
Ketterer, Sigmund
Little, Fred B.
Marshall, Robert P.
Parker, Stafford
Pawley, W. Harvey
Putnam, John H. S.
Rehder, David
Rich, Harold
Russell, Joseph V.
Schofield, Hervey
Stafford, Stewart
Stone, John
Strawinski, Beaufort
Sturgis, C. B.
Tutein, Dexter A.
Tyler, Leon
Wallace, C. Wesley
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Wilson, Roy A.
Zetterlof, Hugo

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Colt, R. G.
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Dean, Kenneth
Decker, Charles S.
Decker, E. M.
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Parsons, Livingston
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Rand, William
Rand, William, Jr.
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Sherman, H. A., Jr.
Sherman, Roger
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Torney, H. W.
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Rhodes, Lovell
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Tupper, Thomas E.
Tutwiler, J. B.
Walker, S. G.
Watts, C. E.
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West, J. W.
West, G. W.
West, T. M.
Whilchel, G. O.
White, W. E.
Wilcox, P. W.
Wilhoit, L. D.
Williams, George K.
Williams, J. C.
Williams, Lee G.
Williamson, Clark J.
Wing, Newton C.
Winter, P. H.
Woodruff, George W.
Woodside, J. J.
Woodward, D. H.
Woodward, H. P.
Woorull, George W.
Wortry, J. B.
Wright, James L.
Wynne, Charles W.
Zoune, K.

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Baltimore, Md.

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Brady, J. F.
Buchanan, C. M.
Buck, W. H.
Buckner, C. T. C.
Carey, F. J.
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Cator, W. W., Jr.
Chew, H. D.
Colston, F. C.
Colston, J. A. C.
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Covington, Cecil B.
Crawford, W. C., Jr.
Cromwell, W. F.
Cross, F. R.
Duer, H. T.
Ewing, H. G.
French, H. F.
Gans, J. E.
Gault, Matthew
Goodwin, W. H. B.
Goodwin, F. L.
Goodenow, R. K., Jr.
Gosnell, Frank
Griffith, E. R.
Griswold, Robertson
Hudgins, W. H.
Iglehart, J. A. W.
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Johnson, R. W.
King, J. H.
Knapp, A. P., Jr.
Levering, A. C.
Lowndes, R. G.
McAllister, W. H.
McElderry, A. B.
McLanahan, J. Craig
Mahool, George B.
Mullen, J. M.
Nolting, W. W.
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Platt, W. D.
Poe, Neilson
Reeves, C. B.
Roberts, C. S.
Ruth, Thomas De C.
Ruth, W. M.
Rutherford, A. H., Jr.

Smith, De C. W.
Smith, Stuart
Stafford, Russell H.
Stump, H. A., Jr.
Swann, Thomas
Thomas, H. H.
Thomas, J. G.
Turnbull, L. F.
Warner, D. List
Waterman, W. B.
Williams, C. T.

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Allen, V. K.
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Bache, F., Jr.
Bailey, Fred F.
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Bayne, Carroll S.
Bayne, William, III.
Bonnell, Edward C.
Bonnell, R. Lincoln
Bonnell, Samuel
Brewster, Sidney S.
Bristol, Henry P.
Bristol, W. M. J.
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Buxton, H. W.
Byrne, R. H.
Cattus, John C.
Chafey, James H.
Church, Herbert
Clark, Edward L.
Clark, Henry S.
Clayton, Herman T.
Corse, Irving P.
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Dahn, J. H., Jr.
Dahn, Robert A.
Dale, O. G., Jr.
Devereux, J. F. S.
Devereux, J. Ryan
Dick, Henry C., Jr.
Donovan, T. B.
Dupont, Emile
Edwards, J. F.
Elliott, Barnwell
Elliott, Chetwood
Fitch, Alexandrine
Foster, Vernon
Franklin, Ruford D.
Gould, F. L.
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Hassinger, Philip
Hazard, Erskine
Hazard, H. W., Jr.
Helbert, George K.
Henry, J. H.
Herbert, Lewis
Jones, Henrietta
Lazo, Mario
Littell, William Jackson
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McEwan, Robert, Jr.
McLaren, W. S.
McLaren, Malcolm
Macomb, J. N.
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Morris, Anthony, Jr.
Morris, Wistar
Moss, Frank H.
Mount, David A.
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Miller, D. F.
Miller, P. F.
Metcalfe, Reta C.
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O'Brien, J. C., Jr.
Overman, Neill P.
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Perry, Oliver
Pope, P. M.
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Riker, D. C.
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Schuldt, Charles A.
Siedler, Charles P.
Smith, Cedric E.
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Smith, Hamilton, Jr.
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Souder, Ralf
Steele, Franklin T.
Tichenor, H. T., Jr.
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Van Vechton, S. L.
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Whitney, J. R.
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Merrill, Charles
Miles, Rev. H. R.
Morse, Gardner
Ross, Harry C.
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Hudson, William
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Thompson, Wallace
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Watt, Willard
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Rockwell, M. J.
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Wilson, E. R.

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Hawkinson, E.
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Howard, Carl N.
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Parrish, Earl
Simard, Cyril
Stringham, Roland
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Smith, Ralph B.
Stone, George H. W.
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Baldwin, Raymond P.
Barry, Joseph
Buxton, Frank Warren
Jollimore, Joseph
McNally, James R.
Mulles, George
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Dickerman, Robert E.
Harvey, Carroll, S.
Harvey, Murray C.
Harvey, Roger L.
Harvey, Kenneth A.
Hayes, Harold
Marden, Russell J.
Nelson, A. B.
Trainer, H. Potter
Trainer, Foster M.
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Vaughan, Newell
Vaughan, Willard

BRAE-BURN COUNTRY CLUB,

West Newton, Mass.

Alden, John H.
Bliss, Charles A.
Blodgett, R. A.
Brazer, Norman
Brodrick, R. G.
Brown, A. Page
Burnham, John B.
Burnham, A. C.
Butts, F. M.
Butts, C. C.
Clapp, H. R.
Clark, I. L.
Clark, Henry W.
Converse, E. E.
Dana, R. L.
Dunmore, D. K.
Dunne, Duval
Ellison, E. H., Jr.
Eddy, H. P., Jr.
Eddy, R. L.
Emerson, Howard
Fales, H. G.
Fearing, W. I.
Fenn, R. S.
Fessenden, E. K. H.
Goodspeed, Morton
Gorton, R. R.
Greenwood, J. H.
Gross, R. E.
Hanagan, I. F.
Henderson, C. L.
Higgins, Lawrence
Hobbs, Stafford B.
Hopkins, S. T.
Howell, F. A.
Howes, H. F.
Hustis, I. H., Jr.
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Johnson, M. P.
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Manning, E. A.
Miller, Barton R.
Mills, Harold P.
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Munroe, Francis F.
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Ordway, Warren
Pastene, Dr. A. A.
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Pitman, Theodore D.
Pray, Thornton C.
Pushee, Ray E.
Raymond, F. E.
Rich, W. E.
Riddle, G. H.
Stanley, R. W.
Simpson, J. R.
Smith, Nelson H.
Speare, Albert R.
Sticklen, Carl L.
Stuart, I. R., Jr.
Talbot, Hawley
Thayer, Charles E.
Thomas, H. C.
Thompson, S. E.
Trainer, Foster M.
Trainer, H. Potter
Warren, Donald
Weekes, Charles E.
Whidden, R. A.
Whidden, P. F.
Whidden, Malcolm W.
Whidden, William B.
Whittier, S. P.
Wiggin, Harry L.
Winsor, Philip
Woolverton, W. H.
Young, Robert T.

BRIDGEPORT Y. M. C. A. TENNIS CLUB,

Bridgeport, Conn.

Abbott, Harry D.
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Brock, John D.
Brown, H. Ellsworth
Cosgrove, C. T.
Forsythe, J. H.
Foster, S. P.
Glover, William B.
Grumman, T. Waldo
Hallsworth, Harold R.
Jenkins, Harold W.
Kohler, Ernest
Longstreth, T. R.
Lown, Edward M.
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Morfey, Herbert
O'Neil, Edward
Phillips, Theodore T.
Seabridge, F. D.
Sprague, Dr. C. H.
Waldeyer, Donald B.
Young, R. W.

BROCKTON COUNTRY CLUB,

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Eaton, Lewis F.
Hastings, A. B., Jr.
Jones, Daniel B.
Keith, Gerald
Keith, H. C.
Keith, W. S.
Legge, E. E.

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San Francisco, Cal.

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Buckingham, E.
Burchett, C. W.
Burlingame, Mr.
Burnham, J. B.
Busch, G. H.
Chapman, Bruce
Chapman, Sherwood
Chapman, V. H.
Cowdin, J. Cheever
Conrad, Barnsby
Cragin, C. C.
Davis, Willis E.
Downey, Dr. John O.
Dunne, E. A.
Durie, F. S.
Fair, Harry
Fottrell, W.
Girard, Dr. F. R.
Greenberg, Ray
Griffin, Clarence J.
Gromer, J. G.
Harris, L. W.
Henderson, C. B.
Hoppe, A.
Jackson, W. L. P.
Jefferys, J. G.
Jefferys, L.
Jenkins, R. A.
Johns, H. Van Dyke
Johnston, William M.
Kennedy, Frank
Klein, J. H., Jr.
Livermore, N. B.
Long, Dr. Melville H.
Lummersgill, Dr.
MacGavin, Drummond
McAndrews, A.
McBean, Atholl
McChesney, Dr. G.
McLoughlin, Maurice E.
Marcus, William
Meloy, C. D.
Mintzer, L. M.
Monroe, R.
Parker, Leon B.
Parker, W.
Pettit, L. L.
Reuter, H. C.
Roberts, Roland
Rodgers, William
Rosenberg, Melvin
Strachan, John
Sullivan, J. R., Jr.
Summersgill, Dr.
Tevis, Lansing K.
Tupper, Dr. R. B.
Turner, S.
Warner, Samuel

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Ackerland, M. T.
Altschul, F.
Asiel, N. I.
Bach, Joseph S.
Bache, H. L.
Beer, Dr. Edwin
Benjamin, Alfred
Bernheimer, L. G.
Blum, Alex

Blum, W. R.
Blumenthal, H. W.
Carlebach, H. L.
Cohn, A. F.
Falk, M. S.
Frank, M. L.
Forsch, Albert
Gimbel, F. A.
Glazier, H. S.
Goodhart, A. L.
Goodhart, H. L.
Haas, R. K.
Halle, S. J.
Herrmann, M. C.
Heimerdinger, C. E.
Lehman, H. H.
Lehman, H. M.
Lehman, Robert
Lilienthal, J. N., Jr.
Meyers, W. E.
Neustadt, M. W.
Reckford, F. K.
Rothschild, W. N.
Sachs, Howard J.
Schiffer, J. W.
Schlussel, J. S.
Scholle, W. D.
Seligman, Eustace
Seligman, J. B.
Seligmann, George A.
Sternberger, Dr. E.
Straus, H. G.
Straus, N., Jr.
Straus, R. W.
Stearns, R. B.
Tuska, G. R.
Weil, Dr. Richard
Wolfe, Alan L.

CHERRY VALLEY CLUB, INC.,

Garden City, L. I.

Baldwin, John C.
Bay, J. Holmes
Baylis, William, Jr.
Berens, Dr. T. P.
Blair, Charles H.
Bleecker, Theodore
Bryan, B. B., Jr.
Bryan, James T.
Budd, Hudson
Burgess, E. Bartow
Butler, Charles S.
Butler, Henry W.
Butterworth, C. F., Jr.
Carll, James H., Jr.
Dix, John A.
Elliott, Clinton, Jr.
Forsyth, Harry
Hall, Alexander M., 2nd.
Halsted, Harold C.
Herrick, Dr. J. B.
Hubbell, George L., Jr.
Hubbell, John P.
Hubbell, Sherwood
Kane, Edwin V.
Lord, J. Couper
McCall, Clifford
O'Rourke, Innis
O'Rourke, John F., Jr.
Osborne, Harold S.
Parsons, Theophilus
Peters, Ralph, Jr.
Renshaw, Paul
Richard, George N.
Riley, Armin G.
Rowe, Harold
Seaman, B. W.
Shaw, Guthrie
Starbuck, William D. L.
Stephenson, C. J.
Suydam, John R., Jr.
Thomson, Dr. Edgar S.
Townsend, M. H.
Travis, B. S. H.
Turner, W. Bradford
Zabriskie, Dr. E. G.
Zabriskie, Dr. John B.

CHEVY CHASE CLUB,

Chevy Chase, Md.

Ackerson, J. L.
Armstead, H. H.
Askew, R. K.
Ayer, Fred R.
Babbitt, E. B.
Bailey, W. M.
Bakenhus, R. E.
Balch, G. H.
Baldwin, T. A.
Ballou, Sidney
Barber, S. E.
Barbey, J. E.
Battle, C. E.
Bayne, J. B.
Bethel, W. E.
Beuret, J. D.
Bishop, P. P.
Blakeley, J. R. Y.
Blair, J. A., Jr.
Bricker, E. D.
Bride, W. W.
Brooke, F. H.
Brown, C. B.
Brown, L. A.
Brown, Ward
Browne, Evans
Bull, H. T.
Campbell, A. B.
Cassels, J. D.
Chapman, R. H.
Cobb, M. A.
Coppinger, Coner
Cordier, Constant
Coriell, W. W.
Courtney, C. E.
Courts, G. M.
Caesar, H. I.
Catlin, G. L.
Colton, H. E.

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Davie, Preston
Davidge, J. W.
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Dove, R. C.
Dunlop, W. G.
Dunn, B. C.
Dyer, H. T.
Elkins, Davis
Ellis, F. H.
Elmore, A. R.
Field, C. B.
Flynn, S. B.
Fortescue, G. R.
Frailey, C. L.
Fuller, W. P.
Fuller, C. A.
Garnett, A. Y. P.
Gawne, J. O.
Gibson, Preston
Graham, L. C.
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Grayson, C. T.
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Griggs, M. F.
Gross, R. F.
Grosvenor, E. P.
Gulick, L. M.
Hackett, Chauncey
Halsey, O. L.
Hempstone, Smith
Hills, R. W.
Hinkamp, C. N.
Hollen, Arthur
Hopkins, J. H.
Hopkins, N. M.
Hornblower, Ralph
Howard, D. C.
Howard, H. S.
Howe, W. B.
Howland, W. L.
Huidekoper, F. L.
Huidekoper, R. S.
Hume, Howard
Karrick, J. L., Jr.
Kay, A. G.
Knowlton, G. W.
Kerens, Vincent
Kerr, H. H.
Land, E. S.
Langenberg, C. H.
Langhorne, C. D.
Langhorne, G. T.
Lay, H. R.
Leahy, W. D.
Lebreton, D. McD.
Lehr, L. C.
Leigh, R. H.
Leonard, E. W.
Leutze, T. W.
Letts, F. C.
LeRoy, Robert
Little, Bascom
Little, L. M.
Lott, A. G.
Lyster, T. C.
Lupfer, R. N.
Luther, H. B.
McKinney, S. B.
McKnew, D. H.
McNeely, R. W.
Magruder, J. H.
Marrow, W. C.
Marvin, George
May, G. deC.
Merriam, J. H.
Micou, R. D.
Minatt, Harold
Moore, J. B.
Morgan, E. F. A.
Munn, C. A.
Mitchell, E. A.
Moorhead, J. U.
Murchison, K. C.
Noyes, Newbold
Obear, H. H.
Overstreet, L. M.
Packard, J. H.
Parker, M. M., Jr.
Parsons, A. L.
Potter, R. S.
Pyne, F. G.
Ransdell, R. C.
Reyburn, W. S.
Ripley, J. A.
Rockwell, C. K.
Roland, H. B.
Roosevelt, R. B.
Rowcliff, G. J.
Russell, C. A.
Sard, R. E.
Schley, J. L.
Shelden, Alger
Shelden, Allen
Shoemaker, H. E.
Smith, G. L.
Snow, C. A., Jr.
Spencer, H. L.
Spencer, J. B.
Stead, Robert, Jr.
Steele, G. W.
Stone, A. J.
Strawbridge, R. E.
Taylor, P. M.
Theall, E. S.
Thompson, J. W.
Thompson, R. D.
Thurber, C. D.
Totten, G. O.
Tracy, J. P.
Tully, F. W.
Van Auken, W. R.
Waggaman, F. P.
Wallace, M. W. F.
Warren, C. B.
Watson, A. M.
Webb, H. H.
Wells, Chester
Wheeler G. Y.
Wilkinson, T. S.
Wilson, C. F.
Willson, Russell
Winship, Blanton
Wood, C. M.
Wrenn, P. W.
Wright, F. E.
Wright, W. M.
Wyeth, N. C.

CINCINNATI TENNIS CLUB,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ackerland, T. M.
Andrews, Ronald
Bailey, George
Black, Robert L.
Bolce, Edward
Bragg, Ross W.
Brandt, Arthur
Bronson, Julian
Burch, Robert B.
Burton, M. T.
Burton, Ross W.
Butler, Jerome
Church, Ray
Cist, Frank
Crugar, Charles
Cornell, W. F.
Dale, B. J.
Davis, Chase
Dean, James
De Camp, Middleton
Dunning, Raymond
Ebersole, William J.
Faulconer, H. G.
Forcheimer, Landon
Fox, Thomas
French, Allen
Fuller, A. M.
Goodall, W. R., Jr.
Gray, Sylvester
Hagans, S. M.
Heyl, John K.
Holden, R. A.
Homan, Rudolph
Horman, Wesley
Hunt, H. T.
James, E. M.
Jarvis, Bruce
Jones, Elliott
King, Walter
Krieger, G. L.
Leever, S. T.
Lewis, M. K.
Lewis, S. W.
Lowin, Gale S.
Marsh, Seabrook
Mullaly, William
McConoughy, F.
O'Connell, Joseph H.
Radway, Edward M.
Richey, S. J.
Rogan, Roger
Salman, Fred.
Shafer, Robert
Southworth, Constant
Stanley, Taylor
Steele, Dana
Stevens, Robert
Stout, M. W.
Surman, J. F., Jr.
Thompson, George K.
Todd, Robert
Van Antwerp, Nicholas
Vordenberg, E. G.
Whitely, Harold
Whitely, June
Wilby, Clark
Wilby, Mitchell
Wright, Clifford R.

CLIFTON TENNIS CLUB,

Clifton, Ariz.

Andrus, Forrest
Bennie, Willis
Bright, W. P.
Florin, Edward
George, L. N.
Goldzier, Harry
Lynde, E. J.
Mason, David

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Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Brown, R. N.
Haff, Miss Florence
Kervan, Charles
Knox, Harry
Knox, Upshaw
Knox, William
Lent, Herbert
Raymond, H. R.
Willenbrock, Arthur

CORNELL UNIVERSITY TENNIS TEAM,

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Benton, C. O.
Blair, W. M.
Hunter, F. T.
Thompson, C. A.

COUNTRY CLUB,

Norfolk, Va.

Adriance, Edwin H.
Barnes, Amos F.
Goodnow, David
Jenks, Almet F., Jr.
Mabon, James B., Jr.
Wintermead, Mr.

COUNTRY CLUB OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY,

Easton, Pa.

Ayers, Lorenz K.
Bachman, David
Baker, Elbert C.
Baker, Frank
Black, L. S.
Black, McKnight
Brainerd, H. S.
Breed, W. Z.
Broadbent, I. T.
Buck, Leonard J.
Chipman, Charles, 2nd.
Chipman, John S.
Coyle, W. Radford
Deichman, Frank R.
Dodson, James
Dunn, John K.
Elder, George R., Jr.
Emanuel, Paul
Forve, Philip, Jr.
Fox, Dr. E. J.
Gerstell, Robert
Hill, Hamilton R.
Johnson, Leland B.
Johnston, A. B.
Kirkpatrick, Donald M.
Kirkpatrick, W. H.
Knapp, R. S.
Laubach, Donald
Lehr, Horace A.
McClernand, E. J.
McKeen, Maxwell
Markle, George B., Jr.
Maxwell, Charles P.
Maxwell, H. D., Jr.
Maxwell, John K.
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Michler, Francis
Mixsell, Donald G.
Moore, Redington
Myers, E. L.
Odenwelder, Willard
Pardee, C. Marvin
Polk, Porter G.
Porter, James M., 4th.
Reese, J. M., Jr.
Rodenbough, J. S.
Shoemaker, M. Holmes
Sletor, John L.
Smith, S. C., Jr.
Stewart, L. M.
Townsend, George L.
Ulmer, W. B.
Updegrove, Harvey C.
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Wagner, Carlton P.
Warren, R. H.
Wilbur, R. Lockhart
Woods, Archie S.
Woods, Gilbert A.

COUNTRY CLUB OF SPRINGFIELD,

Springfield, Mass.

Baker, D. M.
Baker, F. H.
Baker, H. W., Jr.
Behan, Louis
Bellamy, C. J.
Blunt, S. E.
Bowles, C. Allen
Bowles, Sherman H.
Bradford, E. S., Jr.
Bradford, J. H. H.
Bradshaw, T. P.
Brinkerhoff, R. J.
Brown, Howard, Jr.
Butler, F. M.
Butterworth, G. F.
Butts, E. P.
Carter, E. L.
Chapin, Miss Ann
Chapin, Maurice S.
Conant, W. S.
Cort, Dr. P. M.
Dalton, Dr. George F.
Davies, Bishop T. F.
Davis, Philip W.
Day, Morgan G.
Day, Winsor B.
Deems, Dr. O. M.
Demarest, W. J.
Denman, W. M.
Dickinson, S. W.
Drake, J. Frank
Dubois, Dr. E. C.
Duryea, George R.
Ellis, Theodore W.
Emerson, Richards
Emery, Raymond G.
Fay, Russell
Fernald, Lloyd D.
Fox, R. H.
Goodell, Dr. William
Green, Addison B.
Grout, Lewis W.
Haynes, Lawrence S.
Hendee, George M.
Hoffer, J. E.
Hooker, Ralph W.
Howard, George E.
Jones, A. T.
Keller, R. H.
Kempton, J. C.
Kempton, R. B.
Knox, H. A.
Kutz, H. A.
Lewis, H. R.
Leonard, G. Marston
Lincoln, E. C.
Mackay, R. Langdon
McClench, Donald
McGann, Rev. J. M.
Mellen, Miss E. M.
Morse, F. S.
Nevins, Roger W.
Nye, Dr. R. N.

Osborne, M. M.
Page, Kenneth B.
Parlett, E. J.
Pierce, W. S.
Pinney, Richard
Ransehousen, Roger
Rife, T. B.
Robinson, George D.
Robinson, Homans
Robinson, W. S., Jr.
Rockwell, C. K.
Runyon, Charles
Safford, R. K.
Sawhill, John
Sherwood, M. C.
Shuart, John
Simons, J. W.
Simons, P. W.
Smith, J. P.
Southworth, Constant
Stearns, Scott M.
Stoddard, Dr. M. J.
Stone, Chapin N.
Street, Dr. C. E.
Strong, J. M.
Swan, Douglass L.
Tenney, Charles H.
Tenney, Rockwell
Thayer, P. W.
Tifft, Charles
Tifft, Lewis E.
Tinkham, Miss Florence
Trigo, A. C.
Turner, W. B.
Van Horn, J. B.
Wallace, A. B., Jr.
Wallace, Norman
Waters, H. G.
Weaver, H. A.
Weiser, Dr. W. P.
Wesson, D. B.
Wesson, Harold
Whitcomb, E. M.
White, E. L.
Williams, Fay
Wilson, H. C.
Woodman, F. H.

COUNTRY CLUB OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va.

Adams, De Witt
Anderson, Henry W.
Arnold, R. B.
Augustine, James
Brown, R. L.
Brunk, Dr. O. C.
Bryan, Thomas P.
Buford, Erskine
Carrington, R. W.
Christian, Andrew
Christian, Miss Virginia
Cocke, Miss Elizabeth
Coleman, Dr. C. C.
Dunn, W. McKee
Ferguson, E. Bruce
Fleming, Peyton
Gill, Dr. W. W.
Golsan, H. L.
Gordon, T. C.
Henderson, R. W.
Jeffress, R. N.
Jerman, W. B.
Johns, Dr. F. S.
Jones, Bernard N.
Jones, Catesby
Johnson, Francis
Lacy, Arthur
Lafferty, Fitzhugh
Miller, Henry R., Jr.
Mitchell, Kirkwood
Oppenheimer, W. T., Jr.
Potts, Allen
Shafer, Paul P.
Smith, Benjamin
Spicer, M. T., Jr.
Tennant, Tilton
Valentine, Fred S.
Wiggs, Dr. Leslie

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER,

Westchester, N. Y.

Adee, George T.
Allen, F. H.
Astor, Vincent
Ayer, J. C.
Baker, George F., Jr.
Barclay, Harold
Barnard, J. A.
Belmont, August
Bliss, C. N., Jr.
Booth, Dr. Lewis S.
Caswell, John
Church, Charles T.
Church, F. E.
Codington, D. H.
Cross, Eliot
Dana, D. T.
De la Meillaie, H. D.
Fahnstock, Dr. C.
Ferris, G. B.
Frelinghuysen, F. T.
Gerard, James W.
Hatch, Horace
Havemeyer, F. A.
Hoff, A. Bainbridge
Iselin, Adrian, Jr.
Kaesche, M. B., Jr.
Kellogg, J. P.
Larned, E. P.
Leverich, H. S.
Leonard, E. W.
Low, E. I.
McMahon, D. F.
Mac Donough, J. M.
Merrall, A. H.
Morris, Lewis
Mott, J. L., Jr.
Nickerson, Hoffman
Parsons, H. de B.
Perry, M. J.
Reyhal, E. S.
Rogers, E. P.
Rosenquest, J. D.
Sage, A. G. C.
Sanford, Henry
Schermerhorn, J. E.

Shipman, Rev. Herbert
Sloane, M. D.
Slocum, T. W.
Spencer, Lorillard
Stebbins, H. C.
Terry, James T.
Tilton, M. W.
Turnbull, R. J.
Veeder, Paul L.
Waller, Stewart
Washburn, Frank
Waterbury, Lawrence
Watson, H. R. C.
Whitney, Harry Payne
Whitton, Francis S.
Wrenn, R. D.
Zogbaum, F'd.
Zogbaum, H. St. Claire

CRAWFORD NOTCH TENNIS CLUB,

Crawford Notch, N. H.

Barron, W. A., Jr.

CYNWYD CLUB,

Cynwyd, Pa.

Bains, Erskine
Cahill, Edward
Cleveland, L. W.
Corson, E. H.
Crocheron, C.
Darby, John
Dolon, Cyril
Duncan, J. G., Jr.
Eliason, E. L.
Eliason, H. B.
Fischer, E. H.
Fox, Emily P.
Gaston, Harold F.
Gest, J. B., Jr.
Graham, George J.
Hall, George
Hamilton, W. W.
Hay, R. W.
Holt, James A.
Holt, Joseph P.
Johnson, Wallace F.
Keefe, Joseph
Kelly, Henry K., Jr.
Kerrigan, J. Grant
Kuen, William B.
LeBoutillier, Theodore
Leonards, T. C.
Luders, Charles
Lutz, Walter S.
Lyons, Percy S.
Martin, Thomas H.
Mecke, T. H.
Nicholson, E. W.
Oliver, A. L.
Ott, Lambert
Page, E. B.
Perot, William H.
Picelot, A. F.
Scattergood, C. R.
Scattergood, D. M.
Shields, R. E.
Simpers, Robert S.
Slocum, H. L.
Smith, S. Alden
Spangler, E. M.
Swalm, Russell
Vanneman, Paul, Jr.
West, W. M.
Williams, David E., Jr.
Wilson, Edward C.

DALLAS LAWN TENNIS CLUB,

Dallas, Texas.

Buddy, Edward
Buddy, R. S.
Bruce, Dr. R. S.
Charlton, Allen
Clark, Julian G.
Duls, William H.
Gano, A. R.
Green, Lindsay
Higgenbotham, R. W., Jr.
Hunt, G. D.
Jester, Leven
Kahn, Lawrence S.
Lawther, R. R.
McCormick, Charles T.
Mack, William
Morgan, W. D.
Motter, Allen
Munger, S. T., Jr.
Nash, Dr. A. W.
Norton, J. D.
Peake, George V., Jr.
Platter, Paul
Price, McAllister O.
Rix, J. R.
Settle, M. C.
Shoupe, Frank, Jr.
Spence, Alex M.
Tennison, J. C.
Watkin, R. N.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TENNIS ASSOCIATION,

Hanover, N. H.

English, J. P.
Farnham, W. H., Jr.
Fritz, E.
Green, D. S.
Hanlon, L., Jr.
Jones, S. B.
Koeniger, K. W.
Larmon, R. R.
Lyon, W. O.
Ranney, A. H.
Stillman, H. D.
Washburn, W. D.

SERVICE ROLL

DENVER COUNTRY CLUB,

Denver, Colo.

Alexander, Philip K.
Allen, C. G.
Antonides, H. Ralph
Armstead, Henry
Ballantine, G. W., Jr.
Ballou, Franklin
Barney, Charles N.
Bates, W. T.
Bayly, Charles, Jr.
Benedict, J. J. B.
Birney, Cyrus M.
Blackburn, Joseph B.
Blackmer, Myron K.
Blake, D. H.
Boettcher, Claude K.
Bosworth, Robert G.
Broadhurst, Ralph M.
Bromfield, Donald C.
Brown, C. T.
Bulkley, Ralph G.
Campbell, Clarence
Campbell, Thomas P.
Campion, John F.
Cass, Oscar D.
Champion, Robert D.
Chase, Wilson
Cook, George E.
Davis, Roblin H.
Dines, Courtland S.
Dixon, T. Danforth
Eaton, Irving
Elliott, Nixon
Feuchtwanger, Austin J.
Foster, Pinckney B.
Fulton, Walter Scott
Gano, Merritt W., Jr.
Gaylord, Paul Lindley
Gower, J. H. Lewes
Hamlin, Philip
Hatfield, Charles
Howell, Daniel
Hughes, Berrien
Humphreys, A. E., Jr.
Hunsaker, James W.
Huston, W. Barrie
Ionides, S. A.
Jayne, Dr. W. A.
Jones, Dr. S. F.
Kassler, George W.
Keely, Kendall
Kennedy, M. H.
King, D. D.
Kistler, Erle O.
Lanius, Paul B.
Lewis, Mason A.
Loughridge, Paul
Loughridge, William H.
Loveland, Francis P.
Miller, Robert N.
Miller, Victor
Mitchell, Clark
Mitchell, Stanley
McGuire, F. E.
McPhee, John Elmer
McPhee, Raymond J.
Nagel, Fritz A.
Newton, Robert P.
Nisbet, James A.
Oakes, F. Warren, Jr.
O'Donnell, Canton
Phelps, Horace F.
Phipps, Lawrence C., Jr.
Pope, J. W.
Powers, Dr. Charles
Rogers, Edmund
Rublee, Horace
Schaefer, Frederick J.
Sidlo, Charles T.
Simons, Burdick
Skinner, J. D.
Smith, Eben L.
Snyder, Irving T.
Struby, George B.
Swan, Henry
Symes, Foster J.
Taylor, David
Thomas, Lester C.
Titsworth, F. S.
Townsend, T. B., Jr.
Vroman, John C.
Wetherill, Dr. H. G.
Wheeler, Stephen
Wilson, Valdo F.
Wright, James N.

DES MOINES GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB

Des Moines, Ia.

Allen, R. A.
Beh, Carlton D.
Blaise, Carl P.
Brockett, R. W.
Coffee, W. E.
Connell, R. E.
Conley, C. Ray
Cookerly, T. B., Jr.
Evans, Noel E.
Flynn, W. Fay
Hall, H. T.
Hildebrand, H. C.
Horton, O. M.
Kane, M. E.
Kellman, F. O.
Kinsey, Vance
Neafie, Clifford
Newquist, D. C.
Risse, J. E.
Sani, H. L.
Swain, William A.
Thode, Reuben H.
Van Ginkle, Joe. G.
Wilber, F. C.

EAST END TENNIS CLUB,

Columbus, Ohio.

Avery, Walter L.
Bradley, H. E.
Beatty, H. G.

Brooks, S. D.
Copeland, Alfred
Copeland, H. H.
Dana, L. B.
Gager, J. B.
Gwinn, C. E.
Hallock, S. N.
Harrison, Dwight, Jr.
Hughes, Miss Minnie R.
Jeffrey, J. W.
Johnson, S. K.
Kelley, E. P.
Kerr, S. R.
Larzarus, Jeffrey
Meeker, Campbell
Merkle, Edward B.
O'Kane, R. C.
Park, W. S.
Rice, R. A.
Sheets, J. W.
Stackhouse, E. D.
Taft, R. Lawrence
Toole, T. T.
Walter, W. D.
Wanamaker, W. B.
Williams, M. H.
Wilson, P. D.
Wolfe, E. T.

EDGEWOOD TENNIS CLUB,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Batchelor, Guy F., Jr.
Beatty, John D.
Cameron, Duncan
Cameron, Mortimer B.
Clifford, George E.
Cooke, Alfred
Crawford, George Earl, Jr.
Dean, Harvey A.
Donohoe, Darragh
Forncrook, Lawrence
Garland, Charles S.
Garland, Chisholm
Gasaway, Kenneth
Jones, Dr. R. R.
Laidlaw, Robert W.
Martin, Dr. W. J.
Mellor, George E.
Moreland, Dr. George B.
McCormick, Alden W.
McEllroy, George S.
McEllroy, W. S.
McKillips, Charles E., Jr.
McKillips, J. Fulton
McWhinney, C. Dean
Nesbit, Malcolm D.
Nutty, Pitt McCoy
Purdy, Carrol F.
Reid, Walter J.
Smith, Frank S.
Thorp, C. M., Jr.
Thorp, George B.

ELBERON TENNIS CLUB,

Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Batty, John H.
Boggs, Rutherford H.
Burger, Raymond
Clarke, David M.
Crossan, Filbert P.
Feaster, Francis
Harvey, George C.
Hoffman, Elijah C.
Kinkhead, William H.
Masland, Maurice H., Jr.
Mattson, William
Mooney, Frank
Ovington, Harper
Wilkinson, William H.
Weaver, Thurston L.

ELMHURST TENNIS CLUB,

Elmhurst, L. I.

Boyes, John
Chapman, Russell
Dowling, Edward
Furman, Edward
Furman, Thomas B.
Hartel, Lloyd
McInerny, Henry
Maher, Frank
Miller, Arthur
Mouquin, Charles
Orton, Malcolm
Plitt, Ernest B.
Plitt, W. Irving
Richard, Charles
Richard, Donald
Turner, Dr. Layton P.
Von Hunnerbein, Arthur
Wheeler, G. Forest

EL PASO COUNTRY CLUB,

El Paso, Texas

Andreas, John L.
Bates, F. L.
Berkshire, W. S.
Brown, B. W.
Brown, C. P.
Brown, Roger
Brown, Tally
Burges, R. F.
Carpenter, E. R.
Catheron, L. J.
Cooley, W.
Cochrane, E. C.
Cox, A. L.
Crowdus, J. W.
Curtiss, J. W.
Curtiss, W. V.
Daniels, S. W.
Davis, Britton

Elliott, W. S.
Flato, F. W.
Gallagher, F. B.
Grambling, A. R.
Hamilton, W. G.
Hawkins, Samuel
Hines, P. R.
Jameison, W. R.
Jette, Paul E.
Johnston, W. A.
Kaster, J. J.
Kemp, J. P.
Kemp, R. G.
Kohlberg, L. J.
Lessing, G. R.
Marr, W. K.
Myles, H. C.
McGhee, Percy
Neff, E. E.
Newman, T. B.
Pollard, J. M.
Pryor, Jack
Ramsey, W. K.
Sanford, J. H., Jr.
Sauer, E. W.
Slater, H. D.
Smith, Breedlove
Soloman, Edward
Soloman, Will
Stark, H. H.
Stevens, B. F.
Thomas, Paul
Vance, James
Van Surdam, H. E.
Ware, H. T.
Wilcox, R. H.
Williams, H. T.
Worsham, J. B.

ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB,

Englewood, N. J.

Barber, George H.
Barber, Theodore P.
Blache, Walter C.
Brown, Fred H.
Bulkley, Harold K.
Burtis, Morse
Charnley, Morton
Chater, Henry D.
Church, George M.
Derby, Miss Eveleth
De Ronde, Miss Ethel
De Ronde, Phillip
Ditman, Albert J.
Du Bois, Henry P.
Duncan, Fred S.
Edgerton, Tracy T.
Ellsworth, Richard
Fink, Robert E.
Fisk, A. B.
Foote, Arthur E.
Gaines, Albert, Jr.
Goubert, Harold V.
Hamilton, Kenneth
Hamilton, Minard
Hardy, Anton G.
Hardy, D. Whitfield
Hartwell, G. Vail
Hayes, Alex T.
Hopkins, S. V.
Hunter, George W.
Hooven, Thomas
Ingham, Howard M.
Ingham, R. M.
Imbrie, George K.
Jenkins, Eliott
Kerr, Clarence D.
Kidder, Delos B.
Laud-Brown, Wellesly
Lowe, Donald V.
Lowe, Malcolm
La Chappelle, Henry De
La Chappelle, Jacque De
Lindlay, Miss Alice
Lindlay, Allen L.
Lyford, O. S.
McDonald, Dr. William S.
McGill, Benjamin T.
Maynard, F. Durant
Mills, Jacque
Moore, H. V. D.
O'Brien, Danat
Olyphant, Murray
Parks, Charles F.
Patterson, John F.
Payson, Lawrence G.
Phelps, Phelps
Polhemus, Henry M.
Reed, John A.
Reinmund, F. Mowry
Rowley, William
Scarborough, William B.
Seeley, George P., Jr.
Stickney, Thomas B.
Stoddart, Robert S.
Stubbs, Alfred
Taussig, J. Wright
Teeter, Dr. J. N.
Vought, Donald
Whittemore, Henry, Jr.
Woolsey, William W.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB,

West Orange, N. J.

Adams, Dr. John King
Adams, Stuart C.
Albee, Dr. George C.
Ambrose, C. Arthur
Appleby, R. W.
Azbill, Paul
Babson, William Arthur
Baldwin, Donald R.
Baldwin, Franklin M.
Baldwin, Morgan S.
Barry, Herbert
Barstow, William A.
Bayne, William, 3rd.
Berens, Conrad, Jr.
Bertram, H. Henry
Bond, George W., Jr.
Bouvier, John Vernon, Jr.
Campbell, C. Bruce
Chew, Philip F.
Childs, Harold P.
Chisholm, Kenneth O.

Colby, Everett
Colgate, Henry A.
Crabb, W. W.
Dane, Dr. John
Debevoise, C. Richmond
Dickinson, C. Roy
Durrell, Thomas P.
Earle, Harold B.
Feigenspan, Edwin C.
Fonda, Douglas C.
Fordyce, Alexander R., Jr.
Foster, F. Vernon
Given, William B., Jr.
Goodrich, Charles C.
Graft, Dr. Walter J.
Grand, Gordon
Greene, Raymond A.
Haley, Edwin J.
Haskins, H. Stanley
Haussling, Francis R.
Jaeger, Otto, Jr.
Jones, H. Seaver
Kelsey, John F.
Lord, Herbert G., Jr.
McCartney, Frank L.
McEwan, Robert B., Jr.
McGuckin, Benjamin F.
McSweeney, John L.
Malcolm, George H.
Marsalis, Thomas
Marston, Russell
Metcalf, Jesse
Metcalf, Manton B., Jr.
Michalis, Clarence G.
Miller, E. L.
Moody, E. Earle
Munn, Orson D.
Perkins, George F.
Pitcairn, Gilbert L.
Plum, E. Gaddis
Rand, Howard
Riker, Carlton B.
Robinson, Monroe D.
Rogers, Dr. Harry
Scheerer, Paul R.
Scheerer, William, Jr.
Shanley, Joseph H.
Shera, Dr. George W.
Simmons, Joseph I.
Sloane, George
Smith, William A.
Street, Richard H.
Sutphen, Carlyle E.
Synnott, Dr. Martin J.
Taylor, Irving K.
Tilney, Robert W.
Tilney, Sheldon, 2nd.
Treadwell, Louis S.
Underhill, Andrew M.
Wade, John B.
Walton, Harold L.
Walton, Rudolph L.
Wilson, William C.
Young, Roger

FAIRVIEW COUNTRY CLUB,
Elmsford, N. Y.

Bleibtreu, Jacob
Cohen, Moise K.
Cohen, Samuel C.
Frank, Eugene
Frank, Milo Ogden
Freeman, Henry W.
Gartenstag, Charles
Goldsmith, Charles J.
Green, Charles
Gutman, De Witt
Hendricks, Henry S.
Herz, William
Klauber, Edwin
Klauber, Murray
Nessler, Robert P.
Plaut, Robert
Riegelman, Harold
Sampter, Lawrence E.
Sartorius, Irving A.
Schwartz, B. F.
Stern, Carl S.

FLORIDA COUNTRY CLUB,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Acker, Albert E.
Andress, Charles S.
Angas, R. M.
Baker, J. M.
Baker, R. A.
Baldwin, L. W.
Bisbee, F. D.
Bowen, Dr. F. B.
Boyd, R. L.
Butts, B. J.
Camp, Charles W.
Coachman, Walter F.
Cason, H. Z.
Christie, W. McL.
Conley, A. B.
Cooper, J. C., Jr.
Corbett, W. P.
Croom, W. C.
Crosby, H. W.
Daniel, R. P.
Doty, A. D.
Erwin, Stanley
Field, T. S.
Frink, Carroll R.
Greeley, M. C.
Groover, Allen B.
Groover, R. C.
Hartridge, Julian
Heggie, N. M.
Heintz, F. G.
Henson, Graham E.
Holland, J. W.
Holmes, J. L.
Holmes, S. S.
Holt, F. M.
Jackson, William H.

Jelks, Edward
Jones, C. R.
Keeley, R. W.
Kendall, J. J.
Knight, R. D.
Lee, W. J.
L'Engle, E. M.
Lovell, C. P.
Lovell, C. P., Jr.
McNamara, H.
McQuaid, W. R.
Marion, F. J.
Menager, L. C.
Milan, R. R.
Mitchell, George M.
Moody, Clarkson P.
Munoz, J. C.
Palmer, Dean
Pasco, J. D.
Payne, J. H.
Rierson, John
Rinehardt, C. D.
Rogers, W. H.
Sasse, J. D.
Simmonds, S. S.
Smith, C. E.
Smith, C. H.
Smith, Tracy L.
Spratt, J. B.
Spratt, J. W.
Stimpson, J. K.
Stimson, W. M.
Stockton, William
Strawn, Perry
Strickland, C. G.
Sturgis, L. C.
Taylor, H. M.
Tobin, W. L.
Turck, R. C.
Ulmer, A. C.
Williams, H. E.

FOREST PARK TENNIS CLUB,

St. Louis, Mo.

Houghlin, David
Meyer, William
Rudolph, Charles
Schwarz, Elmer

GEDNEY FARM COUNTRY CLUB,

White Plains, N. Y.

Butler, James
Butler, Pierce
Caldwell, E. T.
Caruthers, F. D., Jr.
Chambers, Durno
Childs, H. H.
Conklin, W.
Craw, Harvey W.
Ehrhart, E. Nelson
Farley, Colvin
Ferguson, Willard E.
Ferrall, J. C. W.
Ferrall, James P., Jr.
Garnsey, Julian E.
Gebhard, Fred M.
Griffin, E. F.
Hensel, C. H.
Hill, Oliver B.
Irving, William W.
Johnson, E. E.
Johnston, D. T.
Jones, Jay S., Jr.
Kent, Stewart
McCrea, Jarvis
Moffitt, Miss Alice
Peck, Charles E.
Purdy, Dr. Sylvanus
Shultz, Carl H.
Smith, Dr. Ellsworth J.
Sniffen, Stewart B.
Surprenant, A. U.
Warren, Charles Elliott
Willets, Howard

GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Adams, H. Lawson, Jr.
Aberle, G. F.
Alburger, T. L., Jr.
Anderson, Robert M.
Anderson, Robert P.
Barba, H. M.
Barba, William P.
Beard, R. F.
Beard, W. K., Jr.
Bell, Edward
Betz, John F.
Bishop, Richard E.
Bodine, W. Warden
Bostwick, J. Vaughan
Bradbury, Miss E. C.
Bradford, Gerard
Bready, George L.
Brewster, Clarence B.
Bromley, John
Bromley, T. S.
Brooke, G. A., Jr.
Brunker, Alfred R.
Carrigan, Charles W.
Carrigan, R. McC.
Cassard, Edward
Clark, Clarence S.
Clark, Edward W., 3rd.
Clark, Franklin C.
Clark, H. L.
Clark, R. H.
Clark, S. P.
Clark, Percy H.
Cliffe, F. T.
Cliffe, W. R.
Clothier, William R.
Clothier, Conrad F.

Closson, J. Harwood
Coffin, Harry M.
Collins, W. J., Jr.
Conarroe, J. L.
Cooke, Morris L.
Craig, John L.
Crowder, W. S.
Darrow, Charles B.
Davis, Edward L.
Day, Richard F.
Deacon, Frank
Deacon, G. H.
Dodge, Karl
Downs, Norton, Jr.
Downs, Stephen W. M.
Downs, Thomas McKean
Edmunds, J. B.
Evans, Allen R.
Forst, Dr. John R.
Freeland, James R.
Freeman, F. L.
Gardiner, Fred M.
Gardiner, William H.
Goodell, E. P.
Goodfellow, A. N.
Greenwood, W. G.
Harding, L. M.
Harned, Herbert S.
Hatfield, Henry R.
Hathaway, Horace K.
Henry, Dr. J. Norman
Henry, Snowden
Henry, T. C.
Helbert, George K.
Holton, Howard C.
Humphrys, J. E.
Jennings, Arnold
Johnson, Dr. W. N.
Jopson, Arthur P.
Kellett, Roderick G.
Kellett, W. W.
Kelly, Charles E., Jr.
Ketcham, E. K.
Kurtz, Paul B.
Kurtz, W. Wesley, 2nd.
Lee, W. Justice
Lewis, Howard K.
Lippincott, J. W.
Lord, C. Wheeler
McAllister, Albert T.
MacBride, Russell H.
McCleary, H. S.
McCown, Andrew R.
McLean, Robert
McLean, Warden
Madeira, Crawford C.
Madeira, Edward W.
Madeira, Louis C.
Mann, Edward M.
Marshall, C. Haywood
Martin, Luther, 3rd.
Matthews, C. L.
Maxwell, Harry Z.
Mayburry, W. G., Jr.
Middleton, G. P.
Miller, E. Spencer
Miller, Paul V.
Milne, Norman F.
Moore, E. W.
Moore, Leonard S.
Moorehead, T. E.
Morse, William G.
Muir, John G.
Nassau, W. L., Jr.
Nealy, J. E.
Newhall, Morton L.
Newhall, William Price
Parkman, George A.
Pearson, Paul P.
Perry, Edward, 2nd.
Potter, R. F.
Ralston, Frank W.
Rich, Gerald
Roberts, Paul R.
Robinson, B. S.
Robinson, R. R.
Rodman, Walter L.
Sanborn, Edward H., Jr.
Savage, J. H., Jr.
Schwartz, Walter M.
Scott, Edgar T.
Sexton, Alden R.
Sexton, Donald S.
Sharpless, A.
Shoemaker, Joseph M.
Sigel, Louis
Smith, G. Allen
Smith, Dr. S. MacCuen
Smyth, G. S. C.
Stebbins, E. Vail
Stewart, J. R.
Stoever, W. E. R.
Strawbridge, F. H., Jr.
Sutro, Paul W.
Swain, Alex McK.
Tatnall, Francis G.
Taussig, R. A., Jr.
Taylor, W., Jr.
Thomas, George C., Jr.
Tilden, William T., 2nd.
Tilge, Lewis H.
Toogood, G. E.
Tunnell, B. A.
Vandegrift, N. M.
Van Dusen, E. Thorpe
Walbridge, C. C.
Warden, Herbert W., Jr.
Whitall, William H. B.
Whitesides, J. G.
Wiener, Edward
Wilkinson, R. B., Jr.
Williams, Dr. C. S.
Wilmer, Pierre
Wister, L. Casper

GLENSIDE TENNIS CLUB,

Glenside, Pa.

Carey, Joseph M.
Fincke, E. J.
Gracey, A. Lloyd
Harwood, C. N.
Little, Charles E.
Phipps, C. A.
Quittiner, Egon
Smith, H. M.
Smith, Warren H.

SERVICE ROLL

GREEN MEADOW COUNTRY CLUB,
Harrison, N. Y.

Allen, Frederick H.
Banks, Robert F. A.
Boardman, Philip W.
Brown, Donald W.
Church, Charles T.
Close, Edward B.
Cunningham, Frederick G.
Du Bois, Arthur
Fraser, Alexander J.
Gibbons, George B.
Hartwell, Dr. John A.
Hathaway, Stewart S.
Kennedy, Leonard
Keogh, Martin J., Jr.
Kilner, Ehrick B.
Lee, J. W., Jr.
Looram, Matthew J.
McGovern, Coleman B.
McLoughlin, Comerford
Marston, Hunter S.
Milbank, Dr. Samuel
Platt, Livingston
Quinby, John G., Jr.
Remsen, William
Riley, James Wilson
Schmidlapp, Carl J.
Scoville, Herbert
Sheldon, Paul S.
Smithers, Herbert B.
Spencer, Lorillard
Symington, William Clark
Wainwright, J. Mayhew

GREENOCK COUNTRY CLUB,
Lee, Mass.

Dunn, Edward W. G.
Dunn, George P.
Perkins, George F.
Rice, Waldo H.
Rochester, Delancey
Rochester, John S.
Rogers, Donald
Sedgwick, John P.
Shields, Sturgis B.
Smith, Henry W.
Smith, Sheldon
Stevens, John D.

GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB,
Greenwich, Conn.

Adams, Robert J.
Bachellor, Irving
Baker, E. H., Jr.
Baumann, C. K.
Brown, Lowell
Brown, Oakley K.
Caldwell, Edwin T.
Calhoun, D. A.
Carhart, George B.
Carratt, O. B.
Chatillon, G. E.
Clark, John A.
Close, E. B.
Coffin, J. R.
Crocker, R. S.
Darrach, Dr. William
Day, L. G.
Dougherty, Nelson
Du Bois, Arthur
Flinn, W. A.
Foster, Mortimer B.
Gibson, Harvey D.
Graham, J. B.
Green, H. Rumsey
Green, J. R.
Guernsey, Otis L.
Hall, H. M.
Hardenburgh, W. P.
Helme, George W.
Hill, George W.
Hilton, V. K.
Honan, Dr. W. F.
Howard, C. W.
Huntsinger, R. L.
Hyde, Dr. F. C.
Jay, N. D.
Kelley, Don M.
Kerr, Hamilton K.
Lewis, R. M.
Lockwood, Edgar
McCord, W. P.
McDougall, Alex.
McRoberts, Samuel
Marble, W. E.
Marion, Frank J.
Marshall, R. P.
Marston, Edgar J.
Marston, Hunter S.
Mathews, E. Nash.
Moffett, J. A.
Montgomery, J. S.
Moore, Charles A., Jr.
Moore, E. M.
Newell, E. R.
Page, F. S.
Perkins, J. H.
Peters, G. L.
Pier, Garrett C.
Ranney, A. Elliot
Richardson, D. Rait
Rossiter, L. F.
Selden, Lynde
Selden, S. L.
Smidt, A. Campbell
Smithers, H. B.
Small, J. B.
Stafford, W. S.
Stuart, Francis Lee
Terhune, B. T. M.
Topping, Henry J.
Tripp, Guy E.
Truesdale, Calvin
Truesdale, M. D.
Vanderhoef, G. W., Jr.
Wilson, Dr. Frederick N.
Wilson, J. G.
Young, Clarence H.
Ziegler, William, Jr.

GRINNELL COUNTRY CLUB,

Grinnell, Iowa.

Broderick, William
Cross, Rev. Edward
Carney, Bernard J.
Haag, Orrie B.
Lauder, C. H.
Millard, Miss Clara B.
Talbott, E. F.
Tooley, Clinton B.

HARLEM TENNIS CLUB,

New York, N. Y.

Abels, M.
Abels, W.
Andrews, Paul M.
Behar, E'li. M.
Celler, Herbert
Fox, Joseph
Frank, Robert T.
Giest, Samuel H.
Goold, Paul P.
Harkavy, A. S.
Harkavy, Joseph
McDermott, J. S.
Manheims, P. J.
Oppenheimer, B. S.
Rothschild, Marcus
Spark, V.
Seligman, L.
Wilde, P. L.
Wiseltier, H.

HARTFORD GOLF CLUB,

Hartford, Conn.

Acheson, E. C.
Allen, A. W.
Allen, E. N.
Allen, Russell
Austin, G. L.
Baker, Mumford
Barbour, L. B.
Barney, D. N., Jr.
Batterson, W. E.
Beach, C. B.
Beach, C. F.
Beach, J. W.
Bissell, L. F.
Boardman, T. B.
Bolles, B. W.
Brainard, N. C.
Broakway, U. H.
Bulkeley, Houghton
Bulkeley, M. G., Jr.
Bulkeley, R. B.
Bull, R. S.
Bunce, Dr. P. D.
Bush, Dr. E. A.
Capen, G. C.
Carey, H. D.
Carter, Lyon
Carvalho, B. N.
Chamberlin, W. M.
Chandler, H. N.
Chase, P. B.
Cheney, G. W.
Clapp, R. J.
Cook, Dr. A. G.
Cook, Beatrice
Cook, C. B.
Crary, R. P.
Cushman, E. S.
Cushman, Richard
Cutler, R. D.
Day, C. M.
Day, W. B.
Dewing, L. C.
Donchian, P. S.
Dunham, Beatrice
Eaton, W. S.
Eldridge, F. H.
Eddy, E. W.
Ellis, A. R.
Farrington, E. C.
Fos, E. G. B.
Furlong, F. P.
Gillett, F. W.
Gillett, R. S.
Glazier, W. S.
Goodman, R. J.
Goodwin, P. L.
Goodwin, W. L.
Gregory, A. W.
Griggs, Dr. J. B.
Hamersley, W. J.
Hapgood, T. E.
Harbison, A. W.
Harbison, Hugh
Hart, G. H.
Hart, H. G.
Hastings, R. C.
Hatch, Edwin W.
Hatch, J. W.
Hawley, E. K.
Hawley, Roswell
Hazen, M. T.
Hewes, T. W.
Holcombe, J. M., Jr.
Hooker, J. K.
Howard, J. L.
Howe, William M.
Hunter, G. G.
Johnson, C. T.
Johnson, K. C.
Johnson, P. E.
Judd, H. L.
Keeney, R. L.
Kellogg, R. B.
Knapp, C. R.

Korper, L. A.
Lake, E. J.
Lake, H. S.
Lines, W. S.
Lovejoy, G. M., Jr.
Lyman, R. S.
Lyon, George A.
Mather, Lucy O.
Maxwell, J. Alice
McCook, A. T.
Mc. Ilwaine, A. G., 2nd.
McLelland, W. O.
Martelle, H. A.
Messenger, H. T.
Middlebrook, L. S.
Miller, Dr. J. R.
Mills, H. W.
Montgomery, J. L.
Moore, W. C.
Myers, R. W.
Newton, A. G.
Page, C. W., Jr.
Parker, Harris, Jr.
Parker, R. M.
Parr, C. McKew
Parsons, Francis
Pease, A. M.
Pease, D. A.
Perkins, B. C.
Phillips, R. H.
Rankin, Erwin
Rarey, C. D.
Redfield, C. H.
Redfield, Dudley
Redfield, E. G.
Rees, Mary A.
Rhodes, J. E., 2nd.
Rice, H. I. B.
Roberts, E. C.
Roberts, Philip
Robinson, Barclay
Robinson, L. F., Jr.
Rogers, C. A.
Rose, Philip L.
Rowley, Dr. A. M.
Rowley, Dr. J. C.
Russell, Winslow
Sage, H. E.
Schutz, W. S.
Shepard, C. G.
Skinner, W. C., Jr.
Smith, D. T.
Smith, Dr. E. T.
Smith, E. W.
Spear, H. G.
Stedman, Arthur
Stevenson, G. C.
Stoll, Dr. H. F.
Strong, J. M.
Swift, Sarah
Talcott, G. S.
Taylor, E. G.
Thomas, R. W., Jr.
Thompson, J. H.
Turnbull, J. A., Jr.
Van Schaak, Bulkeley
Van Schaak, J. J.
Voorhees, Rev. J. B.
Wainwright, P. S.
Walker, W. W.
Warner, J. C., 2nd.
Waterman, F. E.
Way, F. L.
Welles, R. C.
Westbrook, S. F.
Wheeler, R. P.
Whitmore, W. F.
Williams, Elizabeth T.
Williams, Margaret H.
Willmore, T. F.

HEIGHTS CASINO,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Beers, William Harmon
Bishop, Allen R.
Bowns, Howard S.
Brinsmade, Dr. William B.
Brown, Richmond D.
Bull, C. M., Jr.
Cary, Wiliam H.
Coffin, Willits
Cordier, A. J.
Corlies, Howard
Dabney Alfred S.
Eldredge, O. S.
Eldredge, S. D.
English, J. R.
Ferguson, Franklin P.
Gilmore, Robert W.
Graham, Charles V.
Hill, James A.
Hine, F. Worthington
Litchfield, E. H.
Marks, L. M.
Mathey, Dean
Maynard, Richard S.
McVaugh, K. F.
Meserole, B. W.
Mumford, William C., Jr.
Munson, Frank C.
Notman, Winifred
Palmer, Carlton H.
Peaslee, A. J.
Prentice, Bernon S.
Riggs, R. E. T.
Robert, Daniel R.
Roberts, D. D.
Roberts, George
Rockwood, Richard B.
Shepard, Lawrence H.
Sturdy, H. K., Jr.
Thirkield, G. H.
Thornton, James C.
Thurston, W. H., Jr.
Toerge, Norman K.
Vollmer, William A.
Walton, F. E.
Whittlesey, Roger
Yale, O. E.

HILLSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB,

Sausalito, Cal.

Buckingham, H. P.

HOBOKEN TENNIS CLUB,

Hoboken, N. J.

Aeschbach, Fred
Alexander, Dr. Hugo
Anderson, Edw. M.
Becker, John H.
Beneville, J. Arthur
Besson, Harlan
Casey, Edw. J.
Clark, Donald H.
Coane, J. Edw., Jr.
Coyle, Edw. C.
Dayhuff, Charles H.
Dreher, Otto H.
Derochie, Joseph C.
Eggers, Henry, Jr.
Fair, Bennett
Gannett, Robert
Gatchell, Raymond
Goedecke, Walter S.
Grouls, John H., Jr.
Hanniball, August, Jr.
Hannibal, Herman L.
Hart, B. Franklin, Jr.
Hayden, Frank D.
Heffernan, William D.
Holthausen, Ernest A.
Hughes, Rolfe K.
Hughes, William C.
Jackson, Millard F., Jr.
Jobes, Leslie J.
Kealey, Daniel S.
Kieselbach, Walter A.
Kilian, Henry C.
Kimball, S. Dana
Kipp, John M.
Kroger, William H.
Lambert, Henry J.
Lankering, Adolph H.
Lawler, Charles A.
Lawrence, John J.
Lewis, John F.
Linde, Bertram E.
Lindeman, Carl, Jr.
Magee, George H.
Miller, Frank P., Jr.
Mitchell, James H., Jr.
Mountford, Walter, Jr.
Neubauer, Charles M.
Oetting, Philip G.
O'Hara, John J.
Ogden, Fred B.
Palihnick, Nicholas P.
Pope, Henry
Pruser, Herman, Jr.
Radl, Herman B.
Raymond, Langdon T.
Reilly, George K.
Sacco, Anthony
Schenck, Carl
Schlichting, Herbert W.
Schlichting, Justus L.
Schmidt, Carl H.
Simon, Charles N.
Smith, J. Eaton
Sollmann, Carl P.
Soper, Milton
Springmeyer, Frank T., Jr.
Stanton, James R. W.
Steele, Leslie M.
Stevenson, William J.
Swearingon, Henry B.
Vezzetti, Albert B.
Vezzetti, Anthony C.
Volk, Anthony J., Jr.
Von Deesten, Dr. Henry T.
Weber, Charles P.
Weller, Ernest
Wiebolt, William R.

HOOSICK FALLS COUNTRY CLUB,

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Allen, Andrew H.
Bosworth, Alfred
Buffington, Floyd J.
Cahill, Dr. Frank J.
Curtiss, William H.
Dewey, D. Robert
Geer, Danforth
Hall, B. Homer
Ingraham, Malcolm R.
Jones, Willis
Kennedy, Will J.
Kenyon, Benjamin
McGrath, Dr. Thomas
Riley, Edward
Sherwood, A. W.
Stevens, Carl W.
Thompson, Howard B.
Tynan, William F.
Van Etten, Edward W.
Whipple, Charles R.
Whitkop, Carl F.

SERVICE ROLL

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY CLUB,

Yonkers, N. Y.

Armstrong, E. D.
Benton, C. V.
Bunker, George H.
Canfield, F. D.
Clark, Eugene C.
Cranwell, Edward H., Jr.
Cranwell, Walter J.
Duell, H. S.
Elliott, Arthur D.
Hutchinson, Guy
Leys, Duncan W.
Moore, Carroll H.
Smith, Reginald D.
Stilwell, John
Taylor, Hiram W.
Taylor, Hiram W., Jr.
Untermyer, Alvin

HUNTINGDON VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Addis, Leonard M., Jr.
Aertsen, Guilliaem, Jr.
Alexander, E. G.
Allen, Thomas
Andrews, Schofield
Barroll, J. Leeds
Barroll, F. Lewis
Bernhard, Alva D.
Biddle, Nicholas
Borda, George Dallas
Borie, C. L., 3rd.
Borie, W. J. S.
Bright, Douglas S.
Brock, Sidney F. T.
Bunting, Geoffrey C.
Bunting, Sydney S.
Butler, Allen
Cadwalader, C. M. B.
Chandler, Burton B.
Chandler, Frederick T., Jr.
Cluverius, W. T.
Coleman, G. Dawson
Conner, Walter Leisenring
Crawford, Henriques
Crawford, Stephen R.
Deaver, John B., Jr.
Dice, Agnew T., Jr.
Dimond, Douglas M.
Dolan, Thomas, 3rd.
Downey, J. O.
Ehret, H. Sidney, Jr.
Elkins, George W., Jr.
Entz, Thomas D.
Evans, Allen R.
Fetterolf, Allen C.
Fox, Caleb F., Jr.
Francine, Dr. A. P.
Frazier, Benjamin W.
Frazier, G. Harrison, Jr.
Frazier, Robert P.
Frazier, W. West, 3rd.
Fritz, Charles B., Jr.
Fry, Charles
Gibson, Henry C.
Glendinning, Robert
Gorham, Walter M., Jr.
Gould, James
Gould, Sidney
Gribbel, John B.
Groton, John M.
Harrison, John, Jr.
Harrison, J. Kearsley M.
Harrison, W. Frazier
Harte, Dr. Richard H.
Harte, Richard, Jr.
Herkness, Wayne
Hooper, James E.
Hopkinson, Dr. R. Dale
Howell, Cooper
Hubard, Archibald B.
Lippincott, Rowland
Lovering, Gilpin
McFadden, John H., Jr.
Madeira, Percy C., Jr.
Merritt, James S., Jr.
Merritt, Morris H.
Milne, Norman F.
Morgan, H. V.
Mott, Richard F.
Ostheimer, Dr. Alfred J.
Owsley, Dr. F. D.
Pettit, N. Allen
Putnam, Russell B.
Platt, Henry N.
Rebmann, Paul C.
Rogers, John I.
Rosengarten, J. Clifford
Rowan, S. C.
Rowland, Howard L.
Rush, Arthur T.
Sanderson, Percy
Sanderson, Sidney
Sartori, Frank A., Jr.
Schwartz, W. M.
Shober, Pemberton H.
Sibley, Francis Leonard
Sinkler, Wharton
Stewart, W. Plunket
Stone, J. A.
Sousa, John Philip
Tatnall, Emmett R.
Tatnall, Henry C.
Thomas, George C., Jr.
Tilden, Marmaduke, Jr.
Tyler, George F.
Wanamaker, John, Jr.
Waters, G. Jason
Waters, J. Berens
Welsh, Stanley A.
Wentz, Daniel B.
Wetherill, A. H.
Wetherill, John Price, Jr.
Whidden, Rendol
Whitaker, J. G. N.
Woodward, W. F.

INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CLUB,
New York City.

Le Roy, Robert

INLET TERRACE CLUB,
Belmar, N. J.

Azoy, A. C. M., Jr.
Azoy, Geoffrey
Brown, Lefferts
Cain, Elmer E., Jr.
Cook, Burr
Coster, Paul, Jr.
Dobbins, John
Glass, Edward
Hopwood, Percival
Hunter, Raymond
Kain, Edward S.
McCutcheon, Roy M.
Richardson, Peyton
Scudder, Henry D., Jr.
Scudder, J. Davis
Simms, Roger
Sterner, E. Donald
Sterner, Jay
Stone, Courtney
Whitney, Nelson
Williams, Robert N.

IRON MOUNTAIN LAWN TENNIS CLUB,
Jackson, N. H.

Baggs, Ralph L.
Briggs, Albert J.
Brown, Harry C.
Budlong, Fred. R.
Bullock, George B.
Gauthey, Miss Emma
Gott, Miss Jessica M.
Grover, Harold E.
Harney, Charles F.
Harney, Miss Florence
Johnston, Charles L., Jr.
Lane, T. J., Jr.
Leverich, Mrs. A. A.
Leverich, A. Lyle
Major, Cedric A.
Meserve, Allison
Morton, E. E.
Robinson, Miss Caroline
Sanborn, Philip A.
Sweet, W. H.
Taylor, Charles D.
Voshell, S. Howard
White, Russell H.
White, Miss Edith H.
Williams, Richard N., 2nd.

ISLAND CITY TENNIS CLUB,
Alameda, Cal.

Carty, H. J.
Chourre, Emil
Cook, W. B.
Jones, Earl C.
Morgan, Earl
Rattray, Alex
Richardson, E. W.
Thomson, Earl

JEANNETTE TENNIS CLUB,
Jeannette, Pa.

Baum, E. V.
Bloom, R. E.
Gillespie, M. J.
Jenkins, B. F.
Mull, W. T.
Reidt, Dr. W. H.
Rowe, Stanley
Schmertz, Robert E.

KANSAS CITY ATHLETIC CLUB,
Kansas City, Mo.

Abernathy, J. L.
Amberg, T. W.
Beals, D. T.
Benjamin, Alfred L.
Blades, Russell
Bland, W. J.
Bland, W. T., Jr.
Boughnou, H. P.
Bowman, Robert H.
Brent, J. F.
Buckley, J. H.
Burton, James
Butler, D. J.
Campbell, Robert E.
Carter, Edwin W.
Chambers, H. S.
Conkey, G. L.
Connell, J. J.
Conover, George
Conway, R. J.
Crowe, J. R., Jr.
Cuneen, Joseph P.
Davis, Ford H.
Dillon, J. E.
Dinkens, H. C.
Dunlap, J. C.
Elliott, J. R.

Elwood, A. L.
Enns, Paul
Erdmansdorf, Max Von
Field, Robert N.
Finucane, F. J.
Fitzgerald, J. H.
Fitzpatrick, J. W.
Fowler, H. A.
Forster, George
Foules, John J.
Gabriel, George J.
Gibson, Foster M.
Gist, Dr. W. L.
Grimm, R. W.
Hale, H.
Hamilton, A. A.
Harbord, E. C.
Hayde, F. R.
Heitz, H. D.
Hidden, H. M.
Holmes, J. V.
Hults, Raymond
Hunt, Leigh
Hutchings, A. E.
Huttig, H. E.
Ivy, J. W.
James, Woodward S.
Jobes, Harry C.
Kander, H.
Kellett, W. W.
Kenison, Ralph
Klauser, O. A.
Kreuger, John A.
Laird, J. L.
Lakenan, Robert F., Jr.
Laughlin, J. D.
Lederman, Harold
Lewis, Dr. Ned. O.
Look, Dr. H. H.
Love, Horace
McInnes, R. G.
McNeil, W. J.
McPherson, Dr. O. P.
Masters, P. M.
Miller, George W.
Miller, H. C.
Moore, A. P.
Muehlebach, C. A.
Murphy, George T.
Murphy, T. E.
Neale, Marshall
Newell, Walter
Noe, A. J.
Olney, R. T.
O'Neil, R. T.
Outland, Dr. John H.
Overstreet, E. B.
Pinkerton, H. M.
Pinkerton, W. P.
Poteet, Allen
Ramsey, J. W., Jr.
Ramsey, S. W.
Reardon, E. J., Jr.
Reardon, W. T.
Roberts, Cliff
Robertson, Flavel
Robinson, Dr. G. Wilse
Ruff, F. B.
Sague, J. C.
Schless, J. T.
Scott, F. H.
Seegar, W. B.
Simpson, Robert
Smith, C. K.
Smith, Chester
Stark, J. V.
Start, C. T.
Stephenson, L. A.
Teachenor, Dix
Train, R. L.
Trout, Thomas
Waggoner, W. H., Jr.
Wallace, E. D.
Welch, L. A.
Welsh, J. H.
Wigg, E. A.
Wiles, Richard E.
Willetts, J. E.
Williams, F. J.
Young, Nathan

KANSAS CITY FIELD CLUB,

Kansas City, Mo.

Adams, D. S.
Adams, Dr. W. A.
Ainsworth, F. W.
Allan, Merton B.
Allen, H. B.
Allen, H. D.
Allen, R. C.
Angel, H. C.
Armsby, C. H.
Arnold, J. G.
Atwater, H. A.
Baab, Dr. F. H.
Bahntge, Karl
Baltis, Denzil F.
Barker, E. D.
Barnes, Garrett
Barnes, W. R.
Bauer, R. A.
Behrendt, A. F.
Bennett, Russell
Blaine, M. W., Jr.
Bowman, O. S., Jr.
Brain, H. B.
Brady, J. M.
Brodie, F. R.
Brown, D.
Brown, F. E.
Brown, W. T.
Callaway, Newton
Campbell, E. R.
Cannon, John S.
Comfort, W. A.
Condon, R. Emmet
Conlin, R.
Cook, H. L.
Coover, W. H.
Cope, H. A.
Crane, D.
Craven, A. R.
Crowther, Robert K.
Cunningham, J. J.
Dancy, Keith M.
Dancy, Lute M.
Daniels, Joseph
Darlington, H.
Davis, Charles D.
Dennis, Lawrence
Devins, H. E.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Dimmitt, J. J., Jr.
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Downey, Dennis J.
Drollinger, Clyde F.
Dumont, C. A.
Duvall, Harry
Eastman, P. C.
Elwell, F. C.
Emmitt, J. F.
Evans, H.
Evans, J. E.
Evans, Tom L.
Feaman, Louis
Felix, W. P.
Ferguson, C. H.
Fellows, Hugh M.
Fort, Walter P.
Foster, Fred B.
Foster, Walter
Francisco, C. B.
Frederick, Neil
Gibson, C. A.
Glover, N. B.
Gould, A. H.
Graham, A. W.
Gray, B. M.
Gregory, R. D.
Grigsby, George W.
Gross, Fred.
Groves, Roscoe G.
Hale, Walter
Hall, J. C.
Hamilton, G. K.
Hamm, Roscoe
Hannon, John
Harnden, C. E.
Harper, R. R.
Harrelson, Ben
Harrelson, H.
Hatch, Lewis J.
Hedges, Ted M.
Hedrick, Arley L.
Heenly, A. E.
Hendricks, A. T.
Henrici, H. S.
Heuler, Raymond C.
Hightower, L. W.
Hinson, F. B.
Hodson, H. O.
Holcomb, C. H.
Hollebaugh, C. W.
Hoover, J. H.
Horning, C. L.
Hughes, D.
Hughes, W.
Hussey, P. A.
Jack, A. G.
Jennings, C. L.
Johnson, F. E.
Johnson, G. L.
Johnson, G. R.
Jones, Burnham R.
Jones, G. D. M.
Jones K.
Jones, Marvyn
Kaelin, A. W.
Katzmaier, F. W.
Kavanaugh, Arthur W.
Keene, Homer
Kensinger, G. H.
Kessler, William O.
King, S. W.
Koger, Fred
Kyger, Dr. F. B.
Lancaster, R. R.
Lawrence, M. H.
Lerche, John M.
Lewis, B.
Liggett, Harry
Longshore, J. W.
Love, R. S.
Lyle, F. B.
McCollum, Earl
McCormack, Ben
McCoy, John P.
McCune, Clarence
McFadden, C. L.
McFall, L. G.
McGrath, Dr. L. F.
McGuirl, Ben F.
McKay, George A.
McKnight, Maurice
McNabb, J. R.
McNulty, G. M.
McPherson, E. M.
McVey, H. M.
Maloney, F. P.
Mankameyer, H. A.
Maris, W. H.
Martin, B. R.
May, J. J.
Means, Gay G.
Meyer, Carl J.
Meyer, George W.
Millard, M. B.
Miller, Van Roy
Mohrle, Charles A.
Morgan, C. A.
Morley, J. E.
Nance, Horace H.
Nichols, Ray
Niemoeller, Elmer F.
Norton, L. P.
Olander, Reed H.
Owen, P. J.
Pearson, E.
Perkins, Albert
Pierce, C. P.
Pierce, H. H.
Pitrat, Charles
Pitten, A. A.
Pontius, L. L.
Porter, H. S.
Potts, L. L.
Rainey, Eugene
Ramsey, J. W., Jr.
Ray, J. M.
Reinhardt, G.
Rigg, Hugh
Riley, E. L.
Rolls, R. J.
Rose, J. L.
Ruppelius, W. E.
Ruttinger, H. D.
Sandzen, Sigurd
Saur, W. G.
Scharff, H. J.
Schneider, E. N.
Schreiber, G. E.
Seddon, Arthur J.
Shackleton, Fred
Shafer, F. A.
Shea, Henry B.
Shore, E. E.
Shubert, Ray
Simecheck, Stanley
Smith, Chester A.
Snell, O. N.

Soutter, J.
Sperry, E. B.
Spesshardt, E. J.
Stephenson, T. G.
Stevens, Maurice
Strother, Duvall P.
Sweeney, B. A.
Swift, J. C.
Talbot, H. H.
Talpey, Frank A.
Taylor, W. E.
Taylor, Warren J.
Tobin, Richard
Trautwein, Louis
Updegraff, Francis
Venn, William S.
Wallace, L. A.
Waltner, Marion
Warren, H. L.
Warren, W. B.
Webb, S. W.
Webb, W. H.
Weber, W. A.
Welch, E. C.
Wengert, C. S.
Whalen, Frank E.
Whiteley, F. J.
Whittier, F. S.
Wilber, F. S.
Woodbury, G. A.
Young, W. M.
Youngberg, C. H.

KINGSBORO TENNIS CLUB,

New York City.

Bagnall, Harry W.
Ellard, C. B.
Greening, Grenville F.
Greening, W. F.
Himmelmann, Albert B.
Judge, Edward A.
MacLean, James N.
MacLean, W. N.
Massa, William N.
Waite, John A.
Wilson, John L.

KINGS COUNTY TENNIS CLUB,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Barber, Dr. R. F.
Bell, Dr. H. K.
Carell, W. F.
Chambers, Charles
Crawford, W. A.
Cruden, L. B.
Ferris, T. H.
Lewis, Harry
McCarroll, W. R.
O'Brien, Alfred
Place, Dr. E. C.
Rice, D. E.
Thurber, R. D.
Tredwell, J. C.
Vogel, Fred.
Westfall, H. L.

LAGUNITAS COUNTRY CLUB,

Ross, Cal.

Dibbler, Benjamin Harrison
Evans, Evan C., Jr.
Evans, Harry
Kittle, J. C.
Mills, Charles F.
Thurston, W. Wharton

LAKE GEORGE CLUB,

Diamond Point on Lake George, N. Y.

Allen, A. R.
Beardsley, Sterling S.
Bixley, Sidney F.
Cramer, George H.
Gates, Alice
Gates, Frank
Gates, Fred. T.
Gates, Russell
Gates, Percy
Lewis, Burnham
Ogilvie, W. E., Jr.
Ogilvie, George A.
Ogilvie, Geoffrey A.
Peabody, Fred. G.
Pettit, Franklin, Jr.
Reis, George C.
Stephens, Roderick
Shepard, Edna
Stires, Rev. E. M.
Stires, Ernest Van R.
Townsend, E. P.

LANCASTER COUNTRY CLUB,

Lancaster, Pa.

Brown, D. C.
Derr, T. S., Jr.
Schroeder, J. N., Jr.
Smith, H. P., Jr.
Smith, W. H.
Strickler, H. J.
Wickersham, John H.
Windolph, F. L.

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Austin, Charles
Behan, Jack
Behan, Joseph
Burk, Walter
Burns, Rev. D. R.
Campbell, Roscoe
Connolly, Dr. E. F.
Cunning, Ambrose V.
Curtis, H. C.
Delaney, Joseph P.
Emmerith, Carl
Farrell, John H.
Flynn, William J.
Kivlin, Dr. C. F.
Laub, Leon
Link, Arthur W.
Luby, Edward
Luby, Samuel
Luby, William
Lura, Arthur
Mesnig, Joseph
Mesurig, Joseph
McCarthy, James
McNamara, Lawrence J.
Neal, William A.
Noonan, Dr. Frank J.
O'Connor, Gerald
Roddy, F. G.
Stickney, E. P.
Toohey, Fred.
Wilson, W. J.

LEWISTON COUNTRY CLUB,

Lewiston, Idaho

Babb, James T.
Bartlett, Donald
Beach, Kenneth
Cook, Floyd
Crozier, Henry
Eaves, David
Eaves, Gregory
Hill, R. C.
Jones, Henry
Kauffmann, Karl
Keefe, Edward
Kettenbach, Alfred D.
Mitchell, Michael
Potvin, E. D.
Westerfeldt, R. E.
White, Harold
Whitthorne, Clinton

LONGWOOD COVERED COURTS,

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Benedict, Edward B.
Benjamin, E. B.
Blodget, W. Power
Bray, Robert C.
Cameron, Alex. A.
Caner, G. C.
Clapp, H. R.
Curtis, Charles P.
Dabney, Alfred S.
Draper, Eben S.
Guild, Henry
Harte, Richard
Hatch, Francis W.
Hathaway, F. W.
Hobbs, Marlin C.
Kaler, Harold V.
Magoun, Francis P., Jr.
McEllroy, William S.
Morgan, Dudley D.
Peabody, Arthur S.
Pfaffman, John S.
Pratt, L. Mortimer
Richards, Junius A.
Robinson, Powell
Scott, Thomas B., Jr.
Stone, Robert E.
Taber, Wendell
Talcott, Hoake
Tarbell, George G.
Townsend, Prescott
Whitehouse, William P.
Williams, Richard N., 2nd.
Winsor, Robert, Jr.

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB,

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Bates, George C.
Bates, Van Nest
Beebe, Dr. Theodore C.
Benjamin, E. B.
Bishop, Charles
Binney, Dr. Horace
Blodgett, William Power
Bottomley, Dr. John T.
Bray, Robert C.
Browne, Gilbert G.
Bundy, Harvey H.
Cabot, Godfrey L.
Cabot, Norman W.
Cameron, Alexander A.
Caner, G. C.
Chambers, Charles A.
Clapp, H. H.
Channing, H. H.
Curtis, Charles P.
Dabney, Alfred S.
Davis, Dr. Lincoln
De Normandie, Dr. Robert
Draper, Eben

Drinkwater, Arthur
Dwight, Philip J.
Eames, Dr. H. B.
Faulkner, Dr. William E.
Fitz, Dr. Reginald H.
Fitzgerald, Stephen S.
Forbes, C. Stewart
Frothingham, Dr. Channing, Jr.
Gardner, G. Peabody, Jr.
Gray, Reginald
Greenough, Dr. Robert B.
Guild, Henry
Harris, Fred H.
Harte, Richard
Hartwell, Dr. H. T.
Hatch, Francis W.
Hathaway, F. W.
Herrick, Robert F., Jr.
Hobbs, Marland C.
Hubbard, Dr. J. C.
Jones, Cyril H.
Kelleher, H. G. M.
Leonard, Edgar C.
Lord, Dr. Fred. T.
Lowell, Guy
Lyman, Dr. Henry
Lyon, George A.
Magoun, Francis P., Jr.
Morgan, Dudley D.
Murphy, Dr. F. T.
Nickerson, Hoffman
O'Neil, Dr. Richard F.
Peabody, A. S.
Pickman, Edward M.
Pickman, Dudley L., Jr.
Pitkin, William
Pfaffman, J. S.
Pope, Ralph L.
Pratt, Joseph H.
Pratt, L. M., Jr.
Reece, John
Richards, Junius A.
Robinson, Powell
Rogers, Horatio
Rollins, Wingate
Rotch, Charles M.
Sagendorph, G. A.
Scott, H. R.
Scott, Thomas P., Jr.
Shaw, H. B.
Spalding, P. L.
Stone, Robert E.
Sturgis, George
Taber, Wendell
Talcott, Hoake
Tarbell, George E.
Townsend, Prescott
Vose, Dr. Robert H.
Weeks, Miles W.
Wendell, F. Thaster, Jr.
Wheelwright, Josiah
Whitehouse, William P.
Whitney, Edward H.
Wightman, George W.
Willett, Francis W.
Watson, Robert, Jr.
Winsor, Philip
Williams, R. N., 2nd.
Wrenn, Philip W.
Wrenn, Robert D.

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Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

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Caldwell, Joseph Hardwick
Carter, Paul B.
Davis, Robert E.
Glover, William E.
Hunter, George Thomas
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Hutcheson, Samuel Carter
Jennings, B. E.
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Llewellyn, Carl P.
Miller, Burnette
Miller, Vaughn
Mitchell, William B.
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Richmond, Chester D.
Raoul, Norman D.
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South Amboy, N. J.

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Brown, William Findlay
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Colie, Fred.
Cox, Abraham
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Farr, H. Bartow
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Humphreys, James
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Montgomery, Henry
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Runyon, C. Randolph, Jr.
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Sattig, Rev. J. H.
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Reed, Howard
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Ashburner, Leslie
Atterbury, W. W.
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Bankson, John Palmer, Jr.
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Barr, George
Barrie, Robert, Jr.
Barringer, Brandon
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Battles, Winthrop H.
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Biddle, Nicholas
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Black, Robert F.
Blair, George
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Boyd, Fisher L.
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Bunting, C. M.
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Clement, Joseph B., Jr.

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Converse, Bernard T.
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Cooper, Stanley F.
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Crossman, J. M.
Crossman, W. M. R.
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Diament, Francis H.
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Duer, Edward L.
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Edwards, E. Nelson
Edwards, L. Brooke
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Emack, James H.
Erben, George K.
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Evans, Allen, Jr.
Evans, George B., Jr.
Evans, Harold F.
Evans, John Lewis
Evans, Roland, Jr.
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Felton, E. C., Jr.
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Fine, John H., Jr.
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Gamble, Robert Howard
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Getze, Edward B., Jr.
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Grubb, Joseph H., Jr.
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Haines, Dr. Wilbur H.
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Hamilton, Charles R., Jr.
Hammill, E. D. Kennedy
Hanckel, E. B.
Hansel, G. F.
Harrison, Harry W.
Hart, Harry M.
Hart, Thomas
Hastings, F. W.
Hastings, J. V., Jr.
Hastings, T. Mitchell
Helbert, George K.
Henderson, V. DeP.
Heraty, P. F.
Heyburn, Alexander
Heyl, J. B.
Heyl, Robert C., Jr.
Heyl, William E.
Hill, Dr. Howard K.
Hirst, A. C.
Hisey, J. Alan
Hoffman, C. Fenno
Holbrook, Richard T.
Hopkins, G. B.
Horne, S. H.
Hoskins, A. L., Jr.
Howard, Edgar B.
Howell, J. Z.
Howland, Weston
Hoyt, Dr. D. M.
Huckel, William G.
Huey, M. S.
Hutchinson, D. L., 3rd.
Jack, M. M.
Jackson, John James, Jr.
Jacobs, Reginald
Janeway, A. S.
Jenks, Donald F.
Johnson, Eldridge R. F.
Johnson, H. A.
Johnson, W. F.
Jones, C.
Julier, H. V.
Keffer, E. Brookes
Kemble, Francis W.
Kennedy, K. C.
Kinnard, Leonard R.
Kirk, William T., 3rd.
Kirkpatrick, Donald M.
Kneass, Edwards
Kneass, George B.
Knowles, Dr. F. C.
Knox, Reed
Koons, F. L.
Kurtz, W. W., Jr.
Lafore, J. A.
Laverty, M. A.
Law, Bernard C.
Law, Edward

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Lee, Charles S.
Lee, Philler
Leonard, John William
Lewis, Burnham
Lewis, Ludwig C.
Lewis, P. S.
Lewis, W. S.
Ligget, J. Thomas
Ligget, Robert C.
Lincoln, A. W.
Lloyd, Stacy B.
Longstreth, Charles
Longstreth, Walter W.
Lowry, H. H.
Lukens, Allen W.
Macfarlan, Dr. Douglas
McCall, Howard Clifton
McCall, Joseph B., Jr.
McCreary, William H.
McCreery, Samuel
McElroy, Clayton, Jr.
McFadden, Barclay
McFadden, J. F.
McIlvain, Charles J., Jr.
McNeal, Joseph H.
McQuillen, Price
Magill, James P.
Mann, Edward M.
Marston, Weaver L.
Martin, James P.
Mason, R. C.
Massey, Henry V., Jr.
Mather, Gilbert
Mather, V. C.
Mathews, William Black
Megear, Thomas Jefferson
Melville, Ralph L.
Miles, John B.
Miller, C. F. H.
Miller, E. L., Jr.
Miller, Philippus
Mills, Paul D.
Mitchell, Frederick M.
Mitchell, W. R. K.
Molten, Joseph G. B.
Montgomery, G. B.
Montgomery, James S.
Montgomery, J. L.
Montgomery, J. R.
Montgomery, Robert L.
Montgomery, Roger
Montgomery, R. R.
Morris, Anthony S.
Morris, E. B., Jr.
Morris, Wistar
Morton, Dr. Dudley J.
Murphy, E. J.
Musser, Dr. John H.
Myers, A. Charles
Myers, W. Hayward, Jr.
Nalle, Albert
Nalle, Richard T.
Neilson, Harry R.
Newlin, James C.
Newlin, J. C., Jr.
Newlin, John V.
Newlin, W. S.
Newton, E. Swift
Nickalls, Vivian
Nixon, William G.
Norris, Alfred D.
North, John Spring
Norton, Dudley S.
Norton, John T., Jr.
Oberholtzer, C. H.
Old, Dr. Herbert
Osler, Chester
Page, Edward C.
Page, Edward S., Jr.
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Page, L. R., Jr.
Pangburn, Clifford H.
Parker, J. Brookes B.
Patterson, Joseph M.
Patterson, R. T. L.
Patton, Alexander E.
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Pierce, Henry G.
Pentz, James A.
Pepper, George W., Jr.
Pepper, Dr. O. H. P.
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Pyle, Walter L., Jr.
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Rauch, Rudolph S.
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Rehfuss, Dr. Martin E.
Reichner, L. Irving
Rhoads, Charles J.
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Roberts, Isaac W.
Roberts, Lloyd McL.
Roberts, Thomas, Jr.
Robins, James H.
Robinson, Abraham P.
Rodgers, John G.
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Rodman, Dr. J. S.
Rolin, W. A.
Royer, Frank C.
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Rulon-Miller, Sumner
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Russel, P. S.
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Samuel, Snowden
Sands, Harold A.
Sargent, Fitzwilliam
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Sargent, Winthrop, Jr.
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Sayen, Osgood
Sayres, Arthur Richards
Scattergood, J. Henry
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Scott, Forrester H.
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SERVICE ROLL

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Shackleton, Allan D.
Sharp, Joseph W., 3rd.
Sharpe, Dr. John S.
Sharples, Lawrence P.
Sharwood, E. Ward
Shelmire, H. W.
Shields, A. W.
Shober, John B.
Shoemaker, Howard H.
Shoemaker, Louis J.
Shore, Howard E.
Siedler, George J.
Sinclair, Dr. Norman P.
Skillern, Dr. Ross Hall
Smith, George Valentine
Smith, H. Harrison
Smith, Philip P.
Smith, R. Stuart
Smith, Robert Meade, Jr.
Smith, Thomas Duncan
Smucker, John Reed, Jr.
Snader, Edward Roland, Jr.
Souder, S. A., Jr.
Southall, E. H.
Spackman, Henry S.
Spahr, Boyd Lee
Sparks, C. Aplin
Spencer, F. G.
Spencer, Graham
Sprague, Richard Warren
Stafford, Franklin H.
Steel, Charles Henry
Stephenson, George E.
Stewart, Charles H.
Stewart, W. T.
Stimson, Boudinot
Stoddart, Clinton M.
Stouffer, C. J. E.
Stovell, Frederick B.
Strawbridge, R. E., Jr.
Stulb, Robert E.
Sullivan, R. Livingston
Swain, William M.
Tatnall, Edward C.
Tatnall, Emmett R.
Tatnall, H. C.
Taylor, H. M.
Taylor, John M.
Taylor, William H.
Thayer, F. M.
Thayer, George C.
Thayer, John B.
Thayer, Sidney, Jr.
Thomas, George C., Jr.
Thompson, Albert Lewis
Thompson, Charles I.
Thompson, R. E.
Thorington, James M.
Thorington, Richard W.
Thornton, Percival S.
Thorpe, Edward S., Jr.
Torrey, Dr. Robert G.
Townsend, A. E.
Townsend, Caspar, W. B.
Townsend, Charles S.
Townsend, Franklin, Jr.
Townsend, Palmer
Townsend, Richard L.
Townsend, Roger R.
Trail, T. S.
Tucker, H. N.
Tuttle, James H.
Twaddell, John P.
Vetterlein, Theodore D.
Vetterlein, Wayne S.
Voorhees, Dayton
Vrooman, S. B., Jr.
Wagner, Samuel, Jr.
Walker, H. Leslie
Walsh, George Herbert
Ward, T. Johnson
Warden, H. W., Jr.
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Wayne, William
Weimer, William Harrison, 3rd.
Wendell, Douglas C.
Wendell, E. J.
Wetherill, A. H.
Wetter, Charles H.
Wharton, Charles
Wiedersheim, William A., Jr.
Willard, Dr. DeForest P.
Willcox, H. M.
Williams, David E., Jr.
Williams, T. DeLand
Willoughby, H. L., Jr.
Wilson, Arthur Howell
Wilson, Charles G.
Wilson, Edwin C.
Wilson, James Cornelius, 2nd.
Wilson, James Gordon
Wilson, J. W.
Wilson, W. Reynolds, Jr.
Wimer, Bruce K.
Wood, Clement B.
Wood, Emlen
Wood, John P.
Woolman, Clarence S.
Worrell, Granville, 2nd.
Wright, William C.
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Yarrow, W. Campbell
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York, Edward H., Jr.

MERRIEWOLD TENNIS CLUB,

Merriewold, N. Y.

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Clarke, William J.
Fischer, Edwin P.
Hendricks, Henry
Herts, Henry B.
Klein, Phillip
de Mille, W. C.
Moody, John, Jr.
Rockwood, Richard
Shiever, Alfred J.
Thompson, R. H.
Von Kummer, Ferdinand
Wood, Tobey
Wood, W. Halsey

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Minneapolis, Minn.

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Piper, H. C.
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Welles, L. R.
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Wyman, J. C.
Yerxa, D. K.

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Gibson, C. DeW.
Hawley, A. L.
Josephs, L. C.
Kennedy, A. J.
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Paige, A. W.
Roosevelt, G. Hall
Thomson, S. T.
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Woodall, C. W.

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Bacon, C. Everette
Bailey, Frank T.
Beatty, Hayward
Bennett, John A.
Bennett, Violet H.
Bliss, John C.
Booth, Clifford A.
Boyd, James W.
Bradlee, Thomas G., Jr.
Bradley, Richard E.
Bristow, Elliott
Brown, Allan
Brown, Clarence F.
Brown, Dorothy
Brown, Gordon
Brown, Dr. J. Spencer
Brown, James S., Jr.
Brown, John P.
Brown, Roger Stuart
Brumbaugh, David
Buck, Clifford W.
Burgess, Charles E., Jr.
Burgess, Thomas R.
Chapin, Warren W.
Christensen, H. J.
Christopher, D. C.
Colton, Kenneth A.
Costikyan, Kent R.
Crane, Dr. F. Le Roy
Crane, Paul H.
Crane, Walcott B.
Crawford, Victor
Cudebec, A. B.
Cutajar, Charles J.
Cutting, A. B., 2nd
Davis, Ed. T., 2nd.
Deetgen, Louis W.
Deetjen, William L.
Devitt, Franklin H.
Dillon, Edw.
Dodd, Raymond
Dreyfus, Walter
Drucklieb, Fritz
Earl, John McG.
Earle, Francis
Ellis, Albert H.
Eypper, Charles H.
Eypper, George W.
Eypper, Norman K.
Fayen, George S.
Fetterolf, Carlos M.
Force, Malcolm W.
Foshay, Fred W.
French, Leon Gwynne
Gannon, Fred. M.
Goodell, Francis
Greenman, Louis C.
Greenwood, Joseph R.
Groat, Lawrence K.
Hall, Percy
Halpin, John
Halpin, Robert J.
Hanan, Dr. James T.
Harrison, B. V., Jr.
Harrison, Henry C.
Helps, Ronald
Hemphill, Clifford
Herman, E. C.
Heydt, Edward F.
Hines, Harold K.
Holbrook, Alan Gregg
Holloway, Henry F., Jr.
Hooper, Catherine
Hooper, Leveritt F.
Hopkins, Ralph S.
Hubbard, Bruce
Hughes, Paul
Hughes, Rupert
Hutchinson, Robert G., 3rd.
Hulst, Rev. George D.
Hupfield, Herman
Hovey, F. Howard, Jr.
Jenkins, Guy R., 2nd.
Johnston, Henry R.
Jones, Henry W., Jr.
Kane, T. Leo
Kearfoot, Thornton C.
Keenan, John Dale
Keenan, Phillip
Kelly, Richard F.
Kidde, Frank
Kilpatrick, Jay E.
King, Clarence V.
Kirkpatrick, David
Knight, Herbert DeF.
Law, Alfred L.
Lewis, W. H.
Littlejohn, Charles G.
Lovejoy, Fred H.
Luchars, Robert B.
Mack, Walter K.
Mann, Karl M.
Marcus, Chapin
McBratney, Henry H.
McGhie, Philip B.
Merrill, Charles E.

Merritt, Harry P.
Merryweather, W. O.
Meyer, Albert L.
Meyer, Edward T.
Miller, Perry K.
Miller, Ralph F.
Miller, Severn A.
Miller, Walter
Mitchell, Walter T.
Mount, Dr. Walter B.
Munn, A. B., Jr.
Murphy, Douglas L.
Murphy, Starr J., Jr.
Newman, John Davis, Jr.
Nutting, John H.
O'Connor, B. H.
Osborn, Albert
Osborn, Andrew
Osborn, Paul G.
Overton, Carlton B.
Parker, Park G.
Pereless, A. E.
Pierce, Emma K.
Pratt, Donald R.
Quinn, Eugene J.
Redall, Hastings
Redfield, Heman J., Jr.
Redfield, John J.
Redfield, W. F.
Renwick, J. B.
Reynolds, John R.
Reynolds, John
Reynolds, Kenneth
Rice, Marvyn A. P.
Ritchie, Fred S.
Ritchie, Jack E.
Rittenhouse, Gerard H.
Rosa, Rudolph R.
Schmid, George F.
Schmid, John H.
Seidler, Dr. Victor B.
Sanders, J. W.
Shaw, Joseph F.
Slocum, Edwin L.
Slocum, J. H., Jr.
Smith, Franklin S.
Snead, Ira S.
Soule, Frank Louis
Starrett, Ward
Staudinger, Cyril T.
Staudinger, Orme
Stovel, R. J.
Suydam, Fred. D.
Swenarton, W. H.
Swetland, M. H.
Synott, Dr. J. M.
Syrett, E. M.
Sylvan, Rolf E.
Taylor, Charles F., Jr.
Taylor, John H. L.
Tenney, Malcolm
Terhune, Elliott C.
Terhune, Perry W.
Thorne, Harold B., Jr.
Tommins, William N.
Uhler, Alfred M.
Vandervoort, Howard
Van Dyk, James
Versfelt, Irving H.
Vishniskki, Guy T.
Waldron, J. G.
Webster, Curtis
Weed, Newell
Weed, Walker
West, Kenneth
West, George Person
White, Francis Guy
Wierum, Thorton B.
Wierum, Richard F.
Wight, Allan Richmond
Wight, Roland T.
Williams, Charles W., Jr.
Wood, John A.
Wirtz, John

MOORESTOWN FIELD CLUB,

Moorestown, N. J.

Andrews, Clarence
Brown, Robert A., Jr.
Buist, Jacob S.
Buzby, William D., Jr.
Coate, Armitt H.
Coe, Arthur
Davis, William B.
De Haven, Louis G.
Deutz, Henry, Jr.
D'Olier, Francis W.
Evans, Charles
Hall, Edward C.
Hopkins, J. Irick, Jr.
Mattson, Alfred S.
Middleton, H. C., Jr.
Nicholson, John W.
Otter, Paul
Perkins, E. Russell
Perkins, T. H. Dudley
Reeve, William F., 3rd.
Rexon, Harold
Rogers, Donald S.
Rogers, Norman
West, William M.
Winterstein, Dr. J. B.
Wood, Richard R.

MOUNT PLEASANT TENNIS CLUB,

Pleasantville, N. Y.

Bell, Arthur
Bell, Charles
Dixon, Clarke
Dunn, Louis
Higham, John Charlton
Higham, Leonard
Hunter, Lee
Kemmerer, Joseph
McClure, Robert
McClure, T. Harvey
Reed, J. Howard
Robinson, Horace E.
Rood, Kingsland
Vatet, Oscar V.
Wilcox, Ernest W.

MOUNTAIN LAKES CLUB,

Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Browning, D. B.
Cocheu, L. C.
Coppinger, R. E.
Daily, L. S.
Davis, W. E., Jr.
Dawson, Lewis
Dawson, Palmer
Dixon, E. H.
Hance, Dr. Burtis M.
Havens, Donald
Howell, J. B.
Hemmer, Vitalis, Jr.
James, R. M.
McCabe, H. V.
Morse, L. C.
Peck, C. E.
Peck, E. M.
Post, H. W., Jr.
Reagle, F. H.
Smith, Clarence W.
Watson, A. G.
Wilson, H. W.
Wilson, Le Roy

MULTNOMAH AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB,

Portland, Ore.

Life Members.

Bates, George W.
Biddle, Spencer
Brady, William F.
Brady, James D.
Brigham, George
Carlton, Howard
Chapin, W. H.
Cookingham, P. W.
Cooper, D. G.
Corbett, Hamilton F.
Dyment, Colin
Fouilhoux, J. A.
Frohman, Anson
Frohman, E. J.
Gearin, Walter J.
Giesy, Paul
Jordan, Dave J.
Kennedy, Rolland C.
Kribs, Fred. D.
Kruse, Elmer L.
Lawson, L. S.
McCollum, J. W.
Mills, Abbott, Jr.
Mills, Thomas H.
Minnott, Joseph A.
Moffett, Walter G.
Moores, M. B.
Murphy, Chester G.
Newell, Ben. W.
Newhall, Roger
Noyes, Allen P.
Noyes, Dr. E. A.
Ordeman, E. L.
Platt, Arthur D.
Ransom, Frank C.
Rasch, H. H.
Rockey, Dr. A. E.
Sigglin, Herman C.
Smith, F. C.
Voorhies, Gordon
Welch, David
Wood, Erskine

Seniors.

Adair, Alex
Adams, G. D.
Adams, John C.
Alexander, James F.
Allen, Baltis
Alton, R. M.
Anderson, Ransom
Andrus, Leonard
Arndt, Joseph
Aube, N. G.
Babb, Arthur H.
Bailey, Bruce
Baird, R. O.
Baker, Allen B.
Baldwin, Dr. A.
Ball, Bert
Barley, E. M.
Barnard, Hughes A.
Barrett, Gerald
Barrett, Lester H.
Barry, J. C.
Base, Arthur
Bates, Reese C.
Beach, E. S.
Beals, Clyde A.
Beard, D. E.
Beck, Donald
Benedict, Lee
Benson, B. M.
Benson, Charles E.
Bergvick, Max B.
Besson, Dr. L. S.
Biles, George A.
Blanpied, J. Howard
Blird, C. W.
Blohm, G. C.
Blount, Bertram
Bodine, C. D.
Boquist, Stanley N.
Borleske, S. E.
Bowker, H. G.
Boyd, Thomas A.
Brazell, Edward J.
Breske, H.
Brill, I. C.
Bristol, C. M.
Brooke, Alfred
Brown, Albert S.
Brown, V. Z.
Brunner, Karl
Brushoff, W. A.
Buchanan, M. E.
Burgard, John Clark
Burke, Edgar G.
Burns, C. R.
Burns, Raymond H.
Burns, T. E.

Burrell, Alden F.
Butterfield, A. E.
Byars, Clyde C.
Calderwood, Robert W. R.
Campbell, J. J.
Campbell, Tom
Carey, Paul
Carnathan, Roy E.
Carroll, James J.
Carroll, J. Howard
Carter, Walter C.
Casson, H. W.
Caswell, Edwin W.
Cayo, A. B.
Chatterton, Charles O.
Chatterton, J. H.
Clark, Alfred E.
Clark, E. J.
Clark, Leonard M.
Clark, W. D.
Clarke, George G.
Clauss, Albert, Jr.
Clerin, X.
Cloutier, Henri H.
Cobb, C. E.
Cohen, Bert
Collinson, Thomas J.
Coman, Dan J.
Connell, John Herman
Convill, Edmund G.
Conville, James O.
Copper, John H.
Cook, Arthur
Cook, F. J.
Cook, Fred S.
Cosgrove, Joseph P.
Cottingham, Cone
Cox, Ward F.
Crofton, Bache
Cronquist, Arthur
Crossley, Jack
Crowe, T. A.
Crowley, Douglas
Cruikshank, Burt G.
Crumpacker, M. E.
Cudlipp, Paul
Daley, W. O.
Danaher, Frank J.
Davis, H. A.
Davis, Paul H.
Deady, Hanover
De Boest, Joseph
Dent, F. J.
Desky, Clarence H.
Dewey, George
Dix, S. H.
Dooley, R. J.
Dorney, R. B.
Dowd, Thomas J.
Dowling, O. F.
Downard, Paul
Drake, William H.
Drissel, H. J.
Dugan, Albert
Duke, C. A.
Dunaway, L. E.
Dunbar, Fred J.
Durant, George S.
Early, R. B.
Edwards, H. H.
Eivers, E. J.
Eivers, Joseph C.
Emke, William
Emken, Cecil W.
Eubanks, Clarence M.
Eulrich, W. H.
Evans, Howard B.
Evans, Victor R.
Fagan, Stuart
Failing, F. E.
Failing, John C.
Farley, K. C.
Faxon, Elwood B.
Faxon, Vernon R.
Fearey, J. L.
Feese, G. Harold
Feldenheimer, Elmer
Feldenheimer, Paul
Fennell, R. M.
Field, Richard A.
Finch, S. E.
Finger, Calvin A.
Fithian, Robert
Fitzgibbon, J. H.
Fogarty, H. B.
Frankland, James
Franklin, Charles O.
Freilinger, Carl
Fritsch, Fred.
Froman, W. C.
Fullzt, Rex G.
Gade, G. L.
Garrett, George
Geary, Arthur
Geer, Paul H.
Gerber, Albion T.
Gibbons, W. H.
Gillette, P. W.
Givens, W. A.
Glaser, Charles H.
Glass, Graham, Jr.
Gleason, Walter B.
Glenn, F. I.
Glennon, John G.
Gohre, Max B.
Goodall, Kenneth
Goodwin, Orton E.
Graham, Donald
Grant, Harold H.
Grayson, Harry M.
Greer, Wallace W.
Gregory, L. H.
Greider, Claude E.
Griffith, R. H.
Griswold, Lyman
Growdon, J. P.
Guiss, Irving
Gullette, Fred
Gunz, Joseph A.
Haas, Felix
Haffenden, A. H. S.
Hale, Howard A.
Hammond, Edmund P.
Hammond, J. W.
Harbke, Jeff
Harder, Louis
Hargrave, Jack N.
Harris, C. G.
Hart, Philip
Hartman, W. H.
Hastings, H. W.
Hawkins, E. R.
Hawkins, Martin
Hawley, A. R.
Healey, Norman F.
Heckart, Bernon
Hecker, Ernest
Heerdt, W. J.
Henderson, Wilber
Heston, A. W.

SERVICE ROLL

Hexter, Edgar C.
Higgason, J. R.
Higley, John E.
Hine, A. R.
Hoch, George W.
Hogan, Cicero F.
Holcomb, Roger
Holden, John W.
Holdman, A. E.
Hollinger, M. W.
Holt, E. R.
Honeyman, Bruce R.
Howe, William C.
Huddleston, Harry
Huddleston, Winbert
Huelat, W. W.
Huggins, C. C.
Huggins, Harrison
Hughes, Raleigh
Hummell, Fred. W.
Humphrey, C. E.
Humphrey, Harry
Hunter, T. G.
Hurlburt, Ralph J.
Hurst, Fred G.
Huston, Oliver B.
Huston, S. C.
Hutton, W. A.
Hynson, G. Lee
Irwin, Clifton M.
Jackson, Edgar F.
Jackson, H. W.
James, Leland
Janin, Roy M.
Jeffcott, Ray
Jennings, Richard
Johannsen, Walter George
Johnston, Wilson
Johnstone, LaVerne W.
Jones, Chester V.
Jones, Leon L.
Jones, Marion J.
Jones, Owen
Jones, R. L.
Julien, Carl W.
Kadderly, H. L.
Katterman, Harry A.
Kaufman, Earle F.
Kavanaugh, William C.
Keck, H. H.
Keck, Walter
Keeler, James C.
Keen, William H. H.
Keenan, Frank P.
Keil, Arthur
Keith, G. L.
Kellogg, Bruce C.
Kelly, George J.
Kemp, Charles
Kennedy, J. W.
Kenney, Daniel J.
Ketterman, G. F.
Kiesendahl, Dr. Earl J.
Killalee, R. A.
Kindorf, Mr.
King, E. G.
Kinne, H. H.
Kirschner, Ernest L.
Klepper, Milton Reed
Knouff, Arthur R.
Knudson, Ralph L.
Koerber, Henry
Krausse, Rudolph
Kroder, Walter J.
Kydd, Burness
Lack, Leonard
Laidlaw, Lansing
Laman, Hobart
Larson, O. W.
Latimer, George O.
Lathrop, F. A.
Layman, C. A.
Layman, John H.
Leavens, Rex
Leonard, H. W.
Leslie, Herbert G.
Le Tourneau, E. H.
Lewis, Clyde E.
Lilly, Claude
Lincoln, R. J.
Lind, Arthur
Lind, Edgar
Littlepage, L.
Livingstone, Colin
Lomax, C. E.
Lomax, Lester
Long, David Frank
Long, Walter S.
Lowes, Earl J.
Lucas, Raymond
Lueddemeann, Hillman
Lyman, J. D.
Lynch, F. C.
Lytle, John W.
MacDonald, George
Mackenzie, A. E.
Mackenzie, George F.
MacKinnon, John W.
MacVeigh, Rogers
Maffett, Samuel R. T.
Mallett, George
Maloney, Willis S.
Mann, Allan
Mann, Lawrence C.
Mann, Roger
Mansfield, Stanley
Marcellus, M. B.
Marias, Charles H.
Maris, O. R.
Maris, R. W.
Marshall, C. L.
Martin, Walter I.
Mast, Clarence
Masters, W. H.
Matson, Dr. Ralph C.
May, Samuel
Mayer, L. O.
McAllen, Mark
McAllen, W. D.
McBride, Walter S.
McCamont, Davis
McCansel, Hugh
McCarl, Merritt D.
McClure, F. E.
McCool, Joseph L.
McCoy, N. F.
McFaul, George Z.
McGinty, Frank R.
McHale, Frank
McKechnie, F. W.
McKenna, Leo L.
McKie, Stuart
McKnight, Lee B.
McLean, M. T.
McMahon, V. P.
McNeill, Charles L.
McPhelin, Frank J.
McPherson, O. H.
Meier, Allen
Meighan, Edgar A.
Mercer, C. H.
Mersereau, Harrison L.
Metzger, Floyd S.

Metzger, George
Middleton, John S.
Mihnos, Frank
Mikkelson, Ott J.
Miller, Alex. J.
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, Chester B.
Miller, J. Chester
Miller, Jesse U.
Miller, Oscar R.
Miller, Waldo S.
Mims, George B.
Mitchell, E. Radford
Mitchell, Lyall
Mock, Gordon
Mollner, F. M.
Mollner, R. F.
Montaudon, O. F.
Monger, Benjamin F.
Moor, Hal H.
Moore, Frank M.
Morgan, E. A.
Morris, A. E.
Morrison, Alexander
Morrison, Carol
Morrison, Kenneth P.
Morrison, Robert
Morrow, Jackson
Morse, Donald W.
Morse, E. W.
Mortensen, Carl J.
Muirden, Alex L.
Muirden, Herbert
Mullen, C. L.
Munly, Edmund F.
Munly, Leo P. J.
Munley, W. C.
Murphy, Arthur
Murphy, James T.
Murphy, T. L.
Nadeau, Frank
Nease, D. E.
Nice, H. Warren
Nicoll, George D.
Nolan, Albert
Nordin, J. C.
Norris, A. D.
Norton, W. H.
Nunn, Herschel
O'Brien, Alfred J.
O'Bryan, Jack
O'Donnell, W. J.
Ogden, Melvin
Olsen, Arthur S.
Olson, Raymond F.
Oppenheimer, E. K.
Osborne, John Warren
Otten, George H.
Owens, Chester
Paddock, Jay A.
Paine, E. Allen
Parcell, Charles W.
Parrett, Otis
Paterson, Philip
Patrick, Charles C.
Paulsen, Earl A.
Pearson, E. F.
Penfield, M. F.
Pennicuik, Norman
Percival, Glenn W.
Perkins, E. J.
Peterson, Edmund S.
Peterson, Herbert A.
Peterson, Lynn G.
Pigg, Clifford L.
Piper, Edgar E.
Pirie, George C.
Pironi, Leo J.
Polloch, John D.
Potter, C. T.
Powell, George
Price, Roy W.
Ramsdall, T. M.
Rebagliate, Carlos R.
Redman, W. H.
Reed, Henry G.
Regular, Leslie
Rice, Thomas A.
Richards, Monte R.
Ringsred, Walter
Rintoul, A. D.
Roberts, Arthur L.
Roberts, L. O.
Roberts, Mason H.
Robertson, John W.
Robertson, L. J.
Robertson, Stuart
Robinson, Sam
Roenicke, Walter
Rogers, R. E.
Roth, Edgar L.
Royce, W. K.
Royston, Frank F.
Rudeen, Carl
Russell, H. A.
Rust, H. C.
Sabin, C. G.
Sammons, E. C.
Sauvain, J. Forrest
Sawtell, A. R.
Saylor, Clyde
Schaecher, Norman P.
Schaefer, Louis
Schaub, E. J.
Scheufler, Arthur
Schiffer, Wilson E.
Schille, Anthony
Schomacker, E. D.
Schuknecht, H. F.
Scupham, Herbert S.
Sears, E. Charles
Sengstak, Card., Jr.
Sessions, H. F.
Seufert, Leland L.
Shea, Edward H.
Shea, Gilbert J.
Sheehy, Robert E.
Shevlin, Peter J.
Shoemaker, Herbert
Simmons, Edmund W.
Simpson, H. B.
Sinnott, James J.
Skeen, Donald
Skiff, Dr. S. S.
Smith, Charles E.
Smith, Leland L.
Smith, Paul A.
Smock, John Clifford
Scoysmith, Gerald C.
Spliid, Waldemar
Squire, F. C.
Standifer, T. V.
Stanton, George
Staudler, William
Steele, J. R.
Stelsel, Garrett
Stephenson, C. B.
Stevens, Henry C.
Stevens, W. P.
Stinson, Richard B.

Stokes, H. B. J.
Storz, Charles W.
Stott, H. L.
Stoughton, Thomas D.
Strahan, Frank
Straight, J. I.
Streit, Ernest H.
Strong, R. T.
Stubbs, W. D.
Studer, George A.
Sturgis, Eugene King
Sutherland, W. M.
Swanson, A. L.
Swigert, Ernest G.
Switzer, Lewis
Taylor, Fred. G.
Taylor, G. Seaton
Telford, W. J.
Thatcher, L. W.
Thomas, Clifford J.
Thomas, J. H., Jr.
Thompson, Harvey
Todd, Allen, Jr.
Towey, James P.
Towey, William
Treece, Manley
Twinning, C. W.
Tyler, William R.
Urquhart, J. A.
Utter, Darwin
Vaughn, J. W.
Velguth, G. M.
Vettel, J. R.
Wakeman, Henry R.
Walker, Eldred
Ward, Ray
Warrens, W. H.
Wassell, Oliver C.
Waters, Frank W.
Watkins, Ray C.
Watzek, Aubrey R.
Watzek, J. R.
Weber, Robert P.
Webster, Locke
Weiss, E. W.
Weiss, Stewart
Weldin, George C.
Wells, W. J.
Wentworth, Charles E.
Westering, Myrton L.
Westherby, F. E.
Wheeler, Collister
Wheeler, William S.
White, George C.
White, Samuel
White, Taylor C.
Whiteside, Dr. George S.
Whitlock, C. G.
Whitmer, Aaron
Whitney, E. F.
Wick, Henry
Wick, Jack
Wigman, T., Jr.
Wiles, Horace D.
Willette, Erroll W.
Williams, Ervie
Williams, J. Austin
Williams, Merritt
Williams, Raymond
Williams, Robert D.
Williams, Thomas H.
Wilson, R. L.
Wilson, Robert W.
Winch, Simeon Reed
Winters, L. D.
Wise, Harry F.
Wodtlery, Otto P.
Wolters, C. H.
Woodruff, Howard W.
Word, Richard
Worthington, Wayne
Wortman, Everett
Wright, Daniel E.
Wright, J. A.
Wright, William
Wyld, E. A., Jr.
Yerex, R. C.
Ziegelman, Edward F.
Zimmerman, U. J.

Commercial Members.

Alter, Thornton R.
Anderson, George
Barry, A. G.
Beattie, Byron J.
Block, William C.
Bremmer, R. O.
Brown, P. S.
Calkins, C. B.
Cecil, K. P.
Clark, A. C.
Cole, R. J.
Collier, E. B.
Constantine, J. H.
Demmon, Harold R.
Dickinson, Paul
Duncomb, W. H.
Durkheimer, Sylvan
Eastman, H. E.
Eberle, W. R.
Feikert, F. A.
Full, George D.
Gannon, Lewis
Gardner, Earl W.
Gleason, H. E.
Godel, Albert T.
Goodell, G. L.
Grasle, W. R.
Harden, Robert De F.
Harries, Herbert L.
Hartman, Otto C.
Husby, Earl A.
Jones, Clayton R.
Jons, J. F.
Killen, Wade
McCurdy, Ralph H.
MacKenzie, H. L.
Mahone, W. L.
Maroney, Benjamin F.
Matschek, Norman
Meckley, H. R.
Mercer, Robert P.
Miles, A.
Miles, A. W.
Miller, Carl N.
Newell, J. R.
Nickerson, W.
Nilsson, Adolph
Peck, Elbert D.
Perry, Earl
Perry, Ray A.
Polk, C. G.

Ramsey, F. W.
Roper, Ralph S.
Routledge, Clinton H
Schuyler, James T.
Seagrave, Louis H.
Sharp, W. L.
Shefler, Robert B.
Shroyer, Howard R.
Smith, Gerard E.
Tanner, Ned V.
Thompson, Arthur S.
Tripp, G. Leighton
Van Anken, Earl D.
Wadsworth, F.
Walther, M. J.
Willard, Edward H.
Winters, J. D.
Wolgamot, C. L.
Worsham, E. W.

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Adams, Jack
Adamson, R.
Alexander, Henry
Baker, H. E.
Barnes, Richard
Bashford, Albert W.
Bates, Donald
Benson, Ralph
Berg, Edward J.
Berni, Holt
Bingham, Selquin
Black, George, Jr.
Breakey, Wallace T.
Burdick, Carroll D.
Button, Allyn C.
Carlberg, Alfred Joel
Carroll, Edwin H.
Clark, N. M.
Clarke, Frank
Clarke, Hayden
Clerin, H. L.
Colwell, Russell
Cook, Ransom
Cooper, Linn R.
Dallenbach, Emil
Dalton, Lionel
Dickson, Frank
Digman, Jesse
Duerden, Ralph
Duffy, Donald
Duffy, Thomas A.
Dunn, Cecil F.
Dunne, David M., Jr.
Edwards, Charles M.
Effinger, J. Brazee
Ford, Bert L.
Frampton, R. Harold
Gilmore, Robert H.
Gowans David H.
Gratton, Paul V.
Gravelle, Wilfred
Gray, Clarence
Greer, Leonard K.
Grischow, Roy C.
Guisness, Earl
Hall, Hubert
Hanebut, Henri W.
Hammett, Earl V.
Hastings, Kenneth
Healy, Irving
Henny, G. C.
Hewett, Roy B.
Hodges, Lawrence M.
Holcomb, Ernest
Hutchison, Howard B.
Jacobs, F. A., Jr.
Johnson, C. W. Earl
Johnson, George B.
Joys, Lawrence B.
Kaufman, Russell
Keeler, Miner S.
Kelley, Albert A.
Kennedy, Claire A.
Kendall, George O.
Knapp, Addison
Krohn, Alfred
Kurtz, Harry M.
Kyle, Hugh
Laidlaw, Jack
Laman, Thomas
Larimore, Earle F.
Lind, Donald
Loydgren, Earle F.
MacRea, George E., Jr.
McCallen, Don C.
McCourt, John B.
McDonald, Allan M.
Malarky, D. J.
Mayo, George
Meacher, Joseph
Merriam, Howard S.
Merrill, Joseph M.
Murphy, Edward J.
Neff, C. W.
Nicolai, Hall M.
Nygaard, A. W.
Olivier, Arthur
Olson, Herbert
Owens, Philip
Parelius, Martin W.
Peters, Alvin F.
Peterson, Howard
Phillips, Wilbur
Povey, David Hobkirk
Povey, Darrell L.
Powell, Clement James
Powell, Douglas
Roth, Conrad E.
Scallon, Charles
Shattuck, Wesley A.
Sheppard, Robert L.
Shreve, Lyle
Smith, Carl
Smith, Kenneth G.
Sound, M. B.
Steele, Jesse R.
Steele, Harold C.
Stephenson, Edward C.
Stevens, Harley
Stevens, Henry M.
Strong, W. D.
Stryker, Edward
Teller, Alfred S.
Thayer, Ralph J.
Torgerson, Alvin
Westering, Ralph A.
White, John

Williams, J.
Wilson, H. C.
Wise, Zina A.
Workman, Paul A.
Youngs, Dick

SENIOR MEMBERS ABSENT.

Abegg, Fred
Albee, William F.
Allyn, William P.
Atlas, Charles E.
Bailey, Curtis P.
Banks, Walter H.
Barbare, Peter J.
Barnick, H. A.
Bernie, Albert F.
Bethel, W. A.
Black, Harvey N.
Boehmer, Karl C.
Brandes, Alan
Breske, J. Fred
Brett, Sereno E.
Briedwell, Lyle H.
Briedwell, Paul R.
Brook, F. W.
Brown, L. F.
Brown, Walter
Brunkow, A. F.
Buist, Norman A.
Burgard, William N.
Burnett, Harry
Busch, Edward J.
Busch, John C.
Cake, Harold H.
Canfield, Wallace B.
Carney, Francis
Caylor, Arthur
Chamberlain, Paul
Clark, Rankin
Coberth, Thompson
Collins, Russell E.
Colton, George T.
Contryman, Alfred E.
Cornell, Anson B.
Cronk, C. P.
Dabney, Harold W.
Daniels, John A., Jr.
Delahunt, R. K.
Dew, N. A.
Doeneka, J. R.
Dorenberger, Raymond S.
Dutcher, H. A.
Edwards, M. F.
Emigh, Perry
Fearey, E. G.
Feldenheimer, Roy
Flegel, Charles P.
Fowlor, Frank E.
Gabrielson, C. G.
Gammie, Norman
Garbade, Edgar T.
Gilman, Ben H.
Godel, Howard
Gorman, R. E.
Goodale, James Spencer
Gottig, Elmer G.
Gould, N. Orday
Grant, Earle E.
Grant, Richard H.
Gravley, James J.
Greer, T. V.
Gregg, Harry W.
Green, W. Clyde
Gunning, L. C.
Hall, Ralph E.
Hart, H. R.
Hauser, Kenneth D.
Hawkins, Glenn
Herbert, J. M.
Higgins, Frank W.
Hiller, Wilbur
Hilton, Harold
Hobgood, Walter B.
Hodgman, K. E.
Holden, William F.
Hughes, Earl F.
Huntingdon, William M.
Hurlburt, C. M.
Hurley, Joseph
Jackson, P. L.
Jacobs, W. G.
Johnson, John O., Jr.
Jones, Sidney D.
Joy, Adam F.
Joy, Allen R., Jr.
Kamm, S. Phillip
Kearns, W. A.
Keeler, William N.
Kelley, Walter H.
Kern, J. T.
Kiggins, Keith
Kingsley, G. A.
Kinley, Arthur C.
Knickerbocker, E. L.
Knudson, C. N.
Kribs, George
Lageson, Burt L.
Lehnherr, Elmer
Lewis, Edwin H.
Lewis, William C.
Lillard, J. A.
Littlefield, Leon A.
Livingstone, Robert, Jr.
Lyman, Robert P.
Lyons, Frank L.
McGuire, Hugh B.
McLellan, William J.
McMicken, D. E.
McMurray, John
McNichols, Patrick J.
Mackay, Howard
Mackenzie, Hugh
Macy, Glen S.
Magill, Fulton
Mass, Ernest, Jr.
Mathis, Alfred G.
Matson, Ray
Metzger, Walter
Miller, Clifton M.
Miller, William L.
Modrow, F. W.
Montague, Kirk
Mount, Frank F.
Mulligan, L. F.
Neill, Kenneth M.
Nelson, Robert W.
Nepple, Edward
Nicolai, Arthur F.
Noble, Clymer M.
O'Donnell, William J.
Oliver, Herbert
Olsen, E. A.
Paddock, Robert L.
Pareluis, R. B.
Parker, Charles T.

Parker, R. C.
Parkinson, Benjamin H.
Patterson, Lee
Pautz, E. F.
Preble, E. W.
Preeg, Herbert V.
Prigmore, J. C.
Ramsdell, George V. J.
Rice, Donald B.
Rice, Lyman G.
Ricketts, F. L.
Ripley, Glenn B.
Rogers, W. Marsden
Rosenberg, Dr. J. H.
Rumelin, Reed A.
Sapp, Harold
Saunders, E. Towle
Schade, Martin H.
Scharpff, George B.
Schneider, C. G.
Schoof, William H.
Sewall, Russell W.
Sharkey, Clement J.
Sinnott, Tom J.
Slade, E. F.
Sloan, R. H.
Smith, Blaine R.
Smith, Eugene W.
Smith, Gilbert F.
Smith, Harry E.
Smyth, William R.
Snow, Berkely H.
Snow, C. MacCormac
Staiger, F. W.
Stanley, George
Steiwer, William H.
Stewart, William P.
Still, C. E.
Story, Mitchel
Stubbs, J. O.
Sturdevant, Robert B.
Sutherland, M. V.
Swafford, H. A.
Templeton, Raymond
Thirkell, E. C.
Trowbridge, Henry
Trueblood, H. W.
Turnure, Harold
Vance, James
Van Hecke, L. C.
Vickers, Donald J.
Waite, Oakley
Wakeman, William J.
Walter, William S.
Warner, G.
Weber, John E.
Wernstedt, L.
Whitman, Dan B.
Williams, Harold Parish
Wilmot, Richard K.
Wood, Lambert
Wyld, H. W.
Zimmerman, W. E.
Zimmerman, W. Stuart

Intermediate Members Absent.

Baab, Gordon
Beggs, George
Bell, Alex
Benson, C. M.
Carter, Lloyd F.
Connelly, Harold
Effinger, R. Patterson
Foley, Thomas A.
Goode, George A.
Graham, Gerard
Halsey, Irving R.
Hamblet, Edwin
Hemenway, Roscoe D.
Jackson, Francis
Littlefield, Forrest
Mann, Maurice R.
Montgomery, James W.
Patterson, William
Pennell, Harry R.
Simmons, Rouse
Smith, Stephen
Summerville, Lee
Thorsen, Warren M.
Tuerck, John K.
Wilson, John C.
Wilson, Robert W., Jr.

Ellsworth Amendment.

Donaldson, Alex
Dow, V. Walker
Duffy, J. E.
Fee, Chester
Hummel, W. A.
Parsons, John
Wells, M. D.
Whiteside, Frederick
Yost, George

Ladies' Annex.

Joseph, Alice C.
Malloy, Margaret M.
Morse, Georgie
Mullen, Ethel
Riesch, Frances
Scovell, Ora Frances

SUSPENSE.

Benson, J. W.
Broeren, N. A.
Buzby, Charles E., Jr.
Conway, George B.
Conant, Rex
Crow, Earl H.
Dashley, L. H.
Gallien, Elwood H.
Gould, George W.
Heywood, H. C.
Hudson, A. B.
Mackenzie, Arthur B.
Mallory, C. C.
New, Philip
Newland, R. P.
Seagrave, Louis H.
Shanks, J. King
Vranizan, Don J.

NACOZARI COUNTRY CLUB,

Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico

Barron, L. F.
Burritt, W. P.
Howell, M. J.
Long, K.
Mitchell, L. R. B.
McLeod, B. H.
Rawlins, E. L.
Redfield, F. G.
Russek, H.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB,

Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

Adams, John F.
Alker, C. B.
Appleby, C. H.
Appleby, J. S.
Armstrong, Russell
Ayer, J. C.
Baker, George F., Jr.
Barnes, E. M.
Bedford, A. Clarke
Bedford, E. T., 2nd.
Berner, Horace C.
Blair, James A.
Bourne, G. C.
Brewster, Sidney
Brokaw, George T.
Brokaw, Irving
Bucknall, B. C.
Bucknall, G. S.
Cape, Henry, Jr.
Carhart, H. W.
Clapp, H. M.
Cordier, A. J.
Corey, Alan
Cowperthwait, H. M.
Dana, Anderson
Davis, J. E.
Davison, H. P., Jr.
Day, H. Mason
Dean, H. W.
Decker, J. W.
Dickinson, H. T.
Doubleday, F. D.
Duncan, David
Duncan, W. B.
Dunning, C. A.
Dykman, J. A.
Eldredge, E. Irving, Jr.
Fahys, George E., Jr.
Fahys, Joseph E.
Fair, C. M.
Feitner, Q. F.
Fowler, Dr. R. S.
Gates, Stephen
Gibb, J. R.
Godwin, Harold
Handy, C. W.
Hester, William
Hine, F. W.
Hine, L. N.
Johnson, Stuart
Kemp, Van Horn
Kerr, E. Coe
Ladew, H. S.
Loring, D. A., Jr.
Lovett, R. S., Jr.
McCullagh, Samuel
McIlvaine, Tompkins
Maxwell, H. W., Jr.
Moore, Louis DeB.
Murdock, Lewis
Murdock, Warren
Phipps, H. C.
Pierce, J. F.
Porter, James J.
Pratt, George D., Jr.
Pratt, Richardson
Pratt, Sherman
Pratt, Theodore
Richards, Ira, Jr.
Sayre, H. E.
Smith, George C., Jr.
Smithers, H. B.
Stearns, J. N., 3rd.
Stettinius, E. R.
Stewart, W. A. W.
Tappan, A. D.
Taylor, B. L., Jr.
Tiffany, C. L.
Walbridge, A. B.
Weld, F. M.
Whelan, S. S.
White, A. M.
Whitney, H. F.

NEW BRUNSWICK COUNTRY CLUB,

New Brunswick, N. J.

Carpenter, William
Dunham, Nelson
Hodsdon, Rodger K.
Johnson, J. Seward
McCarter, G. W.
Perlee, Ralph
Ross, Miles
Rittenhouse, G. H.
Reed, Charles H.
Rutgers, N. G., Jr.
Swope, Gerard
Webb, L. S.

NEW DORP FIELD CLUB,

Staten Island, N. Y.

Barker, M. Stanley
Chaix, C. A.
Reynaud, Henri
Wright, G. Thadius

NEW ORLEANS COUNTRY CLUB,

New Orleans, La.

Baldwin, John Hardie
Bright, Edgar A.
Brown, Dr. Temple
Burton, J. Gilbert
Christ, Dunbar L.
Clarke, George S.
Clarke, Russell
Clarke, Dr. S. M. D.
Clarke, W. L.
Carroll, Morris
Carroll, Walter
Colcock, W. Ferguson
Danna, Dr. J. A.
Dyer, Dr. Isadore
Elliott, Dr. John B.
Ellis, Richard M.
Ficklen, Dr. Alex.
Gannon, D. B.
Gelpi, Dr. M. J.
Gladney, J. Bonner
Goldstein, Louis
Grima, Alfred
Guthrie, Dr. J. B.
Hansen, C. C.
Hendren, W. H., Jr.
Howard, Alvin P.
Howard, J. J.
Howard, Louis
Irwin, Leon, Jr.
Jackson, J. N.
Jones, Dr. Hamilton P.
Jones, W. C.
Lacour, Ovide B.
Ladoux, Dr. Alex.
Lanfried, Dr. C. J.
Lathrop, W. M.
LeBeuf, Nelville
Legendre, Armand
Lemann, Dr. I. I.
Lesesne, Lucien M.
Ludwig, Edw. B.
Michel, F. R.
Miller, Dr. C. Jeff
Monrose, C. F.
Moore, Levering
Moss, Dr. E.
Penick, W. E.
Provosty, Michel
Ralston, H. P.
Reilly, W. B.
Rowbotham, G. W.
Smith, Jean Mason
Smith, William Mason
Stevens, H. B.
Stouse, Henry J.
Taylor, Dudley O.
Vallon, Raoul J.
Van Wart, Roy
Vincent, Hugh
Weis, Dr. Joseph D.
Wells, Charles W.

NEW ORLEANS LAWN TENNIS CLUB,

New Orleans, La.

Allain, Charles DeV.
Billingsley, Fred W.
Bott, Harold F.
Bruns, James H.
Bruns, T. M. Logan
Chaffe, Blackshear
Coleman, E. Hunter
Decker, Beverly H.
Denny, F. Otway
Derby, Arthur L.
Dicks, Dr. John F.
Douglas, J. Edmund
Drouet, Sougeron
Goethals, George R.
Gould, J. E.
Grima, Alfred
Halsey, Dr. J. T.
Jones, Dr. William O'D.
MacKenzie, Gordon A.
Many, Miss Anna E.
Morris, Edgar T.
Morrison, George T.
Paternotte, Fernand
Payne, Frank T.
Smith, Jean Mason
Soniat, Leon
Stone, Lawrence A. P.
Stouse, Henry J.
Waters, Arthur C.
Watters, Adair
Watters, Douglas S.
Westfeldt, Gustaf R., Jr.
White, R. Emmett

NEW ROCHELLE TENNIS CLUB,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Bill, Raymond
Chesbrough, J. W.
Clark, John D.
Guest, E. H.
Hiscoe, R. V.
Hunter, F. T., Jr.
Hyde, Herbert S.
Iselin, O'Donnell S.
Klaw, Joseph
Leech, Geo. B.
Lippincott, W. C.
Little, Vaughan
Matteson, L. G.
Nast, Cyril
Randall, A. G.
Stiles, A. G.
Watson, James R.
Wilson, S. B.

NEWTON CENTRE SQUASH TENNS CLUB,
Newton Centre, Mass.

Bray, Robert C.
Butts, F. M.
Butts, Chester C.
Dana, Ripley L.
Fitch, Robert C.
Holt, Arthur R.
Jackson, Leonard
Noyes, Edward S.
Pratt, George W.
Proctor, Thomas W.
Raymond, Allen S.
Raymond, Robert F., Jr.
Richardson, Hughes
Speare, Albert R.
Tilton, Thomas A.
Wagner, William L.
Williams, Richard Norris, 2nd.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB,
New York, N. Y.

Adrian, Cyril J.
Allison, Phip W.
Beaver, Barclay
Binzen, Elliot
Bishop, Chas.
Carmichael, Caryl
Cherry, Thomas H.
Echevenia, Frederick J.
Hanley, James
Hensel, C. H.
Hexamer, A. W.
Hoyt, Charles A.
Jennings, H. B.
Leask, E. M.
Loughman, F. M.
McCoy, Peter J.
Nassoit, H. B.
Pitt, Steddford
Pond, Charles, Jr.
Scraton, William A.
Vonkerkowitz, Carl J.
Warwick, Robert
Wetzler, R. A.
White, Francis W.

NEW YORK TENNIS CLUB, INC.,
New York City

Ayers, Horace
Battle, John Manning
Binzen, Elliott H.
Carpenter, A. E.
Close, Wilmot S.
Dixon, Robert L.
Doscher, Fred J.
Freckleton, Frank
Graef, Arthur M.
Griest, Maurice
Goffe, Warren H.
Hoffman, August F.
Iler, Alexander
Keefe, Louis R.
Lord, A. C.
Mitchell, Martin M.
Ostendorf, A. J.
Pinder, Andrew K.
Raymond, Roland
Rowell, Edward S.
Skillman, Irving S.
Skinner, Herbert C.
Smith, James D.
Snell, Frank M.
Toussaint, Arthur F. C.
Von Eltz, Julius T.
Wood, W. Halsey

NORTH SHORE COUNTRY CLUB,
Glen Head, L. I.

Adler, Harry C.
Bach, Julian S.
Bach, Milton J.
Bijur, Harry
Forsch, Albert
Frank, Robert L.
Freeman, Henry W.
Harris, Elmer P.
Jonas, James A.
Kohnstamm, L. S.
Levi, George
Loewenthal, Paul H.
Meyers, Wallace E.
Ottenberg, B.
Plaut, Edward
Polack, Albert M.
Porges, Gustave
Price, Arthur L.
Schiffer, Edward H.
Scholle, William D.
Stern, David I.
Wallach, K. R.
Wheeler, Arthur J.

OAK TENNIS CLUB,
Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

Baxter, Andrew
Boner, L. K.
Bruce, G. E.
Childs, H. H.
Cobden, Philip E.
Cooney, E. W.
Ford, J. B.
Ferguson, Willard E.
Flint, William H.
Hodgman, S. T.
McClintock, John
Marlo, G. M.
Moffat, Miss Alice
Shafer, R. J., Jr.

OAKLAND TENNIS CLUB,
Oakland, Cal.

Caig, David, Jr.
Hunt, Reuben
Johnson, J. L.
Lane, F. M.
Levy, Edmund
O'Kane, Arthur
Powers, A. D., Jr.
Welburn, Nelson
Young, Adrian

OCEAN CITY YACHT CLUB,
Ocean City, N. J.

Beale, E. J.
Budd, Thomas A.
Chew, Robert B.
Curran, Charles J., Jr.
Gorman, Frank
Greenwood, Wesley C.
Henrich, A. E.
Henzey, William
Hexamer, George C.
Horner, Horace K.
Lloyd, Edgar
Paris, Harold S.
Ruckdeschel, Charles B.
Seiffort, Mervin F.
Sharp, W. Howard
Shregley, Ronald O.
Stout, Charles M., Jr.
Thomas, Dudley K.

OLDTOWN COUNTRY CLUB,
Newburg, Mass.

Barron, William, Jr.
Burnhome, Clement M.
Healy, Thomas R.
Little, Leon M.
Little, Charles G.
Moseley, Ben P. P.
Morse, John H.
Read, Francis B.
Snow, Frank W.
Thurlow, John W.
Young, John F.

OMAHA FIELD CLUB,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Adams, Joseph
Adams, William
Atchison, Edward
Benedict, Ralph
Buckingham, Robert
Brailey, John
Calvert, John
McConnell, Lyman
Nicholson, William
Powell, Ralph
Potter, A. C.
Potter, Cedric
Scribner, A. C.
Swiler, Carl
Tilton, E. H.

ORANGE LAWN TENNIS CLUB,
South Orange, N. J.

Allen, John S.
Babson, William A.
Barstow, William A.
Bayne, Carroll S.
Bayne, William, 3rd.
Beldon, Joseph W.
Biglow, Earl
Black, Malcolm S.
Boote, Alfred D.

Chew, Philip F.
Colby, Henry C.
Dunn, Douglas W.
Dyckman, F. Hamilton
Dyckman, Leroy M.
Dyer, Richard T.
Freeman, Russell P.
Goodrich, Charles C.
Hague, Florence
Haines, Dallas W.
Hale, Henry, Jr.
Halsey, Ralph W.
Holmes, Douglas R.
Hoskier, Herman C.
Johnson, Wilbur W.
Jones, H. Seaver
Kerr, Chichester C.
Kip, John F.
Klipstein, Gerald P.
McCoy, James W.
McEwan, Robert B., Jr.
Martin, Charles J.
Metcalf, Jesse
Miles, J. Emslie
Miller, Philip N.
Norton, L. A., Jr.
Oliver, Norris S.
Overman, Neill P.
Pipe, Paul
Riker, Carleton B., Jr.
Riker, Daniel C.
Rogers, Rush H.
Sanford, Edward S.
Scheerer, William, Jr.
Steward, Donald S.
Strahan, Herbert J.
Strahan, John W.
Struthers, William W.
Watson, William
Westerfield, Jason
Woodbury, Lawrence D.

OUTDOOR CLUB OF POTTSVILLE,

Pottsville, Pa.

Archibald, James
Baber, Malcolm T.
Bamford, Melvin W.
Beddall, Thomas H.
Blakeley, A. G.
Boyer, G. H.
Brigham, Robert H.
Carpenter, Chapin
Geary, Joseph W., Jr.
Hadesty, John W.
Herndon, Edward T.
Herndon, Hunter V.
Hood, J. Parke
Kaercher, George H.
Knap, Harold O.
Powers, Frank E.
Pyle, G. Francis
Richards, Lawrence H.
Richards, W. Allison
Rickert, Thomas H.
Rickert, Van Dusen
Riley, Emily C.
Riley, Robert
Royal, Robert A.
Russell, Thomas F.
Seltzer, Ruth
Sheafer, Clinton W.
Shoenberger, Alden
Simonds, Carlton M.
Striegel, Geo.
Swalm, John M.
Swalm, Robert
Ulmer, William B.
Woodbury, Robert B.
Youngfleish, Frank W.
Youngfleish, Jerome B.
Zerbey, Joseph H., Jr.

OVERBROOK GOLF CLUB,

Overbrook, Pa.

ACTIVE.

Andrews, Thomas W.
Bear, Herbert K.
Bloch, Bernard
Bookmyer, Roy T.
Carr, George Wentworth
Claflin, Clarence B.
Davis, Paul A., 3rd.
Dillon, Theodore F.
Duncan, Stephen G.
Emack, James H.
Good, John W.
Hansen, George E.
Harrity, William F., Jr.
Hayden, Walter H.
Heine, H. Eugene
Howell, Joshua Z.
John, R. R.
Jones, J. Langdon
Jump, Henry D.
MacMillan, Julian M.
McQuillen, Price
Manges, W. F.
Pearson, Rodney S.
Pierpoint, J. R.
Slaymaker, W. W.
Ten Broeck, W. D.
Stevens, Alexander B.
Van Lennep, G. A.
Whitaker, Rev. Joseph F.
Wright, Guier S.

ASSOCIATE.

Biddle, Howard
Considine, Raymond J.
Esherick, Frank K.
Esling, Paul C.
Forster, I. Gordon
Harris, Albert E.
Harvey, F. W.
McCann, Robert E.
Millholland, James H.
Paxson, David W.
Perry, Robert W.
Slocum, Harold L.
Smith, Alan G.
Stahler, Horace C.
Walnut, Charles P.
Whiting, J. H. C.
Peters, Albert R.

PACIFIC PRESS TENNIS CLUB,

Mountain View, Cal.

Baker, A. L.
Bond, C. L.
Byington, P. C.
Dutcher, C. E.
Jones, J. L.
Smith, H. I.
Spear, H. L.

PARK CLUB,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Balliett, C. J.
Bellinger, Dr. S. D.
Chandler, P. D.
Chase, J. B.
Cochrane, William J.
Couch, C. A.
Dold, R. S.
Donaldson, H. R.
Donovan, W. J.
Driscoll, Dr. W. S.
Fairbairn, E. J.
Fairbairn, T. S. A.
Finck, E. E.
Gallagher, Dr. J. L.
Gilbert, L. F.
Goodyear, F. H.
Hatch, A. S.
Hessleman, L. W.
Heussler, H. K.
Hewitt, Vivian
Hinds, Eliott P.
Houseal, E. B.
Jones, W. S.
Kratz, H. S.
Lolley, W. H.
McCreary, J. B.
McKenzie, R. J.
May, E. C.
Meinenbach, Dr. R. O.
Merritt, A. R.
Metzer, P. L.
Meyer, W. O.
Mitchell, R. R.
Moessinger, William E.
More, E. A.
More, M. B.
Moul, J. E.
Murray, O. F.
O'Brain, J. A.
Orr, G. A.
Packard, Warren
Parry, H. B.
Peter, H. C., Jr.
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Prentice, W. F.
Radford, R. A.
Sawyer, A. W.
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Shepard, C. D.
Smith, H. O.
Smith, R. C.
Smith, W. C.
Spaulding, A. T.
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Wright, W. B.

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Brown, R. D.
Brown, R. I.
Brown, T. E.
Brown, W. F., Jr.
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Clark, W., Jr.
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Kitson, H. K.
Kitson, K.
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Simonin, F. L.
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Thayer, J. T.
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Thomas, R.
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Todd, W. T.
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Toland, R. H. R.
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Van Pelt, J. K. L.
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Hartland, E. F.
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Secrist, W. D.
Snowden, C. N.
Snowden, Felix B.
Sullivan, Neil
Sternfield, Harry
Stimpson, Dr. George W.
Titus, Silas J.
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Vilsack, Carl G.
Wyckoff, A. W.

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Benoit, Henri A.
Beyer, Henry G.
Bird, Milton H.
Braun, Francis J.
Brown, Arthur
Brown, Carroll
Brown, Charles W.
Brown, Norman
Burrowes, Theodore N.
Card, Philip L.
Conant, Richard O.
Corey, Sanford
Cousins, William L.

Davis, Clinton W.
Derby, George S.
Drew, Jesse A.
Eastman, Lawrence E.
Elwell, Edward R.
Everette, Harold J.
Foster, William Q.
Garland, Charles P.
Gignoux, Fred E.
Gordan, Alexander
Graves, Justin D.
Hale, Robert
Hamlen, Robert C.
Hawkes, James R.
Hay, Henry H.
Holt, Benjamin D.
Holt, Roscoe T.
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King, A. Lincoln
King, Warren B.
Mitchell, Alfred, Jr.
Nickerson, Clinton A.
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Payson, Henry M.
Payson, Robert
Payson, Phillips M.
Poole, Parker
Robinson, Arthur L.
Robinson, Charles A.
Robinson, Charles H., Jr.
Robinson, Harold R.
Runciman, Donald
Small, Deane B.
Small, Harold S.
Smith, Donald G.
Smith, Henry St. J.
Snow, Roger V.
Strout, Frank S.
Strout, Sewall C., 2nd.
Swift, Henry M.
Taylor, Neil R.
Thurston, Theodore K.
Vanamee, T. L.
Wallace, George A.
West, Vernon F.

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Newburgh, N. Y.

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Beal, A. R.
Belknap, W. K.
Burton, F. V., Jr.
Burton, Van Duzer
Cassedy, J. Townsend
Cassedy, William F., Jr.
Caldwell, Kenneth P.
Davis, W. L.
Dickey, Dr. H. S.
Graham, J. Gilbert
Harris, Nicoll
Haverkampf, C. W.
Hilton, W. Turner
Hirschberg, D. Scott
Heartfield, Miss Rubie R.
Holt, Lucius H.
Jova, John A.
Kohl, Albert S.
McLean, Charles I.
McLean, F. Rossiter
Matthews, John W.
Morse, G. A.
Nalle, Thomas A.
Otis, W. Fullerton
Otis, Philip
Pouch, William H.
Pullen, Daniel D.
Ramsdell, Homer
Ring, Thomas L.
Rose, Hiland C.
Ross, Carroll A.
Ross, Cleland C.
Smith, William A.
Stotesbury, L. W.
Stuart, E. R.
Stroock, Bertrand A.
Taylor, Chauncey
Thompson, Dr. E. C.
Tiffany, Humphrey
Tompkins, Ralph A.
Vail, Charles St. J.
Watson, E. Vail
Watson, Paul

POINT JUDITH COUNTRY CLUB,
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Champlin, Arthur D.
Chew, Benjamin
Davis, E. Stewart
De Coppet, Miss Beatrice
De Coppet, Miss Gertrude
Fell, John R.
Hazard, Frederick
Hazard, Pierpont
Hazard, Rowland
Hitchcock, Howard L.
Leidy, Joseph
Marrow, William C.
Miller, William D.
Murchison, Kenneth M.
Prescott, Philip
Randolph, Emlen
Randolph, P. S. P., Jr.
Randolph, Wistar
Stevenson, Philip
Stewart, W. Plunkett
Sturges, Rush G.
Sullivan, Robert E., Jr.
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Vaughan, W.
Welsh, John L.

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Quincy, Mass.

Allen, Chester K.
Atwood, Frederick M.
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Blackmur, Maurice A.
Blackmur, Paul
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Davis, Arthur W.
Davis, Philip W.
Edwards, L. Kenneth
Edwards, William C.
Foss, R. E.
Hallowell, Henry C.
Homans, Robert
Lawton, Hobart A.
Newcomb, George H.
O'Connor, Joseph C.
Pattee, Richard S.
Pfaffmann, John S.
Prouty, Reed
Scott, John A.
Sheppard, Carl R.
Simpson, Frederick
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Bartol, H. G.
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Burton, Crawford
Burton, F. V., Jr.
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Carolan, E. A.
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Clark, Donaldson
Cox, D. H.
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Cowdin, J. C.
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De Fritsch, H. G.
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Bowersock, Justin D.
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Brookfield, A. D.
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Brumback, Theo.
Butler, Wm. L.
Cameron, W. S.
Campbell, Dawson
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Chaflin, Stephen J.
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Chapman, W. B.
Chin, B.
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Combs, Geo., Jr.
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Fishback, Frank C.
Foster, John
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Hook, Ingraham D.
Houghton, James K.
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Huttig, Hart E.
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Jones, Cale R.
Kem, James P.
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Kirkwood, I. R.
Knight, W. H.
Krugh, John
Kuhn, Dr. H. P.
Lacaff, Theo. Bunce
Lockhorn, C. J.
Love, Horace
Marley, John S.
Marsh, Ralph E.
Matters, V. C.
McCune, J. M.
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Morrison, R. T.
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Porter, Pierre
Poteet, Allen A.
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Rule, W. A., Jr.
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Schmitz, Walter A.
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Sloan, J. E.
Smelzer, Louis Platt
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Smith, R. Penn
Smith, Richard Odell
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Thacher, John H.
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Thompson, J. H., Jr.
Timmons, J. K.
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Walker, John W.
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Warner, Edward A.
Warren, F. E.
Wester, R. H.
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Winter, R. Howard
Withers, Mary
Woodruff, Neal
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Williams, F. M.
Williams, Geo.

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Johnston, V. Kirk
Parrish, W. M.
Twichell, H. Dale

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Chamberlain, E. G.
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Cresson, Charles S.
De Pew, Dr. E. V.
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Frost, John
Goodman, L. S.
Groos, Rudolph
Herff, Dr. Ferdinand P.
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Kampmann, R. S.
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Lowry, Dr. S. T.
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Maverick, Robert
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Napier, Walter P.
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Venable, Dr. C. S.
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Walsh, F. C.
Walton, Horace H.
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Webb, J. E., Jr.
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Hill, R. C.
Hillje, Louis
Holden, George F.
Holden, W. W.
Jarrell, Thos. H.
Locke, Jack, Jr.
Mangham, Clarence E.
Norton, John D.
Pancoast, Henry
Perry, Kenneth C.
Pumphrey, R. B., Jr.
Ranney, Alfred G.
Schuchard, E. F.
Seeligson, Lamar G.
Steves, Walter
Tarrant, Edw. W.
Trabue, Wm. A.
Thornton, Woodford
Turner, J. W.
Vaughan, Curtis T.
Woodward, Dave J., Jr.
Wurzbach, C. C.

Non-Resident Members

Darragh, John
Gwathmey, Gaines
McCarty, Geo. J.

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Army & Navy Members

Adler, E. E.
Amberg, I. S.
Angier, C.
Appleget, F. B.
Atkins, A. B.
Avant, D. R.
Baker, T. O.
Baldwin, N. L.
Ball, G. G.
Banks, W. S.
Becker, Wm. R.
Beckett, T. C.
Bellinger, E. B.
Berg, Sexton
Blanchard, J. G.
Boman, C. R.
Bready, Wm. R.
Bridge, S. D.
Buckley, D.
Cabell, DeR. C.
Caterer, H. J.
Catlin, De G.
Clark, W. P.
Cole, R. C.
Collins, Everett
Coughlan, T. M.
Covington, Wm.
Cravens, R. K.
Cushman, Guy
DeLacour, H.
DeWitt, C. A.
Edwards, Geo. F
Eldredge, Jas. S.
Ellis, L. A.
Estes, G. H.
Fensch, F. E.
Firstenberger, W. R.
Fletcher, Wm.
Fleming, L. J.
Fox, Ross S.
Freeman, Robt. G.
Galbraith, J. G.
Glazebrook, L. W.
Gleaves, S. R.
Gough, J. E.
Griffin, David
Grove, E. W.
Hennessey, C. T.
Hering, E. L.
Hickox, C. R.
Hine, H. K.
Hinricks, F. W.
Hodges, Duncan
Hodges, Geo.
Hodges, H. F.
Hope, A. C.
McGlasson, I. L.
Jenkins, J. L.
Kelly, J. D.
Kerr, F. M.
Kilburn, Chas.
Kurtzhalz, Chas.
Leonard, J. L.
Little, W. L.
Loving, R. C.
Lucas, C. M.
Lyon, D. B.
Martin, T.
Matthews, J. E.
Mayhew, J. M.
Menzie, J. T.
Miller, R. F.
Minus, J. C.
Morton, D. F.
Mottern, H. N.
McCarthy, D. E.
McCullough, Wm. H.
Nabers, B. Q.
O'Donnell, Wm. L.
Okie, H. C.
Peters, W. C.
Pratt, T. E.
Raborg, W. A.
Rand, I. W.
Renwick, W. G.
Ristine, H. H.
Schwab, H. C.
Scott, E. W.
Shugrue, F.
Stack, F. M.
Stratemeyer, G. E.
Tarbutton, E. H.
Thuma, R. A.
Tobias, H. W.
Tobin, E. G.
Treadgold, G. D.
Trubshaw, L. O.
Trumbull, W. A.
VanLien, Mark A.
Van Meter, S. L.
Ward, J. Lewis
Warren, R.
Watkins, R. R.
Watson, H. C.
Watson, R. G.
Wells, C. W.
Wheeler, C. F.
White, J. M.
Whitney, J. L.
Wiley, Wm. E.
Wilson, W. H.
Wiltshire, Alfred
Yancey, B. A.

The Following Officers Were Members of the Club When Stationed in this City During the Recent War.

Abbott, Chas.
Abernathy, R. S.
Adams, M. C.
Adams, S. P.
Agostini, Louis
Albro, P. M.
Alexander, A. G.
Allen, A. W.
Allen, F. T.
Allen, G. M.
Allen, Henry T.
Allen, John S.
Allen, Terry
Anable, S.
Anderson, J. G.

SERVICE ROLL

Anderson, S. L.
Andrews, P. F.
Angevine, G. P.
Armstrong, Noel
Armstrong, Tom
Armstrong, W. C.
Arthurs, A. E.
Ashe, H. P.
Aten, E. J.
Atkinson, B. M.
Atwood, H. E.
Baer, J. A.
Bailey, R. F.
Bailey, R. L.
Bailey, Wm. L.
Baker, D. J.
Baldwin, E. O.
Barbee, S. N.
Barber, J. W.
Barclay, J. P.
Barnes, R. L.
Barnes, T. W.
Barnum, M. H.
Barroll, M. K.
Barry, T. P.
Bassler, H. H.
Baumgarten, R. C.
Baxter, H. F.
Bean, J. H.
Beardall, Wm.
Beck, Clyde McK.
Bergstrom, A. L.
Berman, W. M.
Bernardoni, W.
Bernstein, M. B.
Bevan, A. H.
Beveridge, K. M.
Beyette, H. W.
Beylard, H. W.
Biddle, D. H.
Bigelow, E. B.
Billig, H. C.
Bingham, Miles S.
Blackmer, P. R.
Blair, W. R.
Blakely, W. S.
Blankenship, Geo. H.
Bliss, C. A.
Blodgett, Robt. F.
Blood, Wayland P.
Bloom, F. R.
Blum, Alex.
Bodine, R.
Boggs, F. C.
Bon, R.
Booker, R. G.
Booth, Crawford
Booth, F. O.
Boothe, Ross
Borah, W. G.
Boswell, J. E.
Botts, L. W.
Bowen, Thos. S.
Boyd, Jackson
Brackenridge, W. A.
Bradley, C. C.
Brady, E. M.
Brant, G. C.
Briggs, A. L.
Briggs, R. M.
Brinkerhoff, J. E.
Briscoe, B. P.
Broad, Thos. D.
Brooks, Geo. B.
Brooks, John B.
Brooks, S. G.
Brown, A. H.
Brown, Oscar
Brown, R. A.
Brown, Stanley D.
Brundage, W.
Brunt, S. D.
Brush, L.
Bryant, F. L.
Buddy, R. S.
Buhl, L. D.
Bullock, B. W.
Bunts, F. E.
Burguin, A. P.
Burke, E. F.
Burkham, E. G.
Burkhardt, S.
Burleson, R. C.
Burns, Wm. H.
Burt, W. H.
Burwell, H. B. S.
Busch, C. C.
Bush, B. L.
Bush, C. R.
Butler, Rodman
Byrne, J. J.
Cabot, T. D.
Cahall, R. J.
Caldwell, R. C.
Calhoun, B. A.
Calvert, C. B.
Cantine, G. E.
Capron, T. J.
Carey, E. C.
Carll, Jas. H.
Carmichael, A. E.
Carmody, J. D.
Carson, Donald A.
Cartaya, Oscar E.
Carter, A. J.
Carter, H. P.
Carter, J. W.
Carter, R. H.
Carter, Richard W.
Carter, W. A.
Cartwell, W. M.
Cary, E.
Cary, Geo. A.
Cary, W. H.
Case, F. L.
Caulkins, R. M.
Cecil, J. S.
Chamberlain, M. G.
Chase, S. Parker
Cheney, R. M.
Chesten, C. S.
Childs, C. D. B.
Chitty, W. D.
Christee, J. A.
Christopher, D.
Chryst, R. D.
Clagett, H. B.
Clancy, E. M.
Clark, H. M.
Clark, S.
Clark, T. H.
Clark, W. D.
Clark, Wm. P.
Clayton, J. B.
Clement, J. B.
Clendening, Logan
Cleveland, B.
Clifton, A. T.
Cline, Wm. H.
Closson, A. B.
Coats, F. G.
Cobb, O. C.
Cochran, E. C.

Coffin, J. W.
Coiner, B. H.
Cole, J. T.
Coleman, A. W.
Coleman, D. R.
Coleman, John M.
Coleman, L. V.
Colgate, H. A.
Collier, Geo. P.
Collings, Geo.
Collins, O. G.
Compton, B. M.
Connor, P. F.
Conrad, C. H.
Conrad, Wm. D.
Cook, A. G.
Cook, Richard
Cook, S. W.
Cooley, J. C.
Cooper, H. R.
Coover, C.
Corbusier, R. W.
Corfman, S. A.
Corsen, B. L.
Corwin, O. P. J.
Coveney, James D.
Cowan, Albert B., Jr.
Cowan, R. S.
Cowell, C. F.
Coyle, J. W.
Craig, M. W.
Crane, Edward
Craver, E. A.
Crawford, L. R.
Creamer, Jos. F.
Cress, G. O.
Cullinan, J. H.
Cummings, R. E.
Cunningham, F. G.
Currier, R.
Curtin, W. H.
Cutrer, J. C.
Cutting, G. B.
Dahl, Oscar
Dake, R. E.
Dallmeyer, A. R.
Daly, C. W.
Dana, L. V.
David, Earl
Davidson, H. C.
Davis, A. E.
Davis, Bowers
Davis, C. W.
Davis, F. E.
Davis, Jno. W.
Davis, R. C.
Day, F. R.
Dean, H. R.
Deequet, F. M.
Delaney, Ward
Dempsey, G. H.
Denike, J. S.
De Vaw, H. G.
De Vean, Robt. W.
De Veau, G. P.
Devereaux, Leslie W.
Devine, J. M.
Dewar, Jack S.
Dewey, Jno. C.
De Witt, C.
Dick, K. W.
Dickey, H. S.
Dinwiddie, B. A.
Dixon, R. H.
Doe, Weldon W.
Doggett, W. K.
Dolan, J. A.
Donaldson, R. S.
Donnelly, R.
Donohoo, J. W.
Doolittle, Jas. R.
Dorrance, John
Dorwait, F. T.
Douglas, J. N.
Draper, G. L.
Dravo, E. L.
Dreher, R.
Drennan, L. H.
Drinker, J. B.
Driscoll, E. J.
Drum, Hugh
Drummond, Geo.
Dunbaugh, G. J.
Dunlap, E. W.
Dunn, Geo. M.
Durfee, L. L.
Dwyer, D. L.
Dykman, A. B.
Eberle, S. S.
Edwards, E.
Edwards, F. G.
Edwards, Geo. F.
Edwards, H. P.
Eickeldoerfer, R. M.
Eilenberger, Jno. T.
Elbert, R. G.
Ely, Jay M.
Errington, C. H.
Este, J. Dickinson
Estes, Chas.
Estes, G. H.
Estes, T. G.
Estill, F. S.
Evans, A. A.
Evans, Thos. S.
Everitt, C. F.
Ewing, Geo. W.
Ewing, J. N.
Ewing, W. L.
Eyster, G. S.
Fagan, P. I.
Fairchild, R. B.
Fairchilds, W. S.
Fairon, G. W.
Fairs, M. G.
Falkenan, R. M.
Falligant, G. B.
Farmer, L.
Farr, O. W.
Farrar, W. B.
Farrell, P. J. H.
Faulkner, A. W.
Faruto, Henry
Featherstone, H. E.
Fellows, H. C.
Fenner, F. M.
Ferguson, J. W.
Ferris, H. B.
Ferry, D. M.
Finck, E. E.
Findlay, H. M.
Fishback, John. S.
Fisher, A. W.
Fisher, James E.
Fitzgerald, E.
Fitzgerald, J. J.
Fleet, R.
Fleischmann, C. M.
Fleming, L. J.
Flewelling, R. C.

Folks, R. J.
Folsam, H. J.
Foote, K. M.
Ford, B. W.
Forman, H. L.
Foulke, Walter L.
Fowler, Lee T.
Frame, David
Francis, R. N.
Franck, George T.
Frazier, B. W.
Frazier, R. P.
Freeman, B. W.
Freeman, C. S.
Fretwell, F. M.
Friedman, H. B.
Frier, J. H.
Frith, E. H.
Froelick, H. L.
Frost, W. A.
Fuller, Cliff J.
Fuller, W. P.
Galligher, L. S.
Galligher, R. T.
Galt, F.
Ganey, D. F.
Gans, J. E.
Gardiner, E. I.
Gardner, R. H.
Garner, J. A.
Garratt, R. H.
Garrett, J. W.
Gasser, G.
Gaston, J. A.
Gates, W. B.
Gates, W. J.
Geer, Joseph
Gemmell, W. B.
George, R. H.
George, W. E.
George, W. H.
Gerhardt, C. H.
Gibbs, E. C.
Gillespie, E. F.
Gillespie, J. J.
Gillin, James M.
Gilmore, W. E.
Gingrich, Ralph J.
Given, W. H.
Givin, S.
Gleaves, S. R.
Goar, E. L.
Godbury, Joseph
Goette, T. R.
Goheen, J. B.
Goldsmith, M.
Goodenow, R. K.
Goodman, T. S.
Goodrich, C. L.
Goodyear, Robert F.
Graham, A. M.
Graham, W. E.
Grant, Daniel
Graves, E. M.
Gray, G. L.
Greely, J. N.
Greenwell, S. A.
Gregory, A. S.
Griffith, E. C.
Griffith, G. P.
Griffith, H. W.
Grimes, G. M.
Grimmer, E. W.
Gude, A. E.
Gunst, Gerald
Gurnert, George
Guy, N. H.
Gwinnups, Harry G.
Hackett, W.
Hadley, E. G.
Haight, C. S.
Hain, C. S.
Haislip, W. H.
Halbert, H. A.
Halperin, George
Halsey, F. W.
Hamer, E. B.
Hamilton, R. N.
Hammond, G. W.
Hankins, A. H.
Hanway, John T.
Hanford, E. C.
Hanks, S. S.
Hansen, Curt
Harding, Paul
Harkness, R. B.
Harmon, H. R.
Harmon, M. F.
Harper, P. L.
Harrell, T. H.
Harris. A. R.
Harrison, L. B.
Harrison, Roy
Hart, M. W.
Hartel, Elmer
Hartwig, Henry H.
Harvey, D.
Harvey, F. H.
Harwood, A. R.
Harwood, W. B.
Hasbrouck, L.
Haven, Don S.
Hawk, R. E.
Hawkes, F. M.
Hawley, G. T.
Hayden, J. H.
Hazard, T. P.
Heckman, T. E.
Hefferman, L. G.
Heller, J. M
Henderson, P.
Hendricksen, C. S.
Henry, James
Henzy, U. L.
Herbert, William C.
Herendeen, E.
Herkness, A. M.
Herlihy, H. W.
Hermes, John D.
Herr, Frederick
Hewitt, Edward
Hickox, C. R.
Hidge, R. N.
Higbie, H. G.
Higgenbotham, B. F.
Hill, A. M.
Hill, G.
Hill, Lon C.
Hill, P. F. .
Hineman, J. H.
Hite, J. M.
Hitt, Parker
Hodge, George E.
Hodge, William G.
Hodges, Sam. N.
Hodgson, John
Hoffman, W.
Hogg, Mike
Holbrook, W. A.
Holcomb, W. S. T.
Holcombe, J. M.
Hollingsworth, J. P.
Holmes, Nathaniel

Holmes, T. C.
Holt, H. C.
Hoocker, R. W.
Hoover, W. J.
Hope, C. R.
deHority, H. V.
Hornbeck, C. A.
Houston, George T.
Houston, J. G.
Hovey, W. P.
Howard, J. D.
Howard, L. F.
Howard, R. M.
Howell, Cooper
Howze, M. W.
Hoyt, Colgate
Hoyt, William L.
Hudspeth, C. E.
Hugus, Z. Z.
Huking, H. W.
Huling, John
Hull, J. A.
Hurst, Paul
Huston, P. W.
Huszazh, V.
Huttig, William H.
Ingersoll, John A.
Ireland, M. L.
Jacobs, W. F.
Jarrett, Charles R.
Jennings, William H.
Jeran, N. W.
Jerrison, J.
Jester, Beauford
Jobson, Edward R.
Johnson, B. R.
Johnson, F. C.
Johnson, H. T.
Johnson, J. B.
Johnson, W. C.
Johnsong, T. C.
Johnston, B. R.
Johnston, Gordon
Jones, C. C.
Jones, H. B.
Jones, L. B.
Jordan, E. C.
Jordan, H. A.
Jordan, H. B.
Jordan, H. L.
Journeay, George B.
Joyner, William T.
Judd, A. B.
Justice, P. S.
Keesling, L. N.
Keith, A. M.
Keliher, John
Kennady, M. H.
Kenyon, William S.
Kernan, Fergus
Kiernan, J. I.
Kilbourn, O. P.
Kilburn, J. B.
Kimball, J. S.
King, H. L.
King, O. H.
Kingman, John
Kingsbury, H. B.
Kirkaddon, G. C.
Kirkpatrick, G. W.
Kotzebue, L. L.
Kraff, G. W.
Kraft, George
Kuhns, Austin
Lally, W. R.
Lamb, D. W.
Lambert, A. B.
Langfitt, W. C.
Lanman, Ludlow
Larkin, John A.
Larned, E. P.
LaRue, E. B.
Law, B. C.
Lawrence, D. B.
Lawrence, R.
Leach, W. B., Jr.
Lee, Fitzhugh
Lee, L.
Leftwich, S. M.
Leib, William F.
Lemon, B. J.
Leonard, Ralph
Leonard, R. B.
Levy, Adrian
Levy, M.
Lewis, A. S.
Lewis, F. B.
Lewis, M. K.
Lewis, W. F.
Lienhart, A. N.
Lightfoot, W. H.
Lobdell, W. L.
Lobitz, C. H.
Lockridge, G. N.
Logg, David
Long, J. D.
Longstreth, W. W.
Loomis, George
Loughran, E. P.
Loutman, M. F.
Lovering, G.
Loving, Paul
Lowry, H. M.
Lowry, R. C.
Luttrell, N. H.
Lyle, Floyd
Lyon, W. S.
Lyster, H. L.
MacLean, James N.
Macomb, A. C.
MacPherson, D. J.
Macrae, G. W.
Mac Rae, N.
Macready, J. A.
Madeira, Percy C., Jr.
Magruder, John
Manly, C. J.
Manning, A. A.
Manton, Henry
Manzelman, E. H.
Mark, K. L.
Markey, Eugene W.
Marshall, F. C.
Marshburn, R. J.
Mason, C. C.
Mason, W. J.
Masterson, H. B.
Mathews, Clifford
May, E. C.
Mayers, H. P.
Mayo, Gordon D.
Mead, T. S.
Mendel, C. B.
Meredith, R. L.
Meriwether, G. W.
Merrill, C. E.
Merrill, C. H.
Merrill, T. E.
Metzger, R. A.
Meyer, L. L.

Middleton, T. H.
Migdalski, R. F.
Millar, E. A.
Millar, E. L.
Miller, Robert
Miller, M. A.
Miller, M. H.
Miller, S. R.
Mills, H. H.
Mills, W. E.
Milton, A. M.
Mitchell, D. C.
Moale, E. S.
Moffitt, H. C.
Moll, A. L.
Montagle, P.
Montgomery, J. L.
Mooers, E. A.
Moore, James
Moore, John B.
Moore, J. Percy
Moore, K. A.
Moore, W.
Moran, M. F.
Morgan, A. S.
Morgan, H. J.
Moroney, T. G.
Morse, Tyler
Mortimer, R. P.
Morton, K.
Moss, Edmund
Mount, J. R.
Mountcastle, Paul
Munson, Edward L.
Murchison, Thomas F.
Murray, G. A.
Murtagh, John A.
Muse, John
Myers, H. A.
McCarthy, J. D.
McCarthy, J. F.
McCarty, M. W.
McCaw, W. D.
McCluer, N. E.
McCormack, V. A.
McCormck, C. T.
McConkey, Clyde
McConnaughy, D. S.
McCoy, P. B.
McDonald, J. S.
McDougal, E. D.
McFarland, Munroe
McGill, R. B.
McGlachlin, Ed. F.
McGrady, L. L.
McGregor, H. C.
McHenry, J. H.
McIlhenny, J. L.
McMahan, B.
McNamara, F. W.
McNamee, A. A.
McNeil, C. B.
McNutt, P. V.
McShane, E. C. J.
Nagle, F. L.
Nash, R. L.
Nease, D. E.
Neave, Charles D.
Negley, William
Neilson, H. R.
Nelson, G. E.
Newbill, W. D.
Newell, D. E.
Nickels, A. M.
Noble, A. W.
Noel, O. W.
Nolen J. F.
Nolen, W. L.
Norment, E. D.
Northrup, P. G.
Norton, John D.
Noyes, Edward A.
Noyes, H. H.
Nugent, D. C.
O'Brien, J. A.
Ogren, D. P.
O'Neil, J. P.
Ord, James
Ordway, L. P.
Orr, George A.
Orr, T. V.
Orsinger, G.
Otheman, R. C.
Otis, T. F.
Owsley, F. D.
Page, R. W.
Palmer, I.
Pardee, Charles M.
Pardee, J. L.
Pardue, William, Jr.
Parker, H. W.
Parker, James
Parrott, William
Patton, M. D.
Paul, F. M.
Paul, T. S.
Paxton, William
Pearson, William F.
Pell, C. C.
Penney, T.
Percy, LeRoy
Perdrizet, P. L.
Pershing, James F.
Pershing, John J.
Peyton, A. R.
Phalen, R. W.
Philips, William F.
Phillips, F. T.
Phillips, L. L.
Pickering, Loring
Pierce, William L.
Pierson, R. H.
Pixley, H. D.
Platt, H. N.
Platt, W. P.
Plummer, William L.
Poe, Tom
Poe, William L.
Pogue, Davenport
Pole, W. M.
Poleman, T. T.
Polk, Francis
Pope, George V.
Porter, A. W.
Porter, H. C.
Post, L. F.
Powell, H. W. H.
Powell, W.
Pratt, H. C.
Pratt, H. P.
Pray, T. C.
Prince, W. A.
Pritchard, G. B.
Pruyn, J. M.
Purcell, L.
Putnam, A. W.
Putnam, Brock
Quackenbush, G. S.
Quirk, Joseph C.
Raborg, P. C.
Raines, T. F.
Randel, H. O.
Rasor, W. G.

Ray, Wilmer
Rayzor, J. N.
Rea, Samuel G.
Reardon, M. F.
Redington, L. W.
Reed, John H.
Reese, P. P.
Reeves, A. S.
Regester, Edmund
Reichelderfer, H.
Reinberg, George
Rhein, J. H. W.
Rhine, A. C.
Rhoades, H. L.
Rice, Earl L.
Rice, William T.
Richardson, R. S.
Richmond, A. L.
Riedel, George
Riveire, G. M.
Rivinus, E. F.
Rixford, H. L.
Roach, Leon
Robinson, E. A.
Robinson, H. R.
Roe, E. J.
Rogers, F. G.
Rogers, L. W.
Rogers, R. B.
Rogers, Rush H.
de Rohan, F. J.
Roper, T. G.
Rose, William C.
Rosenfelder, A. A.
Ross, S. A.
Ross, Z. C.
Rotan, George V.
Rotz, Tobin
Rouse, H.
Rowland, H. B.
Ruckman, John W.
Ruggles, Francis
Rule, William G.
Russell, H. H.
Russell, James I.
Ryan, J. A.
Ryan, T. L. L.
Sage, Ed. W.
Samborn, H.
Sattal, James D.
Saunders, J. J.
Sayle, H. C.
Scarborough, James H.
Schelling, George
Schermerhorn, A. C.
Schlemmer, N. C.
Schneider, F. V.
Schreiner, W. S.
Schroeder, John W.
Schultz, H. S.
Schultz, Lloyd G.
Schulze, W. H.
Schwarzmeier, Frank M.
Schwenck, James R.
Scott, John P.
Scott, J. T.
Scott, R. F.
Scott, T.
Scott, T. H.
Scott, Walter
Scribner, C. S.
Searight, Dan
Sedgwick, R.
Seeligson, A.
Seitz, G. H.
Selby, A. N.
Selden, J. K.
Semple, H. F.
Seneff, G. P.
Sergent, P. O.
Shaifer, E. F.
Shaw, F. B.
Sheldon, J. S.
Shelley, James E.
Shepherd, John E.
Shephard, L. H.
Sherwood, J. W.
Shipp, A. M.
Shoemaker, L. J.
Shropshire, L. L.
Shugg, R. P.
Shutt, George P.
Siler, Joseph
Silliman, Robert H.
Simons, S. C.
Simpson, A. T.
Sinclair, W. C.
Slocum, J. A.
Slocum, H. J.
Slocum, R. W.
Smidt, A.
Smith, Albert C.
Smith, A. F.
Smith, A. R.
Smith, C. K.
Smith, Dean
Smith, F. B.
Smith, F. M.
Smith, G. L.
Smith, G. V.
Smith, H. A.
Smith, Horace
Smith, John C.
Smith, Joseph N.
Smith, Julius
Smith, L. H.
Smith, T. S.
Smith, William A.
Smyser, J. M.
Soule, H. G.
Sowdon, John I.
Spalding, Vaughan
Spatz, Carl
Sperry, A. W.
Spinning, K. C.
Springer, E. T.
Sroxell, G. S.
Stadler, H. W.
Stark, H. H.
Stark, Lloyd R.
Steel, Thomas B.
Steil, F. H.
Steiner, E.
Stephenson, R. W.
Stevenson, A. W.
Stevenson, F. F.
Stevenson, W. F.
Stevens, B. F.
Stewart, D. W.
Stewart, J. W.
St. John, Adrian
Stokes, C. P.
Stokes, T. M.
Stone, John N.
Strachan, H. M.
Stratemeyer, G. E.
Street, R. H.
Streeter, E. P.
Strelinger, G. P.
Strickler, L.

Strong, C. H.
Stroud, E. B.
Sturgis, S. D.
Sully, J. A.
Sumner, W. B.
Sutphin, D. V.
Swansue, A. W.
Sweeney, Tom P.
Sykes, G. E.
Talbott, E. S.
Talmage, E. T. H.
Tarlton, C. L.
Taussig, Edw.
Tayman, C. E.
Taylor, George DeB.
Taylor, W. R.
Teall, E. H.
Tenison, J. C.
Terry, F.
Tevis, William S.
Thayer, A. P.
Thayer, E.
Thayer, G. C.
Thiebaut, A. C.
Thien, E. J.
Thompson, G. J.
Thompson, G. M.
Thompson, James M.
Thompson, J. V.
Thompson, P. E.
Thompson, Rodman
Thorpe, Frederick A.
Thurmond, Joe
Tigrett, A. K.
Tillotson, C. W.
Timmins, G. H.
Tinker, C. L.
Titus, Charles B.
Todd, K. W.
Torrance, K. E.
Treat, Joseph
Trimble, Charles
Tully, J. K.
Turner, R.
Uebelácker, A. A.
Valentine, Dudley
Van Auken, W. B.
Van Cleef, C. E.
Vanderholf, George W.
Van Ingen, M. D.
Van Meter, A. L.
Van Sicklew, M.
Vautsmeir, W. W.
Verdier, C. E.
Vietor, F. A.
Von Glahn, William C.
Volk, Harold
Vosburg, R.
Wahle, C. B.
Wainwright, A. G.
Waldron, A. W.
Wallace, G. B.
Wallace, L. G.
Walsh, Raycroft
Walsh, R. L.
Walter, Walter M.
Walthew, Gerald
Walton, C. M.
Walton, L. A.
Ward, F. T.
Ward, I. T.
Warfield, Henry M.
Warfield, H. W.
Warner, H. T.
Warren, George
Washburn, E. B.
Washburn, W. D.
Waterbury, S. W.
Watts, Owen J.
Webner, H. R.
Webster, E. E.
Weeks, H. P.
Weissenbone, S. M.
Welch, C. H.
Wells, C. W.
Wells, Joseph M.
Westall, W. H.
Wetherill, A. M.
Wetherill, S. P.
Wheeler, J. B.
Wheeler, Stephens
Wheeler, W. E.
Whiteside, H. L.
Whitleck, L. H.
Whitelesey, M. M.
Wieboldt, E.
Wiepert, G. D.
Wilbourn, A. E.
Wilder, I. M.
Wilder, Paul
Wildman, L. D.
Wilhelm, George
Wilkinson, W. H.
Willcox, S. G.
Williams, L. K.
Willis, R. H.
Willis, R. L.
Wilmer, T. W.
Wilson, Bryan
Wintele, V.
Winter, John G.
Winsett, A. I.
Wood, E. A.
Wood, M. C.
Wood, William S.
Wood, W. S.
Woodcock, S. F.
Woodhull, F.
Woolworth, C. M.
Wright, N. H.
Wurster, F. W.
Wyche, I. T.
Wynne, W. W.
Yarnall, A. C.
Yavosky, G. N.
Yeiser, H. C.
Yesson, Z.
Young, N. S.
Yule, G. G.
Zerbee, A. J.
Zimmer, S. W.
Zundel, E. A.

SANS SOUCI COUNTRY CLUB,
Greenville, S. C.

Beattie, J. E.
Carey, W. L.
Cothran, T. P., Jr.
Conyers, W. P., Jr.
Cleveland, Mayes
Gallivan, H. F.
Gerald, Shuman
Manning, V. M.
Morgan, Carl
Rickman, A. M.

SARATOGA GOLF CLUB,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Andrews, James M.
Ashton, D. Lohnas
Butler, John P.
Brackett, Charles W.
Crocker, N. Swasey
Don, Stewart A.
Duff, Rufus
Durant, Florence H.
Durant, Reginald W.
Grabau, Rev. H. P. LeF.
Green, Griswold
Haight, Samuel
Hathorn, Miss Florence F.
Hitchcock, Thomas
Houghton, James T.
Kilmer, Clarence B.
Mabee, Miss Margaret
Mabee, David W.
Mack, Mrs. E. Houghton
Putnam, Israel
Roche, Austin S.
Saportas, Martin B.
Scott, Gordon B.
Squires, John N.
Squires, Robert B.
Starbuck, Edgar, Jr.
Todd, Hiram C.
Vassar, Harold
Viele, Walter S.
Von Stade, F. Skiddy
Woolley, Edgar M.
Woolley, James S.
Woolley, Myron S.

SCRANTON TENNIS CLUB,
Scranton, Pa.

Acker, Warren
Ammerman, R. A.
Dolph, Kenneth
Gregory, Ralph
Horn, Melchoir
McClave, R. B.
Ripple, E. H.
Reiling, H. A.
Schautz, John
Von Maur, Roland
Wellburn, G. W.

SEABRIGHT LAWN TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUB,
Seabright, N. J.

Achelis, George P.
Acuyd, James A.
Alexander, F. B.
Amy, James C.
Atterbury, H. E.
Auchincloss, J. C.
Banks, T. H., Jr.
Barbour, Fritz
Blagden, Mrs. Dexter
Caesar, H. I.
Ceasar, C. U.
Churchill, G. K.
Compton, Smauel H.
Compton, William P.
Cornell, Milton
Crawford, H. L.
de Sadelur, Etien
English, W., Jr.
Gelshenen, W. H.
Gilbert, Cass
Halsey, Charles
Halsey, Van R.
Hoagland, J. C.
Hoagland, Porter
Hoagland, R., Jr.
Hurd, A. M.
Johnson, J. Ford
Jones, C. Maury
Kneeland, Gale, Jr.
McCord, Donald F.
Meeker, William
Prentice, B. S.
Riker, A., Jr.
Riker, Miss A.
Riker, Mrs. H. I.
Riker, I.
Schweinler, F.
Talcott, Hooker
Van Vliet, B. P.
Van Ingen, Miss V.
Waring, L. E.
Williams, Miss

SEATTLE TENNIS CLUB,
Seattle, Wash.

Allen, Marshall
Dysart, Arthur
Force, H. C.
Kelleher, Hugh G. M.
Lakin, P. E.
McAlpin, Kenneth
Mattice, Albert F.
Mead, W. Dwight
Norbaum, R. H.
Pomeroy, C. J.
Tuckett, H. J.
Wilson, Earl

SEDGWICK FARM CLUB,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Alsever, Dr. W. D.
Anable, Samuel
Ayling, John G.
Babcock, Perrin
Baldwin, Goddard
Barnum, Dwight S.
Barr, John H., Jr.
Beebe, David
Beebe, Dwight S.
Belden, Arthur B.
Belden, Mead V. Z.
Bonta, Edwin
Brown, Howard K.
Butler, William M.
Candee, Horace
Chapin, Arnold W.
Cheney, John P.
Churchell, A. B.
Coughlin, George
Dey, Donald M.
Driscoll, Keith
Drummond, Douglas
Eager, Donald
Edwards, Harold
Edwards, Murray
Edwards, Oliver
Getman, Dr. A. A.
Gregory, T. Gerald
Groat, Dr. W. A.
Halsted, Dr. T. H.
Hancock, C. E.
Handy, Edward T.
Hastings, J. M., Jr.
Hazard, F. R., Jr.
Hiscock, L. Harris
Hiscock, Thorp
House, Edwin
House, Raymond
Hubbell, Edward S.
Hudson, Miss Elizabeth
Hyde, Nelson C.
Irish, Dr. J. H.
Kane, Robert
King, Chester H.
Lighthall, Phillip K.
Lighthall, Richard
Luby, Dr. D. F.
McCleay, Lachlan
Mallory, C. K.
Marlow, John
Marlow, Searle
Morris, Howard, Jr.
Morse, Charles P.
Morss, Dwight F.
Nash, Alexander
Poole, Alan
Raleigh, T. L.
Schwarz, William T.
Scott, F. B., Jr.
Shove, B. E.
Shove, John D.
Smith, Elwyn L.
Smith, G. S.
Smith, H. M.
Smith, Marshall
Smith, Wilbert A.
Stearns, John
Tallman, John
Thomson, Maxwell
Thorne, William J.
Tuppen, G. M.
Van Duyn, Dr. E. S.
Vrooman, J. Carl
Wicks, John D.
Will, Howard

SEVENTH REGIMENT TENNIS CLUB,

New York City.

Burdick, Hy N.
Cunningham, W. Dickson
Despard, D. C.
Falls, DeWitt T.
Follett, H. L.
Fowler, E. P.
Hall, Percy M.
Hammond, Benjamin J.
Lestrade, Louis G.
McKenna, A. J.
Mahr, Jacob
Mann, G. S.
Peabody, Marshall
Poillion, E. C.
Smith, King
Tomlin, Robert K.
Wetzlar, Edwin

SHAW COURTS CLUB,

St. Louis, Mo.

Caplin, Ralph
Grimm, Elmer
Haffner, Ray
Hellmer, Adolph
Hoffman, George
Kamerer, Webb
Koster, Robert
Kuhns, Fred
Luyties, Carl
Oheler, Paul
Pahner, William
Sale, Irwin
Vieh, Walter

SHAWNEE COUNTRY CLUB,

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

Elder, Geroge R.
Knudson, Howard
Transue, William T.
Worthington, Edward H.

SOUTHAMPTON TENNIS CLUB,
St. Louis, Mo.

Brown, Albert
Dierking, George
Hayden, Chester
Hoeger, Edward

SPOKANE TENNIS CLUB,
Spokane, Wash.

Abercrombie, W. R.
Blum, Signor
Charlton, Dr. M. R.
Croockwit, Alexander
Erwin, Clark P.
Farnham, William H., Jr.
Gordon, Ralph
Happy, Cyrus, Jr.
Happy, John H.
Jones, W. Scott
Mathews, Dr. J. G.
Post, Phillips
Reinhardt, John G.
Richards, John V.
Ware, Thomas Grant
Wakefield, Channing
Wilcox, John
Williams, Howard S.

STANTON HEIGHTS GOLF CLUB,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Barbour, M. R.
Bier, C. D.
Burchfield, Mary
Campbell, H. L.
Campbell, Mary
Carothers, Samuel
Castle, Homer A.
Castle, J. G.
Cowan, R. C.
Collins, W. W., Jr.
Duff, E. E.
Evans, R. H.
Franzell, Chester
Ginn, Raymond
Hamilton, Miss Vera
Hoeveler, M. M.
Kincaid, Thomas
King, H. N.
McKinney, Miss Irene
Maits, C. B.
Marchand, Miss
Mundo, C. J.
Murchfield, Mary
Porter, Edward
Swearer, Willis R.
Wallace, W. S.
Williams, Max L.
Walton, D. F.
Woods, Arch
Wright, A. W.

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET AND TENNIS CLUB,
Livingston, Staten Island, N. Y.

Arrowsmith, A. W.
Baber, W. Crosbie
Barringer, Paul B., Jr.
Bayaud, G. Theodore
Bell, George N.
Boger, Dudley
Bourne, Joseph B.
Boyd, George N.
Bronson, Edgar B., Jr.
Brown, Edward W.
Carroll, Robert W., Jr.
Carroll, Malcolm B.
Coonley, Dr. F.
Covington, C. K.
Craik, Doughlas E.
Davey, Fred
Davidson, George R.
Davies, John W. A.
Downing, Paul
Dwyer, Geoffry
Ferguson, A. L.
Fitt, Henry C.
Flash, E. Serrill
Frost, Rev. F. L.
Fry, Charles A.
Gibbs, Eric N.
Gostenhofer, C. E.
Grell, Neville
Greppo, Theodore
Haffenden, Radcliffe
Hart, N. F.
Jenkins, J. C.
Jones, Donald
Jones, H. A. Miller
Jones, W. Miller, Jr.
Kaufmann, Arthur
Kaufmann, Herbert
Keenan, J. Dale
Keenan, Philip
King, Bronson W.
King, Walter W.
Ledgard, George H.
McKee, R. Lowe
McWhinney, W. G.
Menzies, C. A.
O'Rorke, F. J. H.
Oxholm, Carl
Parmele, H. G. W.

Parsons, D.
Pendleton, A. F.
Platt, A. Hunter
Porter, M. R.
Rayner, Albert
Rimer, E. S.
Shriver, Alfred
Sindall, H. S.
Spooner, A. F.
Stout, Wilson
Swan, G. H.
Taintor, Philip N.
Taylor, F. Carroll
Thomas, Dr. A. H.
Trench, A. R.
Turville, J. Evan
Valentine, Fred B.
Vigurs, Leslie P.
Vosburgh, P. M.
Walker, R. St. G., Jr.
Walser, Arthur
Walser, Guy O.
Walser, Havelock
Waterworth, Harold
Wells, Theodore D.
Whelan, Paul M.
Whitall, John
Willcox, Sydney G.
Wolf, J. S.

STENTON ATHLETIC CLUB,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bainbridge, Howard C.
Barthmaier, Dr. O. F.
Beck, W. Harper
Brittson, L. E.
Brooks, Edward
Busby, Elwood
Connor, John
Donnelly, Dr. R. M. T.
Duffy, John J.
Edward, Brooks
Fischer, John A.
Fogarty, Dr. Clement A.
Forstrand, Anders
Gorgas, B. R. M.
Graham, Roland B.
Gribbie, Jack M.
Hauber, Edmund J.
Jordan, Paul A.
Kerr, Charles E.
Parry, Edward S.
Paxson, David
Repp, W. F.
Ritter, Ralph W.
Russell, Dr. C. N.
Seltz, Adolph
Sergeson, Stanley
Sommer, William J.
Spring, Frank
Uhle, David

STERLING TENNIS CLUB

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fransioli, H. D.
Robson, C. Stuart
Spencer, Robert W.

SUNNINGDALE COUNTRY CLUB,

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Adler, Hamilton
Bach, Frederick F.
Bach, Julian S.
Bach, Milton J.
Bernhard, Edgar B.
Berolzheimer, Alfred C.
Berolzheimer, Edwin M.
Berolzheimer, Henry
Carlebach, Herbert L.
Carlebach, Walter M.
Denzer, Bernard E.
Eiseman, Stanley
Falk, George K.
Falk, Myron S.
Forsch, Herbert
Frank, Clifton I.
Frank, Vincent J.
Friede, Sydney A.
Friedlander, E. M.
Gips, Walter F.
Goldsmith, Arthur J.
Hays, Edwin D.
Hecht, George J.
Hirsch, Steven J.
Herzfeld, Walter J.
Kastor, Alfred B.
King, Edward B.
King, Frank E.
Lehman, Harold M.
Levy, Isaac H.
Lichtenstein, A.
Mendelson, Percy
Naumburg, Alfred
Nessler, Robert P.
Parker, Alfred P.
Rheinstein, Alfred M.
Rose, Alfred L.
Schiff, Gustave H.
Sonn, Herbert H.
Stern, J. Ernest
Stern, Nathan J.
Wallach, K. Richard
Wiener, Ernest
Wimpfheimer, Lloyd A.
Wolf, Walter J.

TACOMA LAWN TENNIS CLUB,

Tacoma, Wash.

Allen, F. W.
Berkowitz, B.
Brown, Lenox
Browne, A. G.
Browne, J. W.
Burrill, W. V., Jr.
Cole, H. A.
Cramer, M. C.
Denton, Pierre
Ford, Bernard
Graham, H. T.
Griggs, E. G.
Handforth, Stanley
Hayden, Maxwell
Hudson, Hill
Kauffman, P. B.
Kauffman, W. L.
Lind, Irving
Mason, C. W.
Merrill, Arthur
Mitchell, Mannsell
Murray, L. T.
Pringle, A. G.
Pringle, H. H.
Richardson, Peter
Reiman, G. M.
Skidmore, S. A.
Snyder, Frost
Sutherland, Ray
Sutherland, Ross W.
Todd, Gerald
Wagner, G. C., Jr.
Weyerhauser, F. K.
Weyerhauser, J. P.
Wheeler, H. S.
Wingate, J. G.

TALBOT COUNTRY CLUB,

Easton, Md.

Adkins, Leonard
Bateman, H. E.
Beebe, Miss Heloise
Crawford, Chauncey
Davies, Miss Eleanor
Davies, George G.
Davies, Henry
Davies, William H.
Davis, George
Goldsborough, Murray L.
Gregg, David
Henderson, Charles E.
Henderson, W. L.
Jackson, Harry H., Jr.
Spring, Rodney Van R.
Starr, Fred
Starr, Nathan
Thorp, A. L.
Trail, Oscar
Wheeler, Elliott
Wilson, Fred
Wilson, Robert H.
Withgott, Earle W.
Wrightson, James G.

TENNIS CLUB OF ROCHESTER,

Rochester, N. Y.

Allen, Freeman C.
Angle, Wesley M.
Case, C. C. Z.
Case, Miss Honore
Chapin, Charles H.
Child, John T.
Coney, Aims C.
Converse, Howard
Converse, Rob Roy
Cook, Dr. E. B.
Cumming, H. T.
Cumpston, Edward H., Jr.
Curtis, Miss Helen
Dunn, Wilbur R.
Ely, William S.
Ewers, Dr. William
Farley, W. Peck
Fenn, Edward R.
Gilman, E. Harry
Gott, Francis H.
Griffith, Russell B.
Hastings, Walter E.
Headley, Robert
Herendeen, Edward
Hoard, Eric C.
Holton, George V.
Hough, David M.
Hunting, M. S.
Kittrell, James E.
McMath, John N.
Magell, W. Leslie
Mitchell, Hart
Moffett, R. C.
Morris, Richard H.
Ocumpaugh, Edmund, 3rd.
Orchard, Dr. Norris G.
Otis, Dr. W. Kirke
Parker, Frank H.
Remington, Thomas H.
Robeson, Robert H.
Sadden, Dr. H. A.
Schall, Harold F.
Shantz, Marshall B.
Sibley, Harper
Sloan, William E., Jr.
Snow, Shirley, Jr.
Stoddard, E. V.
Storer, C. H.
Stebbins, Miss Jane B.
Swanton, Hobart
Swanton, Thomas
Weller, J. Francis
Young, Burbank
Young, Chauncey T.

THOUSAND ISLANDS YACHT CLUB,
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Adams, John F.
Ashley, Douglas V.
Benson, George F.
Blaylock, Henry W.
Brigham, Francis Elbridge
Brown, Wiser
Clark, Alson S.
Davison, Henry P.
Ellis, A. Raymond
Englis, John
Johnston, John A.
Lowden, G. M. P.
Macsherry, Richard
Mapes, S. Herbert
O'Connor, John K.
Paterson, James B.
Rafferty, Ewing L.
Ross, J. K. L.
Wiser, Henry James
Wiser, John P.

TOLEDO TENNIS CLUB,
Toledo, O.

Batch, Benjamin T.
Bayers, E. I.
Bradley, Robert N.
Campbell, P. L.
Cooper, M. S.
Dodd, Martin S.
Dunn, Carroll
Dunn, J. D.
Frambach, J. H.
Graytop, Arthur W.
Harris, Rev. R. L.
Hirschberg, H. S.
Konopak, L. F.
La Salle, Dr. J. J.
Major, Leonard
MacNichol, Arthur
MacNichol, Edward F.
MacNichol, G. P.
Manning, Donald
Norton, Harold H.
Parsons, John E.
Pierce, Arthur R.
Pilgrim, Dr. H. P.
Reynolds, Donald L.
Sawtelle, Ray
Scott, C. Gerard
Scott, Palmer
Scott, W. H.
Shaw, Carlton
Sotherland, John
Swartzbaugh, C. E., Jr.
Thatcher, Edward U.
Turner, Loyal
Weiler, George
Winchester, Mark
Wright, W. E.
Young, Robert G.

TRIPLE "A" CLUB,
St. Louis, Mo.

Adkins, E. C.
Ailworth, Forrest J.
Allison, Nathaniel
Anderson, O. J.
Anderson, Richard A.
Ayars, T. R.
Bailey, F. W.
Bakewell, Paul, Jr.
Bannantine, A. L.
Bartlett, Willard
Bates, W. M.
Blair, V. P.
Boettler, M. F.
Bogy, P. B.
Boyd, F. D.
Brennan, F. C.
Brooks, Barney
Brown, C. W.
Bryan, Francis
Burford, C. C.
Butler, C. S.
Butler, R. P.
Calnan, James J.
Campbell, O. M.
Chouteau, August
Clark, C. T.
Clark, Powhaton
Clausen, J. F.
Conroy, Robert
Copeland, G. H.
Crane, M. C.
Crunden, Walter
Dailey, J. B.
Daly, R. L.
Desloge, Joseph
Duncker, H. P.
Duncker, Charles H.
English, F. L.
Ewing, F. B.
Farquhar, W. T.
Finger, W. N.
FitzGibbon, T. J.
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Wilson, Randolph C.
Worth, Courtland J.
Wrenn, Robert D.

THE WESTINGHOUSE CLUB,
Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Binder, A. A.
Bryson, G. L.
Dellenbaugh, Fred S.
Fairbanks, F. B.
Fetherston, J. M.
Foley, M. J.
Grabe, William F.
Harvey, Robert B.
Jordon, J. P.
Langley, Jesse R.
McCabe, J. B.
Markeley, Frank R.
Oates, M. N.
Overpeck, J. H.
Rees, Louis du Bois
Renshaw, David E.
Robbins, Walter M.
Ryan, Robert E.
Sherrard, George
Stewart, Donald McL.
Vernon, W. M.
Waddell, H. M.

WESTWOOD COUNTRY CLUB,
St. Louis, Mo.

Aloe, Albert S.
Levy, Moe D.
Milius, Will

WILMINGTON COUNTRY CLUB,
Wilmington, Del.

Backus, Cecil
Baldwin, William Ray
Bannard, W. Newall, Jr.
Bangs, Henry Mc.
Berl, E. Ennals
Berl, William, Jr.
Biggs, John, Jr.
Bispham, Edward K.
Boyce, James I.
Bradford, Thomas G.
Brooke, Mark
Brown, J. Draper, Jr.
Bush, J. Danforth
Canby, James B., Jr.
Carpenter, Philip J.
Colling, Severson B., Jr.
Craig, M. Coulter
de Armond, Frank L.

Denham, William B.
du Pont, Alfred Victor
Edsall, E. Tatnall Warner
Evans, D. Lindsay
Edwards, Joseph F.
Gaskill, Charles
Gause, John T.
Harris, Louis
Harvey, Morton
Harvey, Holstein, Jr.
Howell, Harrison W.
Hoyt, C. Sherman
Hughes, Frank C.
Hughes, James H., Jr.
Janvier, Francis de H.
Jessup, John B.
Ketcham, Arthur C.
Laird, Philip J.
Lawson, Joseph C.
Lawton, Stanley
Lee, C. Stewart, Jr.
McCune, Edmund C.
McHugh, Frank A.
Macsherry, S. Hillen
Marvel, Jackson
Megear, William B., Jr.
Miller, Clement B.
Miller, Thomas W.
Montgomery, John A., Jr.
Moore, Leon G.
Moore, R. Douglas
Moore, W. Maxwell
Nields, John P.
Nowland, Paul J.
Patterson, Frank E.
Price, Robert E.
Rummel, George
Satterthwait, Donald
Scott, Henry P., Jr.
Scott, Sidney
Sheward, Caleb M., Jr.
Smith, E. Reynolds
Smith, Donald P.
Spackman, James G.
Speakman, William C.
Spruance, William C., Jr.
Tallman, Frank G., Jr.
Thompson, Henry B., Jr.
Warner, Irving
Whitten, Francis S.
Wier, Herbert
Young, Charles D.

WOMEN'S GOLDEN GATE PARK TENNIS CLUB,
San Francisco, Cal.

Coryn, Miss Marjorie
Kane, Miss Estelle
Wilson, Miss Frances

WOMEN'S TENNIS CLUB OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spencer, Mrs. Charles Dupuy
Stephenson, Miss Elizabeth
Stewart, Miss Helen

THE WOODMERE CLUB,
Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

Berger, Jesse
Buegeleisen, Samuel
Brick, George H.
Calinger, C. W.
Cone, H. M.
Davis, A. W.
Demuth, William
Emmerich, Herbert
Fishel, M. A.
Freeman, Harold S.
Goldburg, Arthur
Heineman, Bernard
Jacobs, I. R.
Jacobs, X. E.
Jacobson, J. A.
Kops, Waldemar
Lambert, V. A.
Lehman, I. H.
Lobo, Herbert
Manley, H. D.
Mendelsohn, Percy
Oppenheim, C. J.
Riegelman, C. A.
Salzer, H. D.
Shakman, William
Siegel, Ben
Simon, H. F.
Steckler, E. L.
Steckler, Phillip
Strauss, P. R.
Stroock, B. A.
Sulzburger, Leo
Van Raalte, Arthur
Veit, Howard
Waldman, Herbert
Weil, Herbert
Weinberg, S. J.
Wile, E. J.
Williams, A. L.
Williams, R. A.
Young, L. E.

SERVICE ROLL

WORCESTER TENNIS CLUB,
Worcester, Mass.

Berry, Dr. Gordon
Bigelow, Dr. Edward B.
Bullock, Alexander H.
Davis, Warren G.
Dean, Lincoln
Dewey, F. H., Jr.
Duff, A. Wilmer
Gage, Homer, Jr.
Haigh, Dr. Gilbert W.
Hayes, Raymond N.
Heywood, Chester D.
Hutchins, Richard K.
Knowlton, George W., Jr.
Lincoln, Daniel W.
Lincoln, Dr. George C.
Rugg, Charles B.
Smith, Willard
Thompson, Louis
Vaughan, George

WYOMING VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Beyea, Dorrance
Bixby, Edward W.
Blackman, John Hughes
Chrisman, Neil
Dick, Alexander
Doran, John H.
Farr, James
Fell, Alexander
Fell, Harold
Flanigan, Edwin Brenton
Haddock, J. C., Jr.
Huber, Paul D.
Jones, Carleton C.
Jones, Henry L.
Kirby, Allen P.
Kirby, Sumner M.
Lawall, Miss Claire
Laycock, C. H.
Lee, John Morgan
Lenehan, John T., Jr.
McLean, George R.
McLean, William S., Jr.
Mason, Walter S.
Miles, Charles T.
Miner, Asher
Miner, Robert Charles
Mulligan, Eugene W., Jr.
Mulligan, James
Newell, D. E.
Norris, Miss Jane A.
Payne, Bruce
Phelps, William D.
Rhoads, Samuel W.
Smith, Ernest G.
Sterling, Walter C.
Stegmaier, Christian
Stull, Arthur A.
Uhl, Miss Margaret
Waller, Charles B.
Welles, Henry H., 3rd.
Welles, John W.
Young, C. R.
Zerbey, Arthur L.

YAHNUNDASIS GOLF CLUB,
Utica, N. Y.

Bagg, Egbert, Jr.
Bagg, W. Clark
Brown, Randolph
Calder, John W.
Cookinham, Henry J., Jr.
Clark, Bryan W.
Cleveland, Grover S.
Clogher, Ralph E.
Crouse, Nellis M.
Doolittle, W. P. S.
Dunmore, Russell G.
Freer, Allen O.
Garlock, Morgan B.
Getman, Dr. A. A.
Grant, Dr. Arthur R.
Hart, Merwin K.
Howard, David S. H.
Howarth, Robert D.
Johnston, Dorothy H.
Kellogg, Frederick S.
Lamb, Charles J.
Lowery, James L.
Munro, Dr. Daniel C.
Murray, James B.
Noyes, Pierre B.
Ogden, George B.
Ogden, H. Bradley
Robinson, Theodore D.
Seaton, John William
Sherman, Thomas M.
Thurlow, Lewis K.
Tower, Geoffrey
Westcott, Addison H.
Wetzel, Daniel H.
Wicks, Glenn
Williams, Aras J.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
New Haven, Conn.

Ball, Peter
Banks, L. M.
Garland, C. S.
Hammett, B. DeF.
Hamill, R. L.
Hopkins, F. W.
Kelley, S. G.
Morse, J. B.
Seeligson, A.
Simmons, K. R. L.
Stevenson, Harvey
Stoddart, R. S.
Weber, Jerry
Wiley, L. M.

ADDENDUM

(For names omitted because information was unobtainable.)

HONOR ROLL	SERVICE ROLL

SUPPLEMENT

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIRECT WAR COSTS

By George W. Grupp

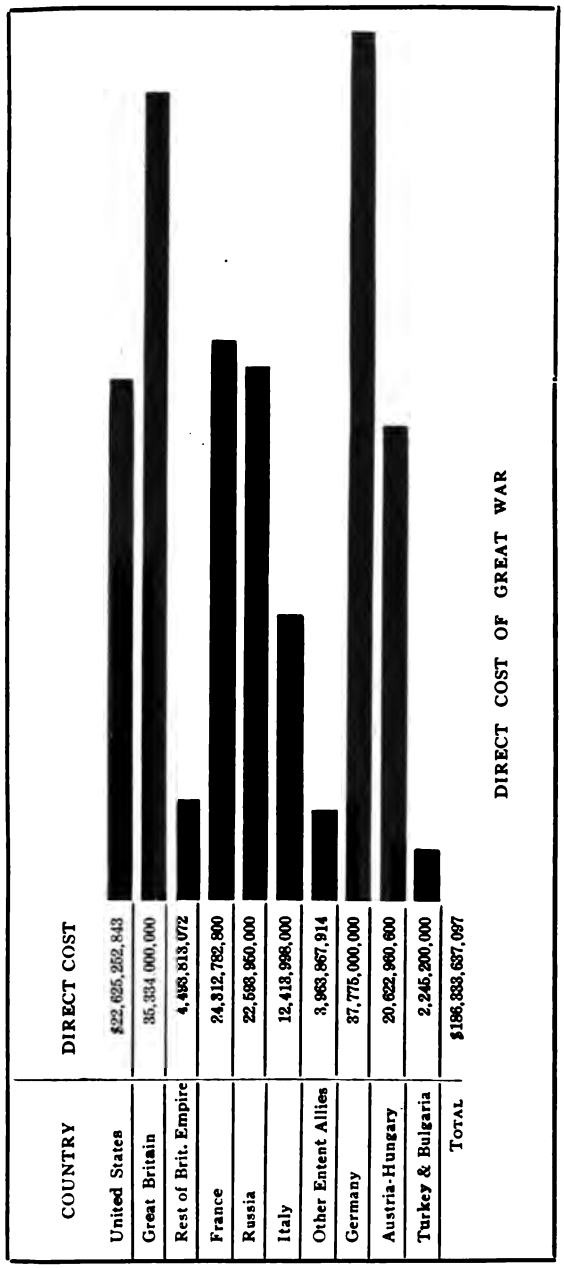
Because a scandalously misgoverned monarchy sought self-aggrandizement, the chariot of human progress met with a terrible accident in August, 1914. Before this accident some optimistic prophets traveling on haranguing tours proclaimed that there would never be another war because no country could long stand up under the financial strain of modern warfare. These prophets, so-called, failed to realize that people do not consider cost when affronted by a self-imagined Jabberwock who conspires to place the world in his thraldom. Once they begin warfare, nations that are fighting for a cause they deem just never stop or look backward until one or the other is defeated. A country once in warfare means to continue as long as its industrial and agricultural forces are able to feed, clothe, and supply the wants of those in the battlefield and those at home. And if their own resources are not sufficient, and their fighting objective is a justifiable one, then they will continue as long as their supply of gold lasts and their credit is good with neutrals.

And now that the Great War is over, it is interesting to pause for a few moments to note the direct cost of the war to the various belligerents. Moments of reflection on this subject are not to be scoffed at in the spirit of indifference. War costs affect each and every one the world around. A study of war costs serves many purposes. Firstly, every citizen of this world should know what it costs to go to war. Secondly, it informs those who have waged war as to how much of a burden they have created for themselves. Thirdly, it gives them an idea of the burden they have created for future generations. And fourthly, it gives to the various legislative bodies, in the different countries, an idea of the amount to be raised by taxation and loans.

To compare the direct cost to the various belligerents of the Great War, by examining cold figures themselves, requires extraordinary ocular powers—powers beyond the reach of most of us. For this reason a graphic chart has been resorted to, in addition to the table.

The graphic chart is so self-explanatory that it would be a waste of words to discuss the comparison between the different belligerents. However, in passing, it may be well to make clear that the figures presented were obtained from Professor Ernest L. Bogart's very valuable work on the "Direct and Indirect Cost of the Great World War."

The direct cost of the Great War is only one side of the total cost of the war. The indirect cost is another very important item as one



COUNTRY	DIRECT COST
United States	$22,625,252,843
Great Britain	35,334,000,000
Rest of Brit. Empire	4,488,813,072
France	24,312,782,800
Russia	22,588,950,000
Italy	12,418,998,000
Other Entent Allies	3,963,867,914
Germany	37,775,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,622,980,600
Turkey & Bulgaria	2,245,200,000
TOTAL	$186,333,637,097

DIRECT COST OF GREAT WAR

will gather after taking into account that by indirect cost is meant every sort of material loss which is fairly traceable to the war, such as:

Loss of income to the community whose pursuits were disturbed.
The displacement of capital.
The destruction of valuable lives.
The loss of capital to the world because of the war.
The destruction of property by fires and other causes.
The loss of securities.
The loss of articles of furniture and other objects carried off with requisition.
The damage done to roads, factories, etc.
The annual loss to revenue by transfer of territory to the victor.
The loss of revenue due to the interruption of business.
The loss of crops, etc.
The loss of export trade.
The individual's loss of income.
The depreciation of property.
The depreciated earning power of wrecked lives.
Pensions for veterans, widows, etc.
Physical suffering.
Increased illness.
Inflation of currency and increased prices.
Increased death rate.
Checking of business developments.
Lowered race vitality.
Production diverted from productive to destructive purposes.
Decreased birth rate.
Industry crippled by division of men.
Curtailed education.
Property damage due to idleness.
Moral degradation.
Cargoes sunk.
Shipping tonnage losses.

All of the above is sufficient to show that no human could possibly figure all of the indirect losses caused by the Great War with any degree of accuracy. Therefore the writer, in this article confined himself exclusively to direct cost.

The direct cost of the Great War may be compared with the previous wars, other than graphically. For example, the Great War cost ten times as much as all the wars in which Great Britain, United States, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Roumania, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria combined have been engaged in between the years 1688 and 1914. In fact, in a single year the expenditures made were

equal to nearly two and one-half times the cost of all wars from 1688 to 1914.

Another comparative illustration of the direct cost of the Great War may be made this way. Distribute money to the cost of the Great War amongst all the people on the face of the earth, and each would receive $125.00.

Distribute the money spent for the Great War amongst the people of New York City and each would receive $32,000.00; or amongst the people of the United States and each would receive $1,826.00.

Deposit the money spent for the Great War in savings banks, at the rate of 3%, and it will yield an annual revenue of $5,589,990,000.00.

The City of New York could be run for 751 years on the cost of the Great War, on the 1919 budget basis, $248,000,000.00, exclusive of accumulative interest which would accrue from the investment of the total direct cost of the war. In fact, the annual yield, at the rate of 3%, would be sufficient to run nearly 23 cities the size of New York.

Suppose a railroad can be built for, say, $90,000.00 per mile, rolling stock included, then 2,070,000 miles of railway lines could be built for the direct total cost of the Great War. This mileage is nearly four times the present world railway mileage.

The direct cost of the Great War was 2.4 times the annual national pre-war income of the British Empire, United States, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Roumania combined, ($75,000,000,000.00); and twice the pre-war national income when one includes Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

The direct cost of the Great War is 1.3 times the pre-war national wealth of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria combined, ($142,500,000,000.00); and it is about one-third the pre-war national wealth when one includes Great Britain, United States, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium and Roumania.

Divide the direct cost of the Great War by 4.2 and 19 and you have the pre-war national debt of the world, and the pre-war world's annual revenue.

Make a chain of one dollar bills, to the amount of the direct cost of the Great War, and you will find that the earth can be circled over 85 times.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

TABLE SHOWING THE DIRECT COST OF THE GREAT WAR[1]

United States	$22,625,252,843.00	
Great Britain	35,334,000,000.00	
Rest of British Empire	4,493,813,072.00	
France	24,312,782,800.00	
Russia	22,593,950,000.00	
Italy	12,413,998,000.00	
Other Entente Allies	3,963,867,914.00	
Total		$125,690,476,497.00
Germany	$37,775,000,000.00	
Austria-Hungary	20,262,960,600.00	
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,200,000.00	
Total		$ 60,643,160,600.00
GRAND TOTAL		$186,333,637,097.00

(1)These figures were taken from Prof. Ernest L. Bogart's work on "Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War."

WORLD WAR CHRONOLOGY

1914

June 28 Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 28 Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1 Germany declares war on Russia.
2 German troops invade France.
3 German troops invade Belgium.
Germany declares war on France.
4 Great Britain declares war on Germany.
Germany declares war on Belgium.
6 British forces capture Togoland.
7 Germans troops enter Liége.
French troops enter Alsace.
12 Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
20 Russians defeat Germans at Frankenau.
German troops enter Brussels.
22 Germans defeat French at Charleroi.
French troops evacuate Alsace.
23 Battle of Le Cateau.
Germans enter Namur.
Russians victorious in East Prussia.
Japan declares war on Germany.
24 Austrians invade Serbia.
26 Louvain largely destroyed by the Germans.
Germans defeat Russians at Tannenberg.
28 Victorious British naval battle of Heligoland Bight.
29 Russians defeated at Allenstein.
Amiens occupied by Germans.

Sept. 1 Germans cross the Marne in France.
2 Russians capture Lemberg.
3 French Government moves from Paris to Bordeaux.
5 A compact signed by France, England and Russia not to sue for peace separately.
6 Allies victorious in battle of Marne.
7-10 German retreat from the Marne to the Aisne.

Sept. 20 Germans bombard Rheims cathedral.

Oct. 9 Germans occupy Antwerp.
12 Ghent is captured by Germans.
13 Belgium Government moves to Le Havre.
Germans enter Lille.
20 Heavy fighting begun along Yser River.
25 German New Guinea captured by the Australians.
29 Turkey declares war on Russia.

Nov. 1 Great Britain declares war on Turkey.
Naval engagement off Coronel between British and Germans.
5 Cyprus annexed by Great Britain.
7 Kiao-Chao captured by Japanese.
9 German raider "Emden" wrecked.
10 Russians in Poland defeated by the Germans.

Dec. 8 German squadron sunk by British off Falkland Islands.
9 French Government returns to Paris.
14 Serbians recapture Belgrade.
18 British protectorate assumed over Egypt.
25 Avlona, Albania, occupied by Italians.

1915

Jan. 3 Turks defeated by Russians in the Caucasus.
9 Soissons Cathedral bombarded by Germans.
12 Gas shells introduced by Germans.
24 Victorious British naval engagement off Dogger Bank, North Sea.
27 Suez Canal attack by Turks begun.

Feb. 2 British defeat Turks at Suez Canal.
11 Lodz evacuated by Germans.
15 East Prussia evacuated by Russians.
16 Air raids on Bruges, Ostend and Zeebrugge.
20 Dardanelles forts bombarded by Allied fleets.

Mar. 1 Blockade on all German, Austrian and Turkish ports declared by Allies.
10 Neuve Chapelle captured by British.
14 "Dresden," the German cruiser, sunk.
18 "Irresistible" and "Ocean," British battleships, and "Bouvet," a French battleship, were sunk in Dardanelles Strait.
21 Paris raided by Zeppelin.
22 Przemysl captured by Russians.
27 Hartmannsweilerkopf captured by French.

Apr. 1 British air raid on Zeebrugge and Hoboken.
7 French counter attack on Verdun.
22 German attack on Ypres with poison gas.
23 Germans cross Ypres canal at Het Sas and Steenstraate.
28 Allies fight Germans to a standstill at Ypres.

May 3 Retreat of Russians in West Galicia.
6 Counter-attack of French and British at Ypres and St. Mihiel.
7 S. S. "Lusitania" sunk.
12 Russians defeated by the Austrians on the San.
Anti-German riots in British Isles.
15 Germans are attacked by British at Richebourg l'Avone-Festubert.
16 Austrians defeated by Russians on the Dniester.
23 Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

June 1 Souchez captured by French.
3 Germans and Austrians recapture Przemysl.
6 Heights of Montfalcone occupied by Italians.
11 German-Austrian forces defeated by Russians at Zurawno.
15 Allied air raid on Karlsruhe, Baden.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

June 22 Lemburg recaptured by Austrians. Austrians defeated by Russians on the Dniester.

July 3 Tolnino captured by Italians.
9 German S. W. Africa surrendered.
13 Germans checked in their attack in the Argonne.
30 Germans use "flame projectors" against British at Hooge.

Aug. 2 Mitau occupied by Germans.
3-4 Battle of Hooge.
4 Warsaw evacuated by Russians.
5 Germans take Ivangorod.
6 British forces land in Suvla Bay, Gallipoli.
15 German intrigues exposed in *New York World*.
17 Kovno captured by Germans.
19-20 Novo-Georgievsk taken by Germans.
20 Italy declares war on Turkey.
23 Zeebrugge bombarded by Allied Fleet.
26 Germans occupy Brest-Litovsk.

Sept. 2 Germans take Grodno.
5 Grand Duke Nicholas ordered to Caucasus.
8 Germans stopped at Tarnopol by Russians.
13 Further German intrigues in United States revealed.
17 Italians are successful in Trentino.
18 Germans take Vilna.
20 Austro-German drive on Serbia begun.
25-30 Battle of the Champagne.

Oct. 5 Troops of Allies land at Salonika.
7 Austro-Germans invade Serbia.
10 Austro-Germans take Belgrade.
12 Bulgaria declares war on Serbia. Germans execute Edith Cavell, English nurse.
15 Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
16 France declares war on Bulgaria.
18 Italy declares war on Bulgaria.
22 Bulgarians occupy Uskub, Old Serbia.
Oct. 27 Serbians recapture Uskub. Fierce gas attack of the Germans repulsed in Champagne.

Nov. 4 Bulgarians take Nish.
7 "Ancona" sunk.
22 British victory at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad.
30 Bulgarians capture Prizrend.

Dec. 1 British retreat to Kut-el-Amara.
2 Bulgarians take Monastir.
3 General Joffre made commander-in-chief of French Army.
8-9 Allied forces defeated in Macedonia.
13 Arabs defeated in Western Egypt.
15 General Sir John Douglas Haig made commander-in-chief of British Army.
19 British withdraw from Anzac.
21 French successful in attack at Hartmannsweilerkopf.
25 Turks repulsed at Kut-el-Amara. Arabs attacked and dispersed in Western Egypt.
27-30 Russian heavy offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia.

1916

Jan. 1 British take capital of German Cameroons.
2 Russian offensive in Bukovina a success.
Russians take Czartorysk.
9 British withdraw from Gallipoli.
10 Austrians take Mount Lovcem, Montenegro.
13 Austrians take Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
19 Turks defeated by Russians in Caucasus.
21 Kut relief force attacks Turks at Es Sinn.
23 Austrians take Scutari, capital of Albania.
25 Albania declares war on Austria. Fierce German attack at Neuville.
28 German attack repulsed at Loos.

Feb. 5 Turks check Kut relief force.
9 German attack in Vimy Ridge repelled by French.

Feb. 9 General Smuts appointed commander of British forces in East Africa.
10 Serbians withdraw to Corfu.
12 German attacks on Vimy and Yser Canal.
16 Russians take Erzeroum.
18 Conquest of Cameroons completed.
19 Germans fail in attacks at Arras and Ypres.
21 Germans begin "decisive attack" on Verdun defenses under command of German Crown Prince.
24 German ships at Tagus seized by Portugal.
26 Fort Douaumont taken by Germans.
Senussi Arabs defeated at Agagia.

Mar. 2 Counter attack near Ypres by British.
Russians take Bitlis.
9 Kut relief force checked at Es Sinn.
Crown Prince's "decisive attack" blocked at Fort Vaux.
Germany declares war on Portugal.
13 General Smuts takes Moshi, East Africa.
15 Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
16 Germans again repulsed at Fort Vaux.
Admiral Von Tirpitz resigns.
24 "Sussex" sunk by Germans.
27 First Allied War Conference at Paris.
28 Italian success at Gorizia.
29 Counter attack by French at Verdun.

Apr. 4 Germans repulsed in attack on Douaumont.
5 Turks defeated by Kut relief force at Umm-el-Hanneh.
5-7 Battle of St. Eloi.
6 Counter attack of French at Douaumont.
7 Fierce German attack at Verdun repulsed.
9 Germans again fail in attack on Verdun.
11 Germans fail in renewed attack on Verdun.
17 Germans attack Verdun with five divisions.
Russians take Trebizond.
18 Final note sent to Germany by Wilson.
19 German renewed assault on Verdun repulsed.
Wilson explains to joint session of Congress the diplomatic situation of U. S.
20 Disembarking of Russian troops at Marseilles.
24 German arms land in Ireland.
Casement captured.
Rebellion in Dublin.
26 Martial law proclaimed in Ireland.
29 British surrender to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

May 1 Irish rebels surrender.
3 Execution of several Irish rebel leaders.
Counter attack on Verdun by French.
7 German attack at Douaumont.
8 Counter attack by French at Douaumont.
11 Germans attack Verdun and Vermelles.
13 Fierce attack by Germans at Ploegsteert Wood.
15 Offensive against Italians in Trentino begun by Austrians.
British Vimy Ridge attack.
18 German Vimy Ridge counter attack.
20 British Vimy Ridge counter attack.
21 French progress before Verdun.
23 British take capital of Darfur.
30 Italian Asiago plateau retreat.
31 British fleet defeats German fleet off Jutland.

June 1 Fierce attack on Verdun by Germans.
2 Germans attack British in Ypres salient.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

June 3 Counter attack near Hooge by Canadians.
5 Lord Kitchener drowned in sinking of H. M. S. "Hampshire."
6 Counter attack of Italians on Asiago plateau.
7 Fort Vaux fiercely bombarded by Germans.
11 Dubno taken by Russians.
13 Canadian assault at Zillebeke.
Wilhelmsthal taken by General Smuts.
14 Economic conference of Allies at Paris.
16 Germans renew assaults on Verdun.
17 Russians take Czernowitz.
21 Mecca declared independent of Turkey.
Greece invaded by Bulgarian troops.
22 German mine attack at Givenchy.
25 General Brussiloff takes Bukowina.
Austrians retreat in the Trentino.

July 1 Allied offensive on the Somme begins.
6 Lloyd George appointed War Secretary.
12 British advance continues at Maneetz Wood.
14 British offensive against enemy's second line.
20 French offensive on the Meuse.
21 Italians successful in Trentino.
25 Erzingan taken by Russians.
26 Armenia completely taken by Russians.
British take Pozières.
27 British capture Delville Wood.
Serbians begin assault in Macedonia on Bulgarians.
28 Russians take Brody.

Aug. 2 Fleury taken by French.
3 Execution of Sir Roger Casement.
4 Turks defeated at Romani, Sinai.
5 British victory north of Pozières.
9 Italians take Gorizia.
10 Russians victorious in East Galicia.
12 French and British advance on the Somme.
15 Russians take Jablonitza.
16 Allies advance further on the Somme.
18 Serbians take Florina.
British victory at Thiepval.
French counter attack on Verdun.
22 Additional British victories at Thiepval and Pozières.
24 French capture Maurepas.
25 British advance at Delville Wood.
26 German counter attack at Guillemont and Thiepval fails.
27 Rumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.
28 Italy declares war on Germany.
Germany declares war on Rumania.
30 Turkey declares war on Rumania.
Rumanians capture Kronstadt.
Drama taken by Bulgarians.
31 Fierce German assault on British at Ginchy.

Sept. 1 Bulgaria declares war on Rumania.
Russian advance in Bukowina.
2 Rumanians capture Orsova and Hermannstadt.
British advance at Guillemont and Ginchy.
3 Anglo-French capture Guillemont and Cléry.
Advance of French on Somme and at Verdun.
4 Surrender of Dar-es-Salaam to British.
5 Advance around Moquet Farm by British.
7 Germans take Tutraken.
9 French retake Fort Douaumont.
10 Enemy forces capture Silistria.
15 Flers, Martinpuich and Courcelette taken by British.
Outskirts of Rancourt reached by French.
Tanks first used.
17 Vermandovillers and Berny taken by the French.

Sept. 18 Russo-Rumanians retire in Dobrudja.
25 British take Morval and Les Bœufs.
26 Anglo-French capture Comblis.
British capture Thiepval and Guedecourt.
27 Defeat of German counter attack at Verdun.
28 British take Schwaben Redoubt.
Provisional government in Greece proclaimed by Venizelos.
30 Rumanians defeated at Hermannstadt by Germans.

Oct. 1 British advance south of the Ancre.
7 Advance on Albert-Bapaume road by British.
8 Germans retake Kronstadt.
11 Rumanians defeated by Germans in Alt Valley.
German invasion of Rumania.
13 Italians victorious on Carso plateau.
14 Advance at Belloy-en-Santerre by French.
18 French take Sailly-Saillesel.
20 Bulgar-German offensive in Dobrudja.
23 Germans take Constanza.
24 Germans capture Predeal.
French successful in counter attack at Verdun.
25 Germans take Vulcan Pass.
Russo-Rumanians retreat across Danube.

Nov. 2 Fort Vaux, Verdun, evacuated by Germans.
3 Fort Vaux reoccupied by French.
5 Poland declared independent at Warsaw.
7 Advance of French at Chaulnes Wood.
10 British take Regina trench.
12 Saillisel taken by French.
13 Advance of British around Beaumont Hamel.
18 British retake Sailly-Saillesel.
Advance of British on the Ancre.
19 Allies take Monastir.
21 Death of Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria.
24 Germans take Orsova and Turnu-Severin.
25 Greek Provisional Government declares war on Germany.
28 Rumanian Government seat moved from Bukharest to Jassy.

Dec. 3 Germans defeat Rumanians at Arges.
5 Premier Asquith and Cabinet resign.
6 Germans take Bukharest.
7 Lloyd George made Premier and forms new cabinet.
11 Italian battleship "Regina Margherita" sunk.
12 Peace negotiations proposed by Germany.
13 General Joffre is succeeded by General Nivelle on Western front.
15 French retake Vacherauville, Louvemont, and Fort Hardaumont, Verdun.
18 Note sent to belligerents by President Wilson asking for peace terms and that neutrals support America's action.
23 British victory at Magdhaba, Syria.
26 General Joffre made a marshal of France.
27 Germans take Rimnik Sarat.
28 Germany replies to President Wilson's note. She gives no terms. Suggests direct exchange of views.
29 Murder of Rasputin in Petrograd.
30 Allies jointly reject Germany's Peace proposal.

1917

Jan. 1 Sir Douglas Haig made a Field Marshal.
5 Germans take Braila.
7 Russian offensive along Sereth River.
8 Germans take Forsain Fortress.
9 British take Rafa.
British battleship "Cornwallis" sunk.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 10 President Wilson receives joint reply of Allies giving peace terms.
11 British assault on the Ancre.
German Government comments on Allies' rejection of Germany's peace proposal.
17 Advance of British on Ancre Creek.
22 North Sea British-German Naval engagement.
President Wilson addresses U. S. Senate on World Peace and League of Nations.
31 Germany's note announcing the inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare and boundaries of blockade zone delivered to Secretary Lansing.

Feb. 1 Unrestricted submarine warfare begun by Germany.
3 U. S. breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.
"Housatonic," an American steamer, torpedoed and sunk.
4 Senussi defeated by British at Siwa.
7 President Wilson's break with Germany indorsed by U. S. Senate.
British take Grandcourt.
German crew cripples ships interned in American ports.
8 Ambassador Gerard detained in Berlin by Germans.
Forty-one lives lost in the torpedoing and sinking of the liner "California."
9 Neutrals of Europe decline to break with Germany.
British capture Sailly-Saillisel.
10 British attack Kut-el-Amara.
13 Ambassador Count von Bernstorff sails for Germany.
15 British advance on Tigris.
One and a half miles of French trenches between Rheims and Verdun taken by Germans under the Crown Prince.
Feb. 17 British take two miles of enemy's position on both sides of the Ancre.
24 British take Kut-el-Amara.
25 Germans retreat on the Ancre.
British capture Serre and Butte de Warlencourt.
26 President Wilson asks Congress for authority to arm merchant ships and other methods to protect American ships and citizens.
27 British capture Gommecourt.
28 German plot to league Mexico and Japan against the U. S. revealed.

Mar. 1 German plot confirmed by President Wilson.
House of Representatives gives the President power to arm merchantmen.
3 Germans retire east of Gommecourt.
German foreign secretary admits plot against the U. S.
4 Senator La Follette and others filibuster against Senate's bill to give the President power to arm merchantmen.
Senate rebuked by President Wilson for its procrastination to legislate.
5 Inauguration of President Wilson for second term in office.
6 Palestine invaded by British.
"Appam" case decided in favor of owners by U. S. Supreme Court.
9 Special session of Congress for April 16, called by President Wilson.
President Wilson issues orders to arm American merchantmen.
10 British advance on the Ancre.
"Storstad," a Belgian relief steamer, torpedoed.
11 British take Bagdad.
Russian revolution a success.
Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana.

Mar. 12 French take Hill 185 in Champagne.
Formal notice given by State Department to arm American merchantmen.
12 German submarine sinks American steamer "Algonquin" without warning.
China severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
13 German retreat on Bapaume Ridge.
15 Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates.
16 General advance of Franco-British line.
Germans retreat to Hindenburg line.
German submarine torpedoed Amcan steamer "Vigilancia" with loss of 15 lives.
17 British capture Bapaume.
French capture Roye.
"City of Memphis," an American ship, sunk.
18 Franco-British capture Peronne, Nesle, Chaulnes and Noyon—a ten-mile advance on a 70-mile front.
Germans destroy everything as they retreat.
Submarine sinks American steamer "Illinois."
19 Germans continue retreat.
Twenty lives lost in sinking of American steamer "Healdton."
20 Franco-British advance toward Cambrai.
21 President Wilson changes date of extra session of Congress from April 16 to April 2.
22 New government in Russia recognized by United States.
23 Germans defeated at St. Quentin-La Fère.
24 New government in Russia recognized by Allies.
Withdrawal of Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief workers from Belgium announced by State Dep't.
Mar. 26 British defeat Turks at Gaza, Palestine.
Twenty thousand national guardsmen from eighteen central states called into Federal service by President Wilson.
30 Franco-British defeat Germans near Cambrai and Soissons.
German Foreign Secretary Zimmermann explains in Reichstag his endeavors to pit Mexico and Japan against the United States.
President Wilson and cabinet decide to declare war on Germany.
31 British defeat Germans northeast of St. Quentin.
Apr. 1 Germans sink the "Aztec," an armed American ship.
Russians invade Turkey.
2 British defeated near St. Quentin and Arras.
President Wilson asks special session of Congress to declare war on Germany.
4 The "Missourian," an American merchantman, sunk.
Senate passes war resolutions.
6 House passes war resolutions.
President Wilson signs war resolutions.
Wilson issues war proclamation.
Mobilization of U. S. Naval forces.
Seizure of German ships in American ports.
8 Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with United States.
9 Vimy Ridge taken by Canadians.
11 British capture Monchy-le-Preux.
British defeat Turks near Deltawa.
13 British advance from Haas to Cambrai.
14 British defeat Germans at Lens.
15 Great French advance on Aisne. between Soissons and Rheims.
Germans sink British transports "Cameronia" and "Arcadian," many troops lost.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Apr. 18 British defeat Turks at Istabulat.
20 "America Day" in British Isles. In St. Paul's Cathedral special services were held.
Berlin admits retreat of Germans to Hindenberg line.
Raid on Dover by German destroyers. Germans lose two destroyers in the engagement.
21 Turkey severs diplomatic relations with U. S.
22 Arrival of British mission in Washington, D. C.
Celebration of "United States Day" in Paris.
23 New British attack on Arras front.
British take Samara.
24 Joffre-Viviani French mission reaches United States.
25 Joffre-Viviani French mission is received at Washington.
Elihu Root appointed by President Wilson to head mission to Russia.
26 Thirty lives lost in torpedoing of American steamer "Vacuum."
28 Army draft bill passed by Senate and House.
Canadian successes near Vimy Ridge.
30 British defeat Turks on Shatt-el-Adhaim.
May 3 Canadians capture Fresnoy.
The lending of large sums to the Allies is begun by the United States.
4 Arrival of American destroyers in British waters for patrol duty.
Russian soldiers and council of workmen declare for peace.
British transport "Transylvania" sunk with 413 lives lost.
5 French advance north of the Aisne.
Balfour addresses Congress.
Marshal Joffre speaks in Chicago.
May United States asked by France and Great Britain to send troops to France at once.
7 Germans repulsed at Lens.
Nine regiments of engineers are ordered to be organized and sent to France by War Department in Washington.
10 Naval engagement off Harwich, England.
15 General Petain commissioned commander on Western front.
16 Torpedo squadron of U. S. Navy reported by Admiral Sims in European Waters.
17 British defeat Germans in Siegfried line.
First American Red Cross hospital Unit for service with the British in France arrives in England.
18 A division of regulars are ordered to France under Major General John J. Pershing by President Wilson.
Theodore Roosevelt's offer to raise a volunteer army for service in France declined by President Wilson.
19 Herbert C. Hoover is asked by Wilson to head food administration in America during the war.
21 Further British victories on Siegfried line.
24 Rear Admiral W. S. Sims commissioned Vice Admiral.
Henry P. Davison announces plan to raise $100,000,000.00 for Red Cross work.
25 German air-raid on Folkestone.
26 Italians attack second Austrian line on Carso plateau.
29 Balfour addresses Canadian parliament.
June 1 British naval air raid on Zeebrugge.
3 Albania declared independent.
5 Naval engagement in North Sea.

June 5 Approximately 10,000,000 men registered under the military selective draft law in the United States.
7 British take Messines-Wytschaete Ridge.
8 General Pershing and staff reach London.
One hundred American aviators arrive in France.
Germans repulsed in counter attack at Messines.
10 British advance east of Messines in Ypres region.
11 King Constantine of Greece deposed.
British take one mile of German trenches east of Messines Ridge.
"Petrolite," an American tanker, torpedoed.
13 General Pershing reaches France.
15 British defeat Germans near Mouchy.
Lord Rhondda made food controller for Great Britain.
Close of First Liberty Loan, subscriptions total over $3,000,000,000.
17 Italians advance on Carso plateau.
German assault on Chemin des Dames.
20 Trenches before Lens captured by Canadians.
24 Franco-British advance, Lens and Vauxaillon.
27 U. S. troops disembark in France.
29 Greece declares war on Germany.
30 New Russian offensive in Galicia.
Eighty-seven seized German ships turned over to shipping board for operation.

July 8 Russians defeat Austrians at Stanislau.
9 Mobilization of national guard ordered by President Wilson.
10 Nieuport area heavily attacked by Germans.
12 Von Bethmann-Hollweg resigns German Chancellorship.
14 Chemin-des-Dmes violently attacked by Germans.
George Michaelis appointed German Chancellor.
17 Royal family of England becomes "House of Windsor."
French defeat Germans in Verdun area.
19 Armies of Russia break up in Galicia.
18 Censorship placed on letters and telegrams.
20 U. S. draft day.
22 Germans take Tarnopol.
French defeat Germans on Chemin-des-Dames.
23 French defeat Germans in Lens area.
24 $640,000,000 appropriated for aviation by enactment.
28 British tank corps formed by Royal Warrant.
31 Anglo-French drive in Ypres area.

Aug. 1 German counter attack in Ypres area.
2 Advance of Germans in Bukowina.
3 British recover lost ground in Ypres area.
Czernowitz captured by Austrians.
Kimpolung evacuated by Russians.
10 Germans driven back between Frezenberg and Ypres-Menin road by British.
British capture Westhoek Ridge.
14 China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
15 U. S. troops march through London.
16 British capture Langemarck.
Franco-British defeat Germans on 9-mile front in Ypres area.
Naval engagement in the German Bight.
18 German attack at Lens fails.
19 Italians victorious on the Isonzo.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Aug. 20 French capture Avocourt Wood, Corbeaux Wood, Le Mort Homme, Hills 240 and 244, Cumieres, Mormont Farm and Talou Ridge in Verdun region.
21 Canadians capture 2,000 yards of German trenches near Lens.
24 Italians capture Monte Santo and Hill 304, near Verdun, captured by French.
Fierce German attack on Ypres-Menin road.
28 Russians routed in Foscani region.
Rejection of Pope's peace plea announced by President Wilson.
29 Italians control Bainsizza plateau.

Sept. 3 Germans take Riga.
4-5 German air raids on an American hospital camp in France.
Italians capture Monte San Gabriele.
7 American liner "Minnehaha" sunk.
8 Disclosure of German plot in Argentine.
13 Swedish chargé d'affaires in Mexico secret aid to Germany disclosed by State Department.
15 Russia proclaimed a Republic.
20 British attack Athwart-Ypres-Menin road.
21 British repulse German counter attack.
26 British advance east of Ypres.
28 British defeat Turks at Ramadie.

Oct. 1 British cross the Struma.
4 British take Brooseinde.
6 Extra session of Congress ends.
Congress appropriates $21,000,000,000 for war.
9 Public announcement of mutiny on German fleet.
Anglo-French assault Passchendaele to Houthulst.
17 U. S. transport "Antilles" sunk.
23 French take Malmaison and four villages.
24 Austro-Germans take part of Bainsizza plateau.
Oct. 26 Bainsizza plateau evacuated by Italians.
27 French advance on Ypres-Dixmude road.
First American shot fired against Germans from French trench.
Second Italian army is defeated.
Austro-Germans advance through Julian Alps.
28 Austro-Germans capture Cividale, Monte Santo and Gorizia.
U. S. transport "Finland" torpedoed. Returns to port. Nine killed.
Close of Second Liberty Loan—$4,617,532,000 subscribed.
29 Italians retreat to Tagliamento river.
30 Germans defeated on Passchendaele Ridge.
Austro-Germans capture Udine.
Nov. 1 British capture Beersheba.
Austro-German advance from Udine.
2 Germans evacuate Chemin-des-Dames.
Naval engagement in Kattegat.
Submarine sinks American steamship "Rochester."
Italians evacuate east bank of Tagliamento River.
3 First American troops killed in action.
French retake Fort Vaux.
6 British take Passchendaele.
Tagliamento line abandoned by Italians.
7 Bolsheviks seize government in Petrograd.
Austro-Germans advance to Livenza River.
British capture Gaza.
9 General Cadorna replaced by General Armando Diaz as commander in chief of Italian army.
Italians make stand on the Piave River.
Inter-allied military council organized.

Nov. 11 Austro-Germans capture Belluno and Vidor bridgehead.
Italian positions assaulted by Germans in the Sette Comumi plateau.
13 Bolshevik victory at Tsarkoe Selo.
16 M. Clemenceau made French premier.
17 British capture Joppa.
Naval engagement in Heligoland Bight.
21 British surprise attack in Cambrai regions, advancing five miles.
22 Third Liberty Loan closed; 12,000,000 people subscribe $4,176,516,850.
23 German mission sent to Russia to negotiate peace.
28 Bolshevik negotiates an armistice with Germany.
30 German counter attack at Cambrai.

Dec. 1 British regain one mile of front near Gouzeaucourt.
Germans kill several American engineers.
3 "East Africa has been completely cleared of enemy" was officially announced in London.
Germany and Russia arrange an armistice.
4 Congress is asked to declare war on Austria-Hungary by President Wilson.
6 Explosion of munition ships at Halifax.
U. S. destroyer "Jacob Jones" is sunk.
7 Congress declares war on Austria-Hungary.
10 British take Jerusalem.
15 Armistice agreement signed at Brest-Litovsk by Russia and enemy.
19 General Sarrail recalled from Salonika.
21 Counter attack of Italians at Asolone.
Dec. 28 U. S. Government takes over all railroad lines. Secretary of Treasury McAdoo is made director general.

1918

Jan. 4 President asks Congress for railroad legislation.
Power to contract $2,000,000,000 for ships is asked by shipping board.
"Reeva," a hospital ship, sunk.
7 Earl Reading is made ambassador and British high commissioner to U. S.
8 Wilson addresses Congress on "14 points."
14 Great Britain calls additional 500,000 men to the colors.
16 Manufacturing establishments ordered by Fuel Administrator Garfield to close down for 5 days and every Monday thereafter till the end of March to save coal.
18 Fuel Administrator Garfield's order goes into effect.
20 In naval engagement at Dardanelles entrance the Turkish cruiser "Breslau" is sunk and the battle cruiser "Goben" runs aground.
21 A sector of French front is informally taken charge of by Americans.
23 All Russian Baltic provinces demanded by Germany.
Russian Soviets begin convention session in Petrograd.
27 President Wilson asks people to save on foodstuffs.
Major Gen. Wood wounded by explosion in France.
"Andania," a Cunard liner, sunk.
29 German air raids on England.
31 French front sector held by Americans.
Counter attack of Italians at Val Bella.
Feb. 3 American troops take over sector of Lorraine.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Feb. 3 Unified campaign agreed upon by U. S. and allied troops.
5 Transport "Tuscania" sunk off north Ireland with a large loss of American troops.
A sector of front in France is placed in command of an American general.
9 Central powers and Ukraine sign peace agreement.
10 Peace declared by Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk.
Demobilization of Russian armies.
11 Pres. Wilson replies to German and Austrian speeches.
German-Ukraine peace treaty made public.
13 Franco-Americans victorious at Tahure.
Dr. Garfield suspends fuel-less Monday order.
15 Capt. Vernon Castle killed in aviation accident at Ft. Worth, Tex.
American export and import trade put under license.
18 Resumption of German operations on Russia on the Dvina.
19 Dvinsk and Lutsk taken by Germans.
Lenine and Trotsky surrender Russia.
22 British take Jericho.
Defense order against Germans issued by Russian soviet.
26 Germans kill 5 and gas 100 Americans.
Foundering of U. S. N. tug "Cherokee."
27 Thirty-six bombing raids into Germany.

Mar. 1 Heavy German raid repulsed by Americans in Toul sector.
2 Germans take Kiev in Ukraine.
Germans take Aland Island.
Bolshevik-German peace treaty signed.
4 German-Roumanian armistice signed.
6 Americans take over 8 miles of front in France.
7 German-Finland peace treaty signed.
11 German trenches in Lorraine successfully raided by Americans.
14 German trenches in Lunéville sector near Badenvillers taken by Americans.
Soviets ratify peace treaty with Germans.
15 Big offensive threatened by Hindenburg and Ludendorff on west front.
16 Americans defeat strong German attack north of Toul.
18 Germans defeated on Belgian front.
All American owned property within German boundaries seized by German Government.
20 Dutch ships in American and British ports with total tonnage of 1,000,000 tons requisitioned by Great Britain and United States.
21 Heavy German attack from Oise to Scarpe.
Ostend bombarded by British naval forces.
Four German men'o'war sunk by Franco-British fleet near Dunkerque.
First and second line German defenses at Lunéville smashed by Americans.
22 British cross Jordan.
British line bent by Germans.
23 British driven back to a point 4½ miles west of Cambrai.
Paris is bombarded by 74-mile range gun.
24 Germans take Ham, Chauny, the height of Monchy, Peronne and cross the river Somme.
British line holds after a 15-mile retreat.
25 Germans take Guiscard, Bapaume and Nesle.

Mar. 25 French capture southern Somme region.
26 Germans capture Lihons and Roye and cross the Bapaume-Albert road near Pozières and Courcelette.
Franco-British-American troops slow up German advance at Noyon.
British defeat Turks at Baghdadie.
27 Morlancourt and Chipilly retaken by British.
Germans take Albert and Montdidier.
Germans attack on Lassigny and Noyon repulsed.
America asked to hasten troops to France.
28 General Foch appointed allied armies commander in chief.
29 American forces placed at the disposal of General Foch by General Pershing.
30 Second bombardment of Paris by Germany's long range gun.
Germans make slight gain between Moreuil and Lassigny.
American troops proceed to great battle front.

Apr. 1 Germans repulsed at Grivesnes.
4 Germans capture Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.
Americans repulse German attack in Meuse heights.
Strong German attack against British front in Amiens.
5 Two regiments of American troops and allied troops arrive at Vladivostok.
7 Americans repulse two German raids near Toul.
British reoccupy position north of Albert on Ancre River.
8 German attack on whole British front.
9 Germans forced way in vicinity of Fauquissant, Neuve Chapelle and Cardonnerie Farm.
10 British retreat to Wytschaete, Ploegsteert and Messines Ridge.

Apr. 10 Heavy German attack on American sector in Toul fails.
11 British evacuate Armentières.
British north front line stiffens.
12 "Fight it out" to the end are orders given to British by Field Marshal Haig.
Germans defeated by Americans on Toul front.
13 British recapture Neuve Eglise.
Franco-British retake Hangard.
14 General Foch made generalissimo.
Germans capture Vieux Berquin and Merris.
Americans repulse Germans in attack north of St. Mihiel.
15 Germans recapture Neuve Eglise.
British repulse severe attacks against Merville trenches.
16 Germans take Wulverghem, greater part of Messines Ridge, Wytschaete and Bailleul.
17 Germans take Passchendaele, Poelcapelle and Langemarck.
18 Germans fail in attack against British between St. Venant and Givenchy.
Germans fail to cross La Bassee canal.
French gain two miles in Avre Valley thrust.
19 British counter attack at Givenchy.
20 Americans near Renners Forest attacked by 1,200 German shock troops.
Germans take Seicheprey.
Americans retake Seicheprey.
Americans defeat German raid near St. Mihiel.
23 Franco-British naval forces sink 5 old cruisers in channel to block "U" boat bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend.
24 German thrust at Amiens renewed.
Germans take Villers-Bretonneux.
25 Germans take Hangard and part of Mont Kemmel.
British retake Villers-Bretonneux.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Apr. 26 Germans take Dranoutre, St. Eloi and all of Mont Kemmel.
28 British retreat east of Ypres.
Germans capture Hill 60.
29 British repulse attack from Meterem to Zillebeke.
Germans repulsed at Scherpenberg and Mount Rouge and on Belgian front.
Americans occupy lines defending Paris and Amiens.
30 French retake Locre.
May 6 Australians defeat Germans near Morlancourt.
Americans in Picardy under mustard shell fire.
Canadian front extended in Mescatel, Neuville-Vitasse and Boisleux St. Marie regions.
7 "Peace of Bucharest" signed by Rumanians.
Americans in large numbers arrive on French front.
8 Germans take front trenches in Voormezeele-La Clytte sector, near Ypres.
Allies regain trenches.
German attack on Flanders front.
Toul sector American patrol wiped out.
10 Allied naval victory at Ostend and Zeebrugge.
17 Americans join British troops in Picardy.
19 Major Raoul Lufbery, an American ace, killed.
Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, also 380 Germans and 20 machine guns.
20 Fierce attack on north side of the Lys salient in Flanders.
Americans take German prisoners in Lorraine.
23 Transport "Moldavia" sunk. Fifty-three American soldiers lost.
26 Italians take Monticello Pass.
27 Second great German thrust on the Aisne.
Germans repulsed on the Lys front.
May 28 Americans capture Cantigny with 200 prisoners.
29 Germans take Soissons.
Americans repel several counter attacks at Cantigny.
30 Germans take Fère-en-Tardenois at Cantigny.
31 Franco-Americans halt Germans as they reach Chateau Thierry and several other points on the Marne.
Americans break enemy's position in Woevre region.
Transport "President Lincoln" sunk.
June 1 Germans take Neuilly-St. Front and Chouy.
2 French retake Longpont, Troesnes and Corcy.
German advance halted at Chateau Thierry.
Several American ships sunk off U. S. coast by submarine.
4 Germans capture Pernant.
5 German attack on Vingre, Chavigny Farm and Montatagache repulsed by French.
American patrols penetrate enemy positions in Lorraine and Picardy.
6 American marines advance 2 miles near Veuilly northwest of Chateau Thierry and take 100 prisoners.
American marines capture Hill 142 and Torcy.
Germans defeated by Americans in attempt to cross the Oise near Noyon.
7 Franco-Americans take Veuilly-la-Poterie, Vilny, Torcy, Bussaires, Belleau and heights near Haute Vesnes.
Americans advance about 2½ miles and take 300 prisoners northwest of Chateau Thierry.
9 Germans attack Montdidier to Noyon.
American defeat Germans in attack on Hill No. 204.

June 9 "Pinar del Rio," an American steamer, sunk.
10 Germans take St. Maury, Mery and Belloy.
Italians sink Austrian battleship "Szent Istvan."
11 French defeat Germans between St. Maur and Rubescourt and take 1,000 prisoners.
Americans take Belleau Wood, 300 prisoners and several mortars and machine guns.
12 Germans take Melicocq and heights of Croix Ricard.
15 Austrian offensive against Italians on 100-mile front begins.
16 Italians defeat Austrians and take 3,000 prisoners.
23 Americans clear remainder of Belleau Wood.
24 Italians take 40,000 Austrian prisoners on Piave front.
26 Brilliant success of Americans on ridge north of the Bois de Belleau.
28 Arrival of first American troops in Italy.
30 Italians capture Val Bella, Rosso and Echele mountains and 2,000 prisoners.

July 1 Americans capture Vaux and 300 prisoners.
An American unit of 220,000 guard road to Paris.
U. S. Transport "Covington" sunk.
2 Americans defeat Germans near Vaux and Hill No. 204.
Italians defeat Austrians on Piave.
3 Americans again defeat Germans at Vaux.
4 Celebration of Independence Day in Italy, England, France and the United States.
6 Major John Purroy Mitchel, former Mayor of New York City, killed in aviation accident.
9 Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann resigns as German foreign secretary.
July 10 Admiral von Hintze made German foreign secretary.
11 Austrian retreat in Albania.
French advance against Bulgarians in Serbian Macedonia.
12 Arrival of allied forces on Murman coast.
13 Three American army corps formed in France.
Government takes over telegraph wires.
14 Lt. Quentin Roosevelt killed in aerial battle.
15 German offensive from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges begun.
16 Germans reach Festigny.
17 Fierce fighting in German thrust at Rheims.
18 Foch's counter thrust.
Germans surprised by Americans.
19 Franco-Americans take 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns.
20 Germans retreat across the Marne.
21 Franco-Americans take Chateau Thierry.
23 Allies capture Buzancy, Jaulgonne, Marfaux, Oulchy-le-Chateau and Mailly-Raineval.
24 Americans advance toward Fère-en-Tardenois and take Epieds.
26 Franco-Americans take Oulchy-le-Chateau.
27 Americans take Le Charmel and cross the Ourcq.
28 Allies reach Ville-en-Tardenois and take Fère-en-Tardenois.
29 Allies capture Grand Rozy and Cugny.
Americans capture Roncheres, Seringes-et-Nesle and Sergy.

Aug. 2 Allies take Soissons, Goussaincourt, Ville - en - Tardenois Guex, Villers-Agron, and Thilloy.
Full retreat of Crown Prince's army.
3 Americans take Cohan and Fismes.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

Aug. 3 Allied troops land at Archangel and Vladivostok.
4 Germans evacuate Albert.
6 General Foch made a marshal of France.
7 Americans cross the Vesle River.
Maj. Gen. Graves appointed commander of American forces to Siberia.
8 Franco-British advance east of Amiens.
10 French retake Montdidier.
American-British take Morlancourt.
11 First field army organized in France.
13 Czecho-Slovaks recognized by Great Britain.
14 Germans retreat on Ancre.
15 Arrival of Americans at Vladivostok.
15-23 Franco-British advance.
24 Americans advance to Soissons-Rheims road.
25 British reach Bullecourt.
26 Canadians and other British forces take Monchy-le-Preux.
27 British take section of Hindenburg line.
Americans attack Bazoches.
28 Germans retreat on the Scarpe.
29 Franco-British-American successes.

Sept. 1 Americans take Voormezeele, Belgium.
Australians take Peronne and 2,000 prisoners.
German retreat becomes general.
2 British penetrate through Drocourt-Queant line.
3 Hindenburg line penetrated by British.
7 Germans retreat on St. Quentin.
Americans advance to Aisne near Vieil Arcy.
12 Americans defeat Germans at St. Mihiel.
14 Americans take 15,000 prisoners and 150 square miles of St. Mihiel territory.
15 Retreat from Meuse to Moselle by Germans.
17 British invade Bulgaria.
18 Franco-British pierce Hindenburg line.
19 Franco-British advance further.
23 British reach Acre and Haifa.
German-Bulgarian retreat in Serbia.
25 Bulgaria proposes armistice.
26 Franco-Americans victorious on Meuse.
28 Franco-American further victories.
Anglo-Belgian victory.
29 Bulgaria signs armistice agreement.
American victories in Chemin des Dames, Montfaucon, etc.
30 British take Cambrai.

Oct. 1 Allied victory at St. Quentin.
2 German retreat on Aisne and Vesle.
3 King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.
4 Germany proposes armistice.
Americans advance on Meuse.
5 Germans retreat in France and Belgium.
6 Germans ask for peace.
Americans' bloodiest battle fought on Meuse.
7 Americans victorious in Argonne forest.
8 Germany's peace proposal rejected.
American, British and French victorious.
9 American, British and French victories further at Meuse, St. Quentin and Cambrai.
11 Germans cleared from Argonne forest by Americans.
12 German retreat to Champagne front.

Oct. 12 Washington finds flaws in Germany's proposal to accept President Wilson's terms of January 8, 1918.
13 Germans retreat on 100-mile front. Americans advance on Meuse.
14 Americans advance further on the Meuse.
Allies advance in Belgium.
15 Americans capture St. Juvin and Hill 299.
British advance to Lille and Courtrai.
16 Americans take Grandpré.
17 Ostend evacuated by Germans.
French and British re-enter Lille and Douai.
Americans capture Cote Chatellon.
18 Americans capture Bantheville.
19 Belgians re-enter Zeebrugge and Bruges.
23 Americans capture Brieulles, Tamla Farm.
24 Allied forces defeat Austrians in Italy.
American attack on east bank of the Meuse.
25 Franco-British in general advance.
Italian and English defeat Austrians on Piave front.
26 British capture Aleppo.
27 General Ludendorff resigns as Quartermaster General.
29 Austria seeks peace.
Further advances by Italians.
30 German note shows solicitude for armistice terms.
Czecho-Slovak State proclaimed at Prague.
Turkey surrenders unconditionally.
31 Austria seeks armistice in Italy.
Hungary becomes a republic.

Nov. 3 Austria accepts peace conditions.
Serbians re-enter Belgrade.
5 Germans retreat rapidly from Aisne to Meuse.
7 Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged.
8 Bavaria is declared a republic.
Germans given armistice terms.
British, French and Americans advance all along line.
9 Kaiser Wilhelm II. abdicates.
10 First and second American armies advance on Moselle and Meuse.
11 Armistice granted to Germany.
Bolshevik attack repulsed on North Dwina.
12 Allied battleships pass through the Dardanelles.
13 Emperor Karl of Austria abdicates.
14 Surrender of Germans in East Africa.
19 French troops enter Metz.
King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium enter Antwerp.
20 French in Constantinople.
21 Germany's fleet is surrendered to Great Britain.
22 King and Queen of Belgians enter Brussels.
24 British and American troops cross into Germany.
27 Marshal Foch enters Strassbourg.

Dec. 1 U. S. Army of Occupation enters Germany through Luxemburg and opens headquarters at Treves.
"Mauretania" arrives at New York with first returning troops.
4 President Wilson and party leave New York for Peace Conference.
12 Troops of Great Britain cross Rhine.
13 American troops in Coblenz.
14 Time of armistice extended on Germany's request.
American fleet sails from British waters.
President Wilson and party arrive in Paris.
28 President Wilson speaks at Guildhall, London.

Dec. 29 President and Mrs. Wilson visit Carlisle, England—the home of the President's mother.

1919

Jan. 2 Wilson and party visit Rome.
18 Peace Conference convenes in Paris.
22 Turks evacuate Caucasus.
25 Adoption of principle of League of Nations by Peace Conference.
Skentursk is occupied by Bolsheviks.

Feb. 1 International Labor Commission convenes in Paris.
6 Meeting of German National Assembly at Weimar.
11 Herr Friedrich Ebert chosen president of Germany.
Time of armistice again extended.

Mar. 28 Adoption of covenant of League of Nations.

May 7 Germany receives terms of peace.

June 2 Peace terms sent to Austria.
21 German sailors sink their fleet in Scapa Flow.
28 Peace Treaty is signed by Germans at Versailles.

July 9 Bauer and Ebert sign Peace Treaty for Germany.
18 Pershing is given freedom of London and presented with sword of honor at Guildhall.

Aug. 10 Bolshevists defeated by English and Russians at North Dwina River.

Sept. 10 Austria signs Peace Treaty at St. Germain-en-Laye, France.
14 Italians under D'Annunzio occupy Fiume.

Oct. 10 Peace Treaty signed by King George of England.
11 President Poincaré declares that the war between Germany and France is ended.
13 Poincaré and Pichon sign Peace Treaty for France.
17 Austrian National Assembly ratifies treaty.

Nov. 13 Prince of Wales calls on President Wilson.
22 Carl Huszar is made the Hungarian minister president.
27 The Bulgarian peace treaty signed at Neuilly, France.
30 Armistice between Germany and Lithuania is signed.

Dec. 1 Germany refuses to sign protocol.
8 Supreme Council notifies Germany to sign the protocol.
9 Rumanian treaty signed.
13 Germany yields to the demands of the Supreme Council.
16 Supreme Council undertakes to help Austria get foodstuffs.

1920

Jan. 5 Supreme Council agrees to an indemnity of 270,000 tons of maritime material in lieu of scuttled German fleet.
10 Peace Treaty of Versailles becomes effective with all belligerents. U. S., China, Greece and Rumania not represented. Baron Kurt von Lersner signs for Germany. Germany also signs protocol.
13 President Wilson calls the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in Paris to be held Jan. 16.
Rioting in Berlin.
16 League of Nations comes into being by first meeting. The countries represented at this meeting were Belgium, Brazil,, England, France, Greece, Italy, Japan and Spain.

Feb. 14 Allies Supreme Council grants that Holland has the right to keep the Kaiser but that he must be interned.
16 German proposal that war criminals be tried at Leipsic, Germany, accepted by Allies.
17 The trial of Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier, for high treason begun by the French Senate.

Feb. 18 Paul Deschanel takes office as President of the French Republic.

24 Mathias Erzberger resigns as Germany's Finance Minister.

28 The Greek Parliament ratifies Austrian, Bulgarian and German peace treaties.

Mar. 1 Railroads in the United States are returned to private ownership.

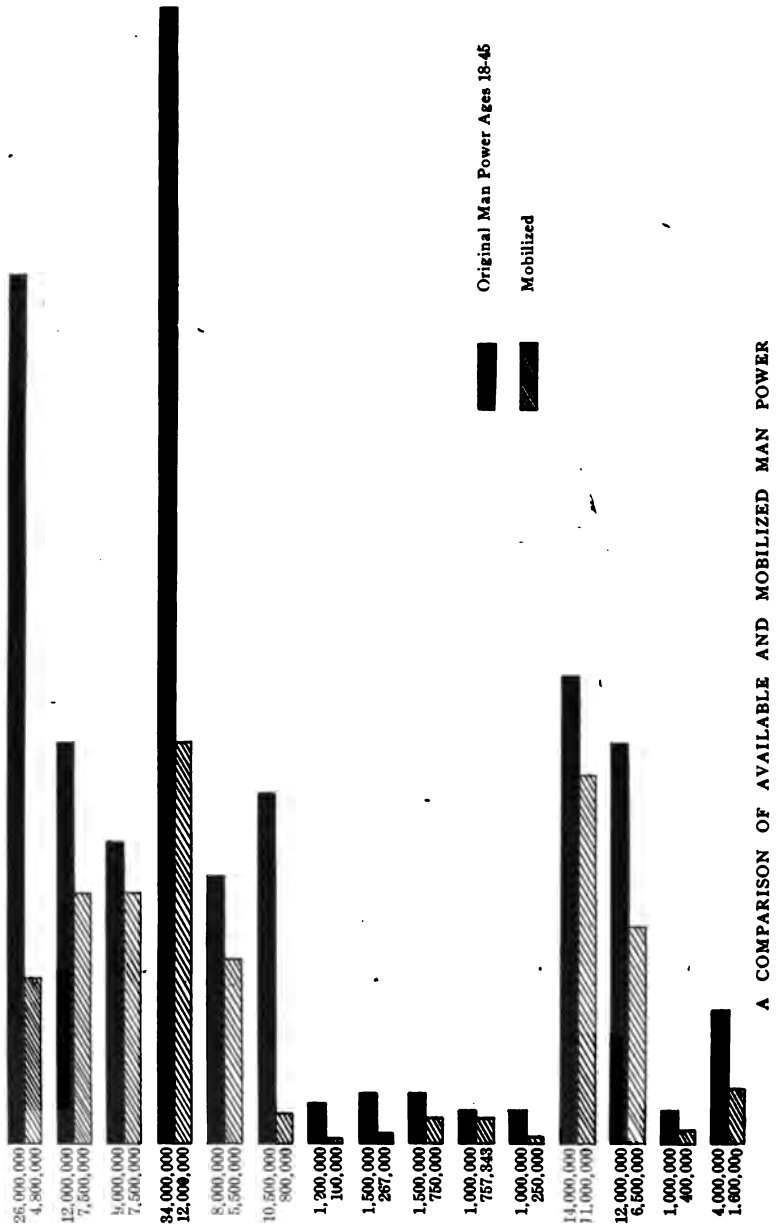
Mar. 2 Germany is permitted to float a loan free from reparation claims by Allied diplomats.

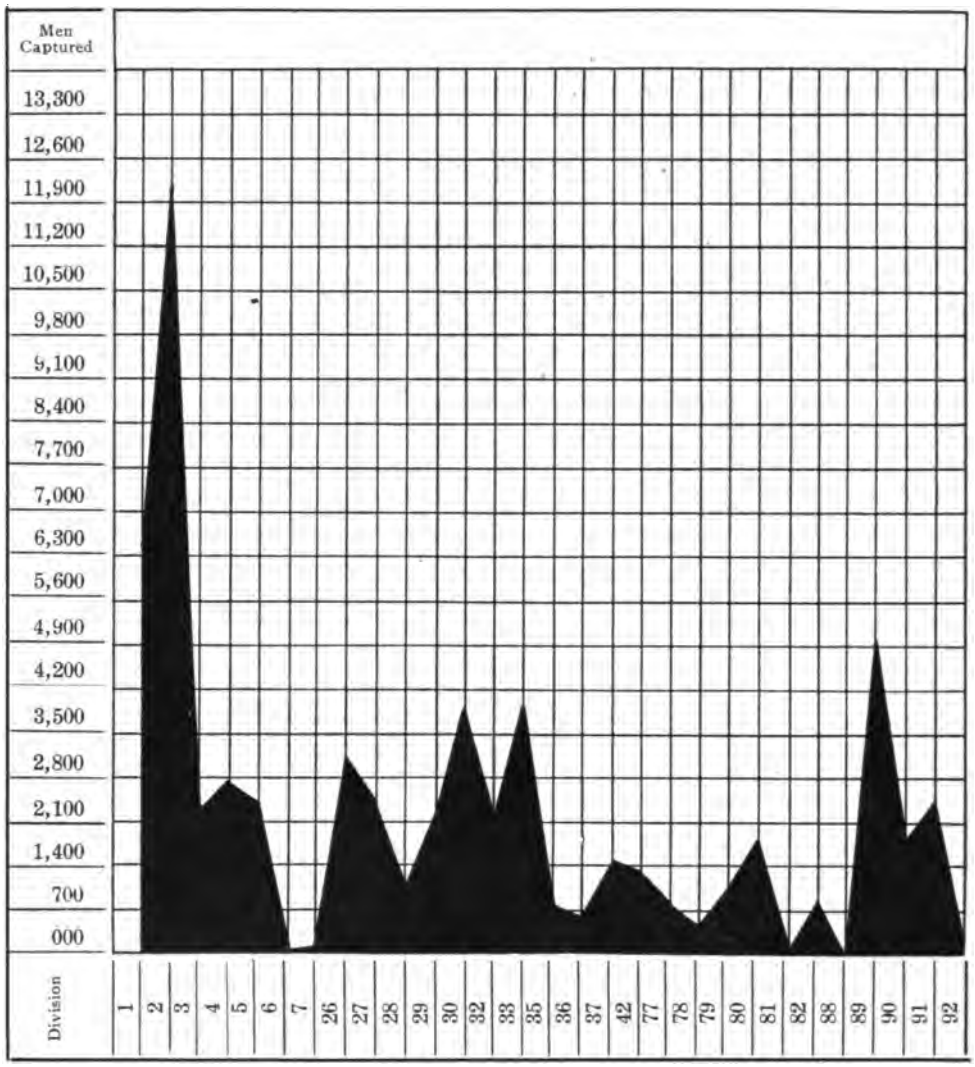
8 Bessarabia is assigned to Rumania by the Supreme Council.

11 The Sims and Daniels controversy begins over U. S. Naval operations during the Great War.

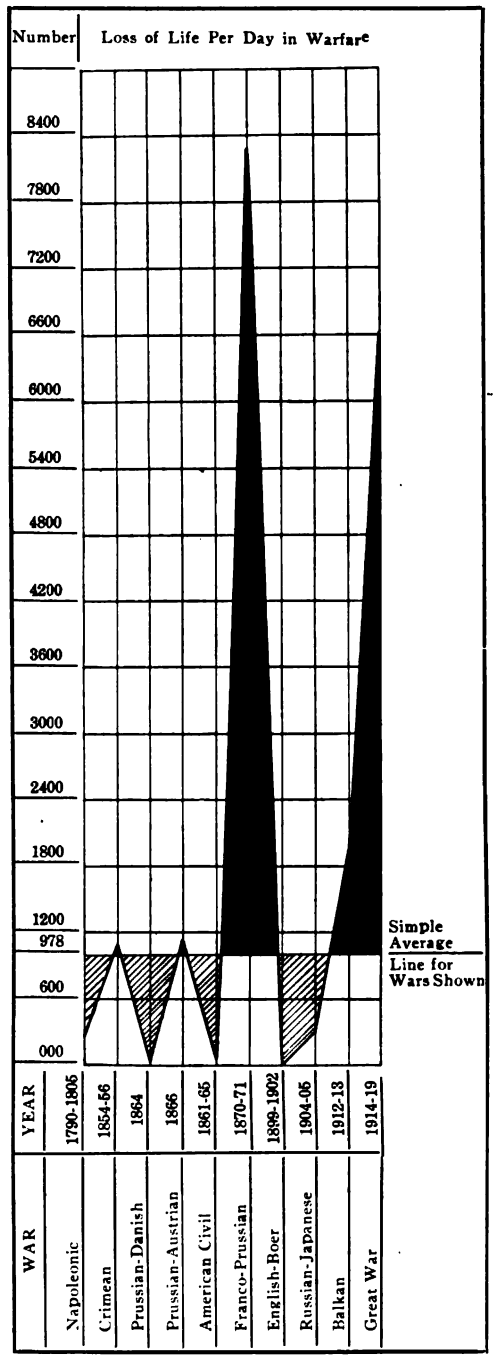
13 Wolfgang Kapp starts counter revolution in Germany against President Ebert.

18 Ebert government defeats Kapp and returns to Berlin.


A COMPARISON OF AVAILABLE AND MOBILIZED MAN POWER
Original Man Power Ages 18-45
Mobilized
Unit tates
26,000,000
4,800,000
Great Britain
12,000,000
7,500,000
France
9,000,000
7,500,000
Russia
34,000,000
12,000,000
Italy
8,000,000
5,500,000
Japan
10,500,000
800,000
Portugal
1,200,000
100,000
Belgium
1,500,000
267,000
Rumania
1,500,000
750,000
Montenegro and Serbia
1,000,000
757,343
Greece
1,000,000
250,000
Germany
14,000,000
11,000,000
Austria-Hungary
12,000,000
6,500,000
Bulgaria
1,000,000
400,000
Turkey
4,000,000
1,600,000



GERMANS CAPTURED BY EACH DIVISION


Number
Loss of Life Per Day in Warfare
8400
7800
7200
6600
6000
5400
4800
4200
3600
3000
2400
1800
1200
978
600
000
Simple Average
Line for Wars Shown
WAR
YEAR
Napoleonic 1790-1805
Crimean 1854-56
Prussian-Danish 1864
Prussian-Austrian 1866
American Civil 1861-65
Franco-Prussian 1870-71
English-Boer 1899-1902
Russian-Japanese 1904-05
Balkan 1912-13
Great War 1914-19
LOSS OF LIFE COMPARED

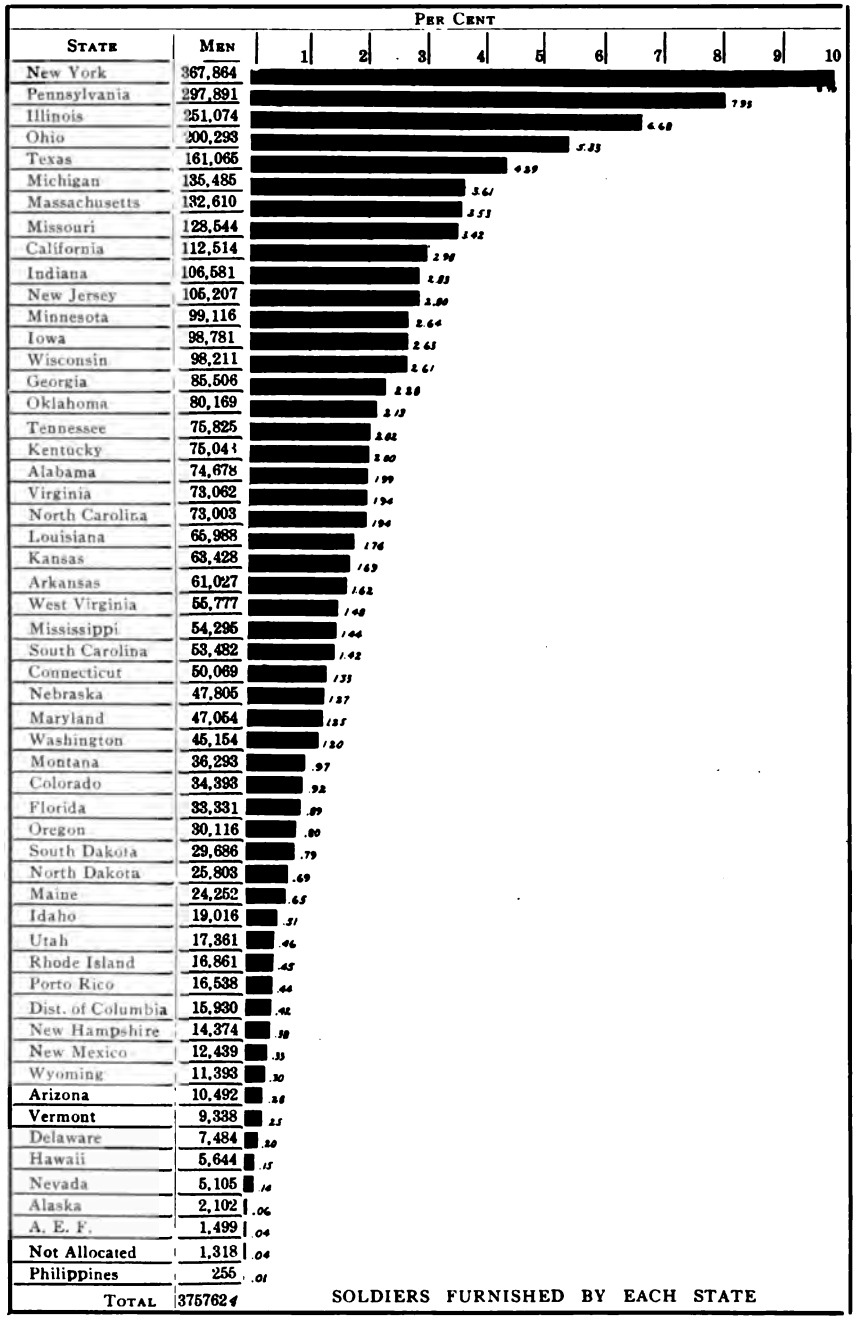
SUPPLEMENT

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY INDUSTRIES IN FRANCE

$144,000,000	Bleaching, dyeing and ironing plants.
$1,043,000,000	Chemical industry.
$1,065,000,000	Coal mining industry.
$78,000,000	Flour and other grain mills.
$350,000,000	Forests and lumber.
$451,500,000	Foundries and small iron working shops.
$101,750,000	Glass industry.
$2,652,000,000	Iron and steel mills.
$156,750,000	Iron mining industry.
$973,500,000	Mechanical and electrical industry.
$19,250,000	Mines and quarries, other than coal and iron.
$430,000,000	Oil industry.
$175,000,000	Paper mills and printing plants.
$141,500,000	Power plants.
$1,000,000,000	Secondary industries, various.
$313,000,000	Spinning machinery.
$253,750,000	Sugar industry.
$38,000,000	Tanning and leather industry.
$5,076,000,000	Textile industry, entire industry, all branches.
$3,446,750,000	Textile spinning industry.
$1,435,250,000	Weaving industry.
$812,500,000	Wool combing industry.

LIVESTOCK LOSSES IN THE DEVASTATED REGIONS OF FRANCE

9,000	Asses.
841,000	Cattle, head of, all others.
358,000	Horses.
2,600	Mules.
424,000	Pigs.
944,000	Sheep.
90%	Farm animals lost.
$522,500,000	Value of livestock lost.



Compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistical Branch, General Staff, U. S. Army.

SUPPLEMENT

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS NEEDED IN DEVASTATED REGIONS OF FRANCE TO REPLACE LOSSES

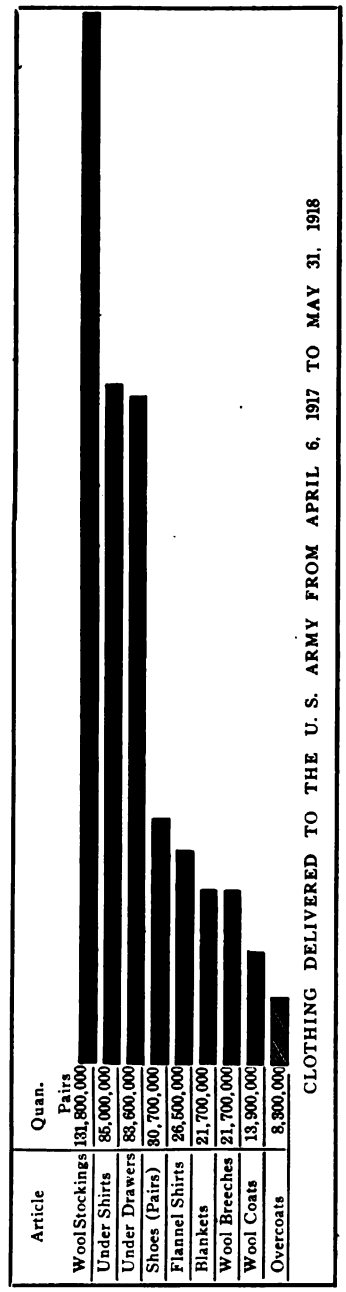
16,000	Beet Extractors.
56,000	Cultivators.
13,000	Fertilizers.
88,000	Harrows.
30,000	Mowing machines.
51,000	Plows, side hill.
33,000	Plows, all other types.
18,000	Rakes, horse.
32,000	Reapers and binders.
53,000	Root cutters.
36,000	Seed drills.
115,000	Wagons, farm.
21,000	Winnowing machines.
48,000	Hoes.
50,000	Rollers.

RAILROAD LOSSES IN DEVASTATED FRANCE

590	Buildings.
1,510	Bridges and viaducts.
48,500	Cars.
2,000	Locomotives.
12	Tunnels.
150	Water tanks.
3,500	Miles of trackage destroyed.
20,000	Miles of telephone and telegraph lines destroyed.
20,000	Tons of metal appliances.
$1,779,500,000	Total losses.

HIGHWAY LOSSES IN FRANCE

65,600	Miles of roads damaged.
2,050	Bridges, viaducts and tunnels destroyed.
$304,500,000	Total replace the 65,600 miles of roads and 2,050 bridges, etc.
$12,500,000	Cost to patch up the forest roads.



Article	Quan. Pairs
Wool Stockings	131,800,000
Under Shirts	85,000,000
Under Drawers	83,600,000
Shoes (Pairs)	30,700,000
Flannel Shirts	26,500,000
Blankets	21,700,000
Wool Breeches	21,700,000
Wool Coats	13,900,000
Overcoats	8,300,000

SUPPLEMENT

LOSSES IN WATERWAYS, CANALS AND SEAPORTS IN FRANCE

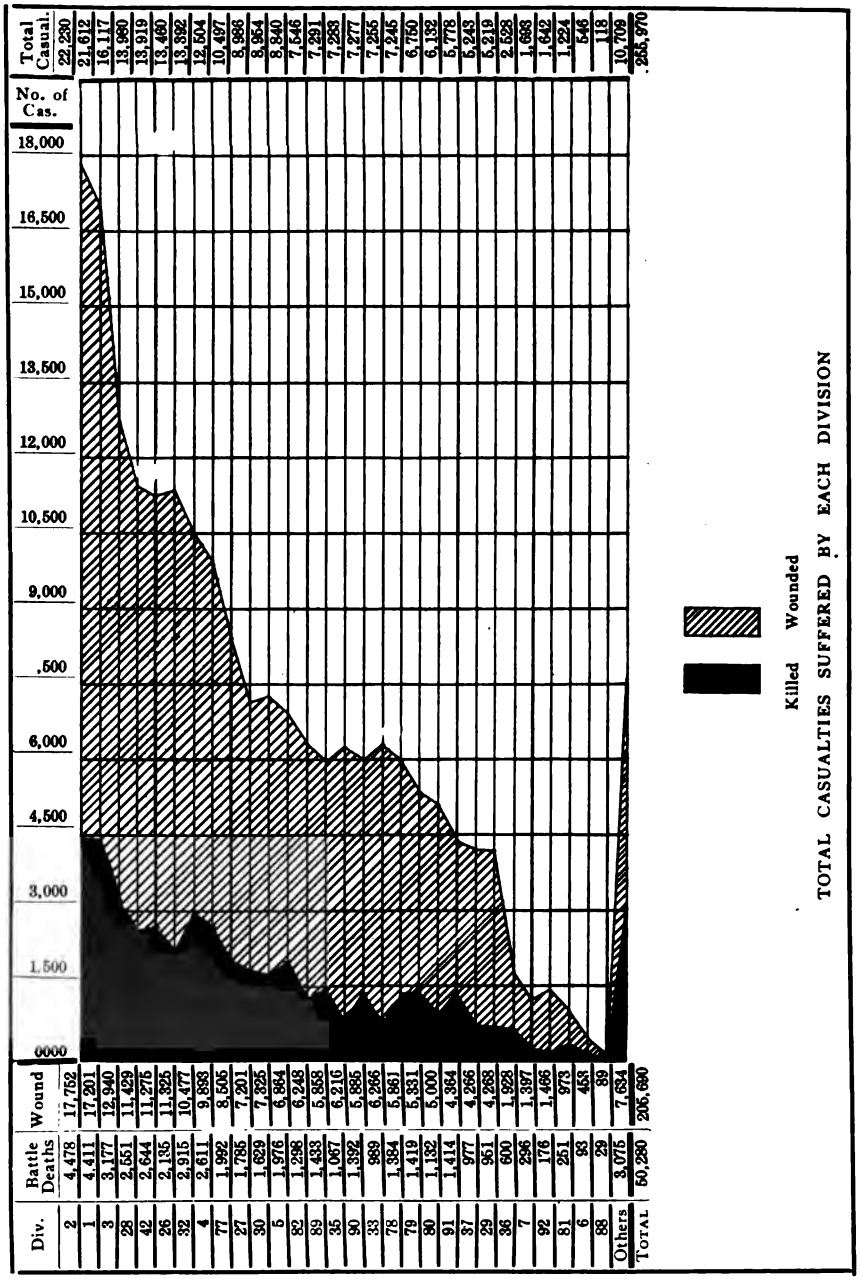
670	Miles of canals and canalized rivers damaged.
450	Bridges destroyed.
115	Locks destroyed.
200	Buildings destroyed.
$121,250,000	Cost to replace the above losses.
$18,000,000	Cost to repair seaports.

LOSSES SUSTAINED ON FARMS IN DEVASTATED FRANCE

$1,459,750,000	Value of crops lost.
$743,000,000	Loss of land revenue and exploitation capital.
$796,500,000	Cost to replace implements destroyed.
80%	Farm implements destroyed.
250,000	Acres of arable land will have to be abandoned or reforested.
$808,500,000	Total loss on rural property exclusive of buildings.
50%	Farm buildings entirely destroyed.
25%	Farm buildings partly destroyed.
$931,500,000	Cost to replace farm buildings destroyed or damaged.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON LOSSES SUSTAINED IN DEVASTATED FRANCE

3,400	Towns destroyed to a greater or lesser degree.
240,000	Buildings, completely destroyed.
$3,400,000,000	Cost to replace the 240,000 buildings.
170,000	Buildings, badly damaged.
$1,250,000,000	Cost to repair damaged buildings.
$8,861,500,000	Losses in buildings, public works and other fixed structures.
$8,880,000,000	Losses in furniture, machinery, tools, implements, etc.
$7,187,750,000	Losses in raw materials, manufactured materials and supplies.
$5,810,500,000	Losses in revenue and exploitation.
$30,746,750,000	Total losses due to the war.
312,000	Men five years to replace buildings destroyed.
$552,250,000	Cost to clear up ruins of buildings.
$575,000,000	Cost to repair and replace historical monuments, museums, etc.
$5,000,000	Direct loss on 9,000 acres of hunting land.
$4,500,000	Loss as revenue on 9,000 acres of hunting land.
$17,000,000	Direct loss on fishing and fishing preserves, ponds and lakes.
75%	Woods and forests destroyed.

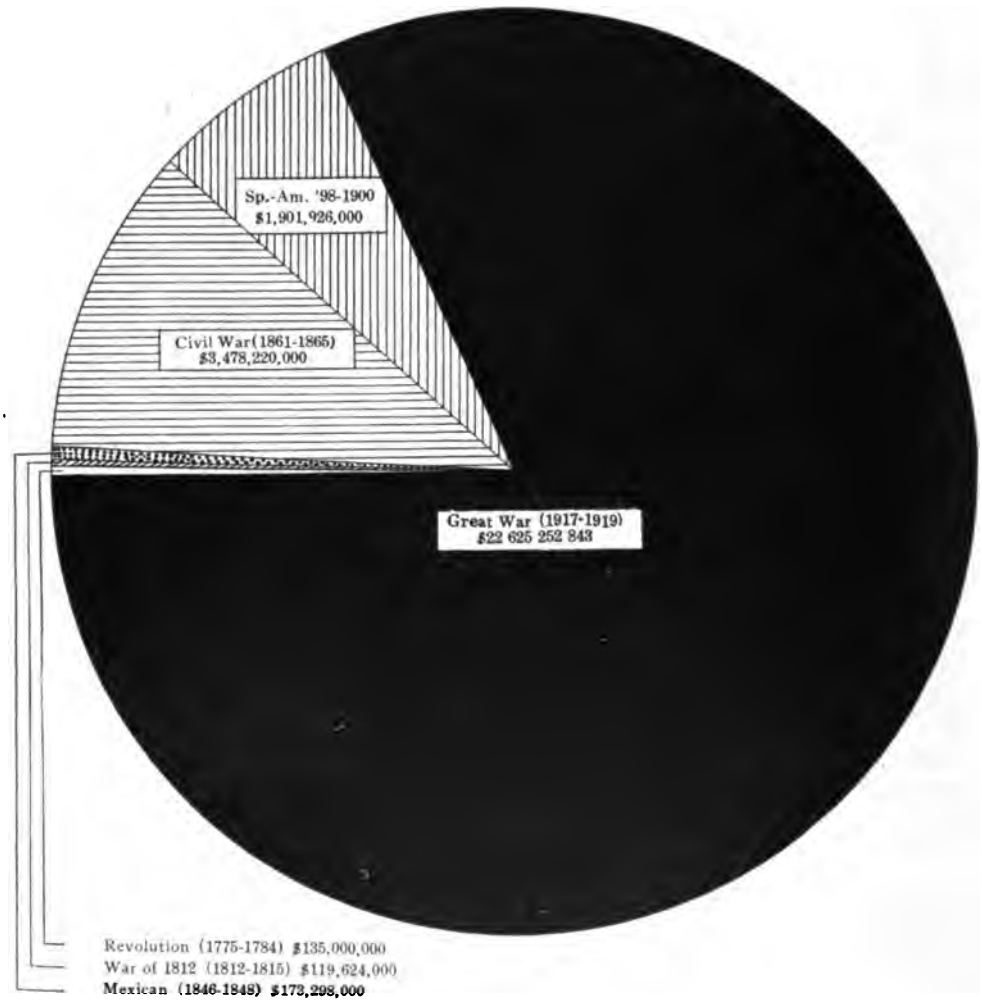


Div.	Battle Deaths	Wound	Total Casual.
2	4,478	17,752	22,230
1	4,411	17,201	21,612
3	3,177	12,940	16,117
28	2,551	11,428	13,990
42	2,644	11,276	13,919
26	2,135	11,325	13,460
32	2,915	10,477	13,392
4	2,611	9,888	12,504
77	1,992	8,505	10,497
27	1,785	7,201	8,986
30	1,629	7,325	8,954
5	1,976	6,864	8,840
82	1,298	6,248	7,546
89	1,433	5,858	7,291
35	1,067	6,216	7,283
90	1,392	5,885	7,277
33	989	6,266	7,255
78	1,384	5,861	7,245
79	1,419	5,331	6,760
80	1,132	5,000	6,132
91	1,414	4,364	5,778
87	977	4,266	5,243
29	961	4,258	5,219
36	600	1,928	2,528
7	296	1,397	1,693
92	176	1,466	1,642
81	251	973	1,224
6	93	453	546
88	29	89	118
Others	3,075	7,634	10,709
TOTAL	50,280	205,690	255,970

DURATION OF THE GREAT WAR[1]

Nation	War Declared by Central Powers	War Declared against Central Powers	Duration of War		
			Years	Months	Days
Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
Russia (*a*)	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Apr. 7, 1917	4	3	7
Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
Italy	. . . .	May 23, 1915	3	5	19
San Marino	. . . .	June 6, 1915	3	5	4
Roumania (*b*)	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
Greece	. . . .	Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
United States	. . . .	Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
Panama	. . . .	Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
Cuba	. . . .	Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
Siam	. . . .	July 22, 1917	1	3	20
Liberia	. . . .	Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
China	. . . .	Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
Brazil	. . . .	Oct. 26, 1917	1	0	16
Guatemala	. . . .	Apr. 21, 1918		6	21
Nicaragua	. . . .	May 6, 1918		6	5
Haiti	. . . .	July 12, 1918		3	30
Honduras	. . . .	July 19, 1918		3	23

(*a*)Treaty March 3, 1918.
(*b*)Treaty March 6, 1918.
(1)Compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, General Staff, U. S. Army.



A COMPARISON OF U. S. WAR COST

SUPPLEMENT

INTER-ALLY INDEBTEDNESS[1]

In Millions of Dollars

Loans to	By U. S.	By U. K.	By France	Total
United Kingdom . . .	$4210			$4210
France	2750	$2540		5290
Italy	1625	2335	$175	4135
Russia	190	2840 (*a*)	800	3830
Belgium	400	490 (*b*)	450	1340
Serbia & Jugo-Slavia . .	100	100 (*c*)	100	300
Other Allies	175	395	250	820
TOTAL	$9450	$8700	$1775	$19925

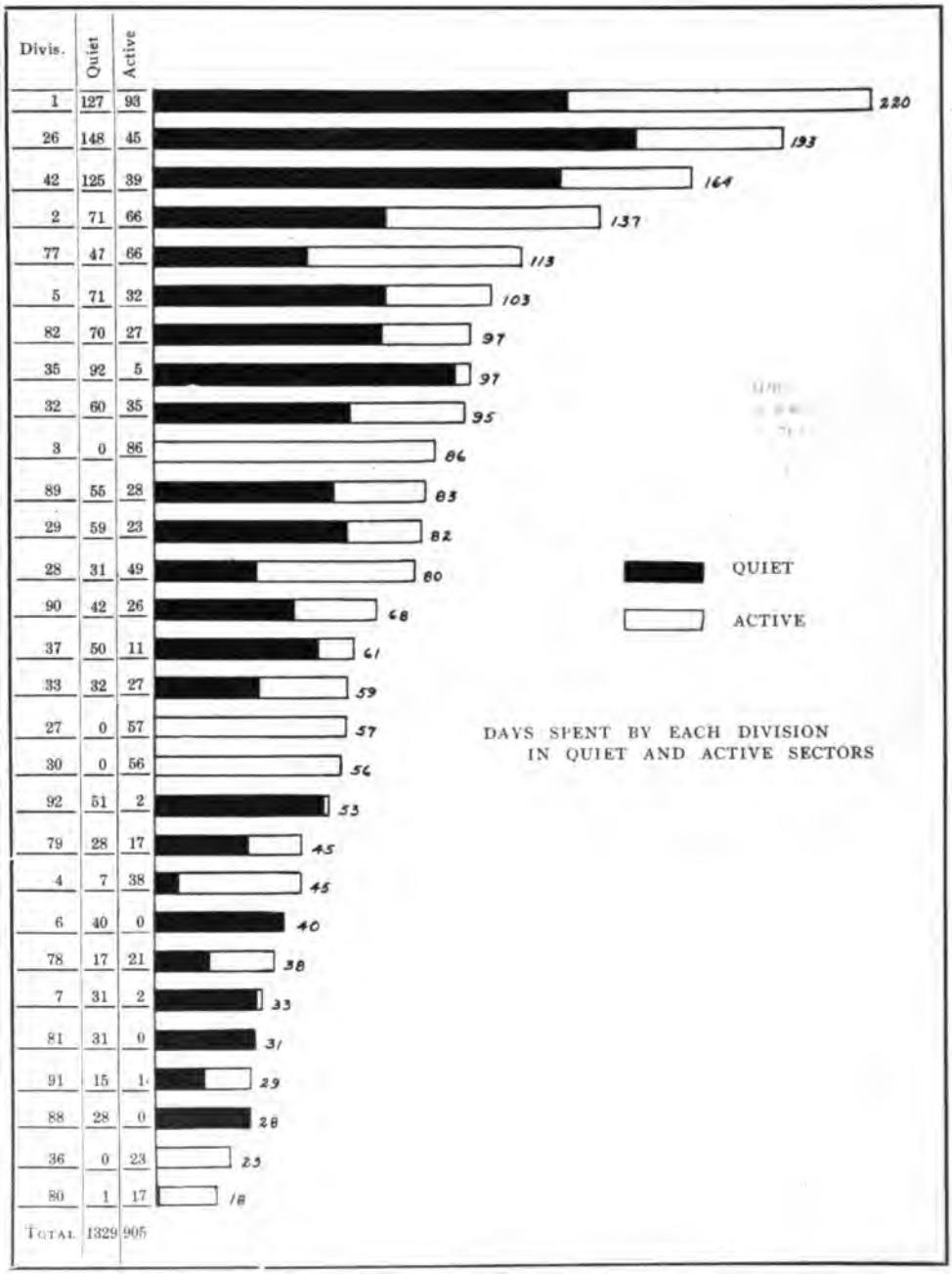
(1) "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" by J. M. Keynes.
(*a*) "This allows nothing for interest on debt since the Bolshevik Revolution."
(*b*) "No interest has been charged on the advance made to these countries."
(*c*) "The actual total of loans by the United States up to date is nearly $10,000,000,000.00, but I have not got the latest details."

U. S. NAVY STATISTICS

July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918:

Number of men qualified as:

	Marksmen			54,147
	Sharpshooters			23,222
	Expert riflemen			11,867
April 7, 1917	Ships Commissioned			197
Nov. 11, 1918	Ships Commissioned			2,003
April 7, 1917	Naval Reserves			85,473
Nov. 11, 1918	Naval Reserves			290,000
July 1, 1917	Officers . . .	8,038	Men . .	171,133
April 1, 1918	Officers . . .	18,585	Men . .	283,717
Nov. 9, 1918	Officers . . .	32,474	Men . .	497,030



Compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistical Branch, General Staff, U. S. Army.

AMERICAN MARINE LOSSES DURING THE GREAT WAR

NAVAL VESSELS

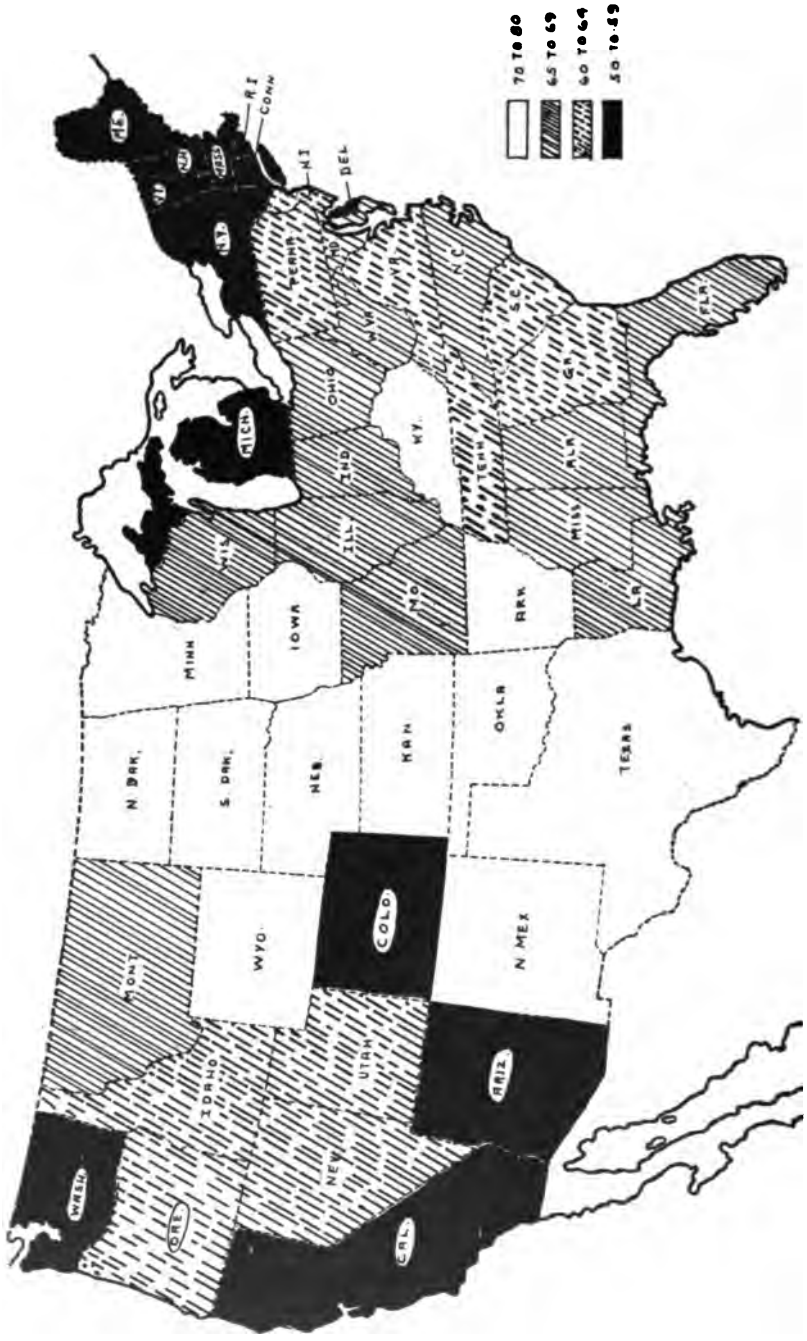
From Apr. 6, 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918.

	Number of Ships	Tonnage	Lives Lost	Total Number of Ships	Total Tonnage	Total Lives Lost
By submarine	14	103,583	677			
By mines	5	45,356	54			
By collision	15	30,794	65			
Miscellaneous	14	31,128	346			
TOTAL				48	210,861	1,142

MERCHANT VESSELS

From August, 1914 to Apr. 6, 1917.						
By submarines	15	53,671	63			
By mines	5	10,770	4			
By German cruiser "Prinz Eitel Frederick"	1	3,374				
TOTAL				21	67,815	67

From Apr. 6, 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918.						
By submarines	124	244,385	342			
By raiders	6	4,388		130	248,773	342
GRAND TOTAL				199	527,449	1,551



PER CENT OF DRAFTED MEN PASSING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY STATES

Compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistical Branch, General Staff, U. S. Army.

SUPPLEMENT

NAVY'S HONOR ROLL

Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 15, 1918.

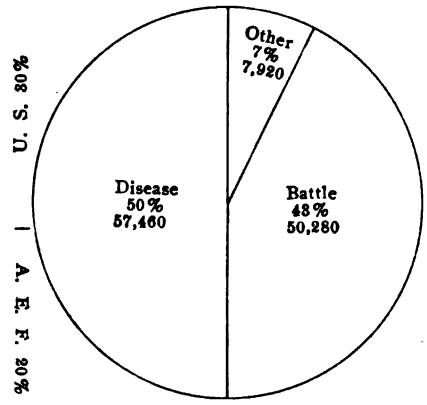
Officers killed in actual combat with enemy:		
United States Navy	8	
United States Naval Reserve Force	28	
	—	36
Officers died as result of accident, collision, etc.:		
United States Navy	21	
United States Naval Reserve Force	60	
	—	81
Officers dying from natural causes:		
United States Navy	108	
United States Naval Reserve Force	126	
	——	234

NAVAL ACCIDENT AND CASUALTY LIST

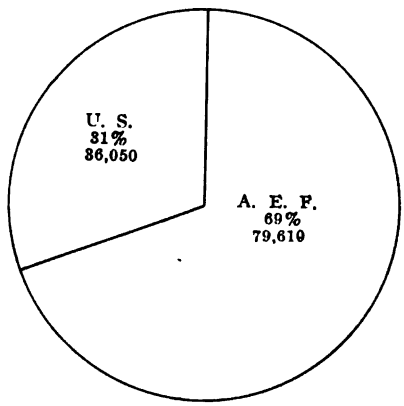
Enlisted Personnel:		
Dead	893	
Injured	130	
Interned	55	
Missing	22	
Prisoners	8	
Unaccounted for	3	
In hospital, condition unknown	10	
	——	1,121
GRAND TOTAL		1,472

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN COMMENDED FOR COURAGEOUS AND HEROIC ACTION

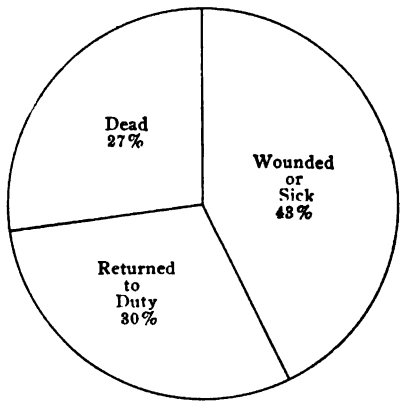
Officers:		
United States Navy	194	
United States Naval Reserve Force	99	
	——	293
Officers commended for acts of personal bravery:		
United States Navy	29	
United States Naval Reserve Force	14	
	—	43
Enlisted men who received commendatory letters from April 7, 1918, to November 15, 1918		238
GRAND TOTAL		574



Total 115,660
TOTAL DEATHS



Total 115,660
TOTAL DEATHS



Final disposition of cases of men reported missing in action

Compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistical Branch, General Staff, U. S. Army.

FIGURES OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE GREAT WAR[1]

Total armed forces, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc.	4,800,000
Total men in the army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped from America to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of Line Officers' Training Schools	80,568
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battles	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
American wounded in war	206,000
American deaths from disease	57,500
Total deaths in the army	115,500

(1)Compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, General Staff, U. S. Army.

WAR CYCLOPAEDIA.

Compiled from data published by the Committee of Public Information, and other sources.

ADJUTANT GENERAL—An officer, who under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, is held responsible for the keeping of the records, correspondence and orders of the Army. Acting as secretary to the Secretary of War he is also obliged to keep the archives of that department.

AISNE—A river of France which flows to the Oise. The only town of importance situated upon it is Soissons. In September, 1914, the German army took up a position on its north bank after their retreat from the Marne. Again in August, 1918, the Germans under the command of the Crown Prince in flight before the French and Americans again occupied the territory on the north bank.

ALBANIA—Proclaimed an independent country under Italy's protection June 3, 1917. Formerly a province of Turkey and also declared a free state after Balkan Wars. Overrun as far south as Avlona in January, 1916, by German, Austrian and Bulgarian troops. Southern part occupied by Italians.

ALLIES—A pact made in London, September 5, 1917, which bound Great Britain, France and Russia against making separate peace with the enemy. The alliance was later joined by Japan and Italy.

ALSACE-LORRAINE—A territory formerly within the power of the Holy Roman Empire. Alsace joined to France during reign of Louis XIV and Lorraine acquired during Louis XV's time. The population of both in 1910 was 1,874,014 and covers an area of 5,604 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Luxemburg, on the east by the Rhine, on the south by Switzerland and on the west by Vosges Mountains. They were made provinces of Germany after the Franco-Prussian war and an attempt was made by that country to Germanize the population. This was done by bringing in settlers and discouraging the use of French as a language. They were granted a constitution by Germany in 1911.

AMBULANCE COMPANIES—A company consisting of five officers, eighty-six men and such others as may be designated by Secretary of War, all of whom are enrolled in the service of the Red Cross Ambulance Company but agreeing to serve in the Medical Department of the Army. They were used as supplementary branches of the army in the transportation of wounded and sick to hospitals from the field of battle or from hospital to hospital as the case may have demanded. They could be attached to ambulance trains, hospital trains, ships or any mode of conveyance for the sick and wounded.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS—Originated with a volunteer motor corps at the American Hospital at Neuilly, near Paris. It continued to grow until given a definite place in the French Army. The personnel for the most part was comprised of American college men who agreed to serve not less than six months. They aided in the transportation of wounded soldiers from the battle fronts.

SUPPLEMENT

AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL—Originated with a band of residents of the American colony in Paris at the beginning of the war. They established headquarters in Neuilly, near Paris. Became Military Hospital No. 1, July, 1917, when it was turned over to the Medical Corps of the U. S. A.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE—It was because of a treaty concluded with Great Britain in 1902 that Japan entered the war. The Russo-Japanese war followed the original coalition. The alliance was extended in 1905, and in return for the free hand given to Japan in Korea, provision was made for the protection of English interests in India and Afghanistan.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS—They are of different type and sizes and range from light machine guns to the heavier three and six inch ones. They were used mostly for defense of towns and bases against aircraft. Both the Allies and Germans used guns that were able to bring down planes from heights of 10,000 to 12,000 feet.

ANTWERP—Located on the Scheldt River, it is one of the principal cities of Belgium. It became the defense center for the Belgian Army after the fall of Brussels. The Germans first fired upon it September 28, 1914. The Belgians held out until October 5 and then began to withdraw. The Germans entered October 9, 1914.

ARMY CORPS—An army unit is composed of two or more corps. It is the largest army unit, both tactical and administrative—appropriately commanded by a lieutenant general. An army corps in the United States Army is formed by uniting two or more divisions. This is done when the President deems such action necessary. An army corps consists of the following: corps headquarters, six complete divisions, and special corps troops, including one pioneer regiment of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, one anti-aircraft machine gun battalion, signal corps, one telegraph battalion, one anti-aircraft artillery battalion, one trench mortar battalion, one field battalion, one aero wing, one regiment of engineers, one pontoon train, one corps artillery park, one remount depot, one veterinary hospital, one bakery company, one supply train, and one troop transport train. There may also be one artillery brigade, one sanitary train, and one corps engineer park may be formed from detachments from the divisional organizations. The average strength of an army corps is about 185,000 officers and men.

ARMY ORGANIZATION—The United States Army organization consists of a regular army and National Guard. In both the principal branches of service are:—artillery, aviation, cavalry, engineers, infantry, medical, ordnance, quartermaster and signal corps.

ARTILLERY—This branch of the service under the National Defense Act of 1916 included a personnel of 30,000 officers and men. The importance of artillery greatly increased during the World War. This was due to the added manufacturing resources of the countries at war. They were all better able to produce larger amounts of ammunition and of a heavier type. The introduction of aeroplanes into the late war also played an important part in the development of the artillery. Heretofore it was impossible to aim a big gun accurately at an enemy point, but with the aid of the airmen it was comparatively easy. This branch of the service is divided into field artillery and coast artillery. The former is subdivided into light, heavy, horse and mountain artillery.

AVIATION—A branch of military service which was largely developed during the World War. At the outbreak of the war it was said that the combined air squadrons of the British and the French totaled 1,700 machines. This was increased to 20,000 machines with a personnel of over 200,000 before the end of the war. The U. S. Army at the beginning of the war had but 75 officers in the Air service with no training planes to speak of and very few service planes. On Armistice day there were 11,425 officers, 5,300 training planes and 7,889 service planes.

BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS—Network of wire with sharp protruding points arranged along the ground in almost impassable manner. Oftimes the wire was electrically charged.

BARRAGE—A curtain of projectiles fired by the artillery at a given point in front of the enemy to protect the advance of the infantry.

BATTALION—A military organization generally consisting of four companies in the engineers, signal corps, and infantry, and two or more batteries in the field artillery. A complete infantry battalion in the United States Army includes 26 officers and 1,000 men; a machine gun battalion of four companies, twenty-six officers and 728 men; of a battalion of light artillery, 17 officers and 579 men; of heavy field artillery, 12 officers and 456 men; of an engineer battalion, 20 officers and 753 men; and of a field signal battalion, 14 officers and 248 men; and a trench mortar battalion includes 17 officers and 747 men.

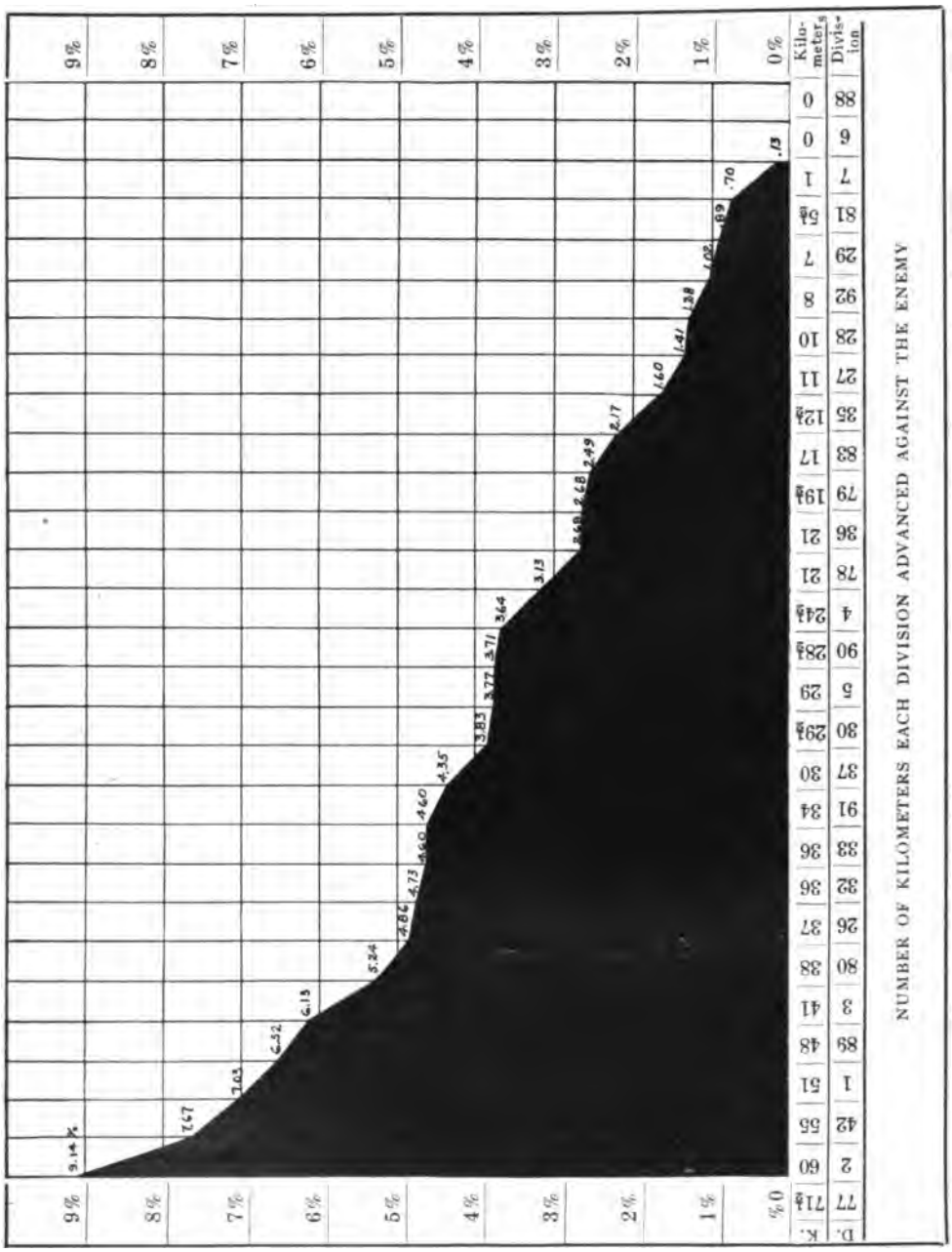
BATTERY—The smallest unit of a field artillery battalion. A battery of light artillery (one using three-inch guns) has five officers and 193 men; a battery of the heavy artillery (using six-inch guns) has 5 officers and 228 men.

BELGRADE—The capital city of Serbia overlooking the Danube River at the Austro-Serbian border. Bombarded by the Austrians July 29, 1914, which the Serbians held until December of that year when they evacuated the city. The Austrians entered the next day. The city was retaken by the Serbians December 13, 1914. On October 9, 1915, it again fell into the hands of the Austrians.

BESSARABIA—A former province of Russia and at one time known as Wallachia. Joined Rumania in 1918 following the Peace of Bucharest. On the south it is bounded by the Danube River, on the west by the River Pruth and it faces the Black Sea. It is a fertile grain country with an area of 17,143 miles and a population of 1,500,000. It was separated from Moldavia in 1812 by Turkey and given to Russia. Moldavia and Bessarabia were again united at the close of the Crimean war and then in 1859 the modern Wallachia united with Moldavia forming the Kingdom of Rumania. Russia again acquired Bessarabia in 1878 following her war with Turkey. The inhabitants are mostly Rumanians.

"BOCHE"—A name used generally by the Allies to designate the German. Though it was first used by the French soldiers its real origin is somewhat obscure and largely disputed. It was used in pre-war days by Parisian printers in refering to their German assistants. It is said that before the Franco-Prussian war the term "ce boche" was used in the sense of meaning "that chump" and there are dictionaries of French slang that give the term "tete de boche" with the English meaning of "blockhead" or "wooden-pate." There are some too, who claim the present use is derived from the word "caboche" meaning head.

BOHEMIA—A part of Austria populated mostly by Czechs. It covers an area of 20,065 square miles and the population in 1910 was given as 6,769,548. It was at one time an independent kingdom but was taken by the Hapsburgs in 1526 and a movement to form an independent political organization in 1620 was suppressed.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NUMBER OF KILOMETERS EACH DIVISION ADVANCED AGAINST THE ENEMY

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

BOLSHEVIKI—A political party of Russia that was formerly the radical side of the Russian Socialist Democrat. The name "Bolsheviki" means "belonging to the majority." When the Socialist Democratic party was rent asunder in 1905 the majority under the leadership of Nikolai Lenine called themselves the Maximalists or Bolsheviki. The moderates, similarly were called the Minimalists or Mensheviki.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA—They were originally a part of the Turkish Empire. These provinces were put under Austrian jurisdiction by the Congress of Berlin and contrary to the provisions of that congress they were definitely annexed by Austria in 1908. The population of the two provinces total about 2,000,000 and they cover approximately 19,700 square miles. Slavs and pro-Serbians are the dominating classes of the people. It was following the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia that Serbia received from Austria-Hungary the ultimatum which resulted in the World War.

BREST-LITOVSK PEACE CONFERENCE—The opening session of this conference was held December,22, 1917. The delegates were: Germany—Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann, Foreign Minister; Herr von Rosenberg, Baron von Hock, General Hoffman and Major Brinckmann. Austria-Hungary—Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, Herr von Merey, Freiherr von Wisser, Count Collerda, Count Osaky, Field Marshal von Chisceries, Lieutenant Polarny and Major von Gluise. Bulgaria—Minister Popoff, Former Secretary Cosseff, Postmaster General Stoyanovich, Col. Gantjiff and Dr. Anastasoff. Turkey—Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nesimy Bey, Ambassador Hakki, Under Foreign Secretary Hekmit Bey and General Zekki Pasha. Russia—Joffe Kamineff, Bisenko Pokrosky, Karaghan, Lubinski, Weltman Pawlowich, Admiral Altvater, General Tumorrl, Col. Rokki, Col. Zeplett and Capt. Lipsky. Prince Leopold of Bavaria greeted the delegates

Fifteen peace requests were put in by Russia. They included the evacuation of her land by enemy troops; no indemnities; and the restoration of Belgium and indemnity through an international fund for damages. After three days' adjournment the conference reopened on Christmas Day, 1917. The Germans put in counter proposals, which included independence for Poland, Courland, Lithuania, and parts of Esthonia and Livonia and with a European commission to administer the mouth of the Danube.

A rejection of the German counter proposals was announced on January 2, 1918, by the Executive Committee of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. They also demanded that the conference be transfered from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm. Germany and Austria refused to grant the Russian demands both as to the change of the seat of the conference and the evacuation of troops from Russian territory. Czernin argued that in moving the conference to Stockholm, it would be on neutral land and would give a chance to the Allies to interfere. The Teutons held forth a complaint against the Bolshevists for using the Russian wireless to spread Socialist propaganda among German troops. The second session of the conference was opened January 10, 1918, and was attended by Minister Trotsky, one woman, Mme. Bithenko; formerly an exile, M. Joffe; M. Kameneff, M. Pokrovsky, and three Councillors. Representing the Central Powers were Dr. Kuhlmann, Count Czernin, Talaat Bey. the Turkish Grand Vizier, and the Bulgarian Foreign Minister. A representation from Ukrainia demanded, according to instructions from the Rada or Parliament of that country, that Ukrainia be granted independent peace commissions which had been agreed to by the Bolshevists and the Central Powers.

The conference agreed January 11, 1918, to extend the armistice of December 14, 1917, which had expired January 12, 1918, to February 12, 1918. On that day an informal recognition of Ukrainian independence was announced to the other delegates by the Central Powers. The conference was broken off January 14, 1918. Between December 25, 1917, and January 14, 1918, economic conferences between commissions from both sides had been held at Petrograd. Before the resumption of the formal conference on January 25, 1918, the Petrograd Government was warned by the Ukrainian Government that unless a peace was made between Russia and Germany within 24 hours Ukrainia would make a separate peace with Germany. Petrograd did not agree to this. The conference was resumed and finally a peace was signed February 9 on the one side by the Ukrainian Rada and on the other by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Peace between the Russian Bolsheviki and the Central Powers was signed March 3, 1918, at Brest-Litovsk and four days later a peace was signed between Germany and Finland. Negotiations were then under way for peace with Rumania. This concluded the conference of Brest-Litovsk. The Rumanian treaty with the Central Powers was concluded at Bucharest May 6, 1918.

BRIGADE—A brigade is an unit of military organization which may be composed of infantry, cavalry or artillery. A brigade of infantry includes brigade headquarters, two infantry regiments and a machine gun battalion all totaling 232 officers and 8,210 men. Included in this number are 17 officers and 202 men who are noncombatants that comprise the Medical Corps and the chaplain. A brigade of cavalry includes headquarters and three regiments of cavalrymen with an approximate strength of 181 officers and 4,575 men. A brigade of field artillery consists of brigade headquarters, two regiments of artillery, one regiment of heavy artillery and a trench mortar battery with 72 guns, 12 trench mortars and the necessary supplies for active service and transportation. The strength of an artillery brigade is usually 185 officers and 4,781 men.

BRUSSELS—The capital city of Belgium whose population in 1912 was 663,000. Before their precipitated retreat, the Germans had used this city as the center of their administration for Belgium. The city was evacuated by the Belgian Government August 19, 1914, and the Germans occupied it the next day. The enemy had only occupied the city one day when they levied a heavy war tax upon the inhabitants.

BUCHAREST—The capital of Rumania. Occupied by the Germans December 6, 1916.

BUFFER STATES—The Central Powers began the work of setting up Buffer States along their eastern borders during the early days of the war. The Poles were promised independence. An Austrian fund was formed in the Ukraine region for the mere purpose of active propagandizing. Movements of the same nature were started in Finland, Courland, Esthonia, and in Lithuania. Russia competed with the Germans in giving promises of independence to Finland, and Poland. Kerensky made an effort to keep the Ukraine region intact. He realized the importance of holding Ukraine because of its bordering on the Black Sea. The Bolshevists, successors to Kerensky, competed with the Central Powers in granting promises of independence to Ukraine. Finally the influence of Austria in Ukraine prevailed over that of the Bolshevists and Ukraine as a result was the first to sign a peace treaty with the Germans.

Foreign Secretary von Kuhlmann admitted that it was Germany's aim to set up Buffer States on her east when addressing the Reichstag in February, 1918, on the

Russian treaty. He said: "It contains no conditions whatever which dishonor Russia, no mention of oppressive war indemnities, no forcible appropriations of Russian territory. A number of the border states have severed their connection with the Russian State in accordance with their own will, which was recognized by Russia. In regard to these states we adopt the standpoint formerly expressed by me, that, under the mighty protection of the German Empire they can give themselves political form corresponding with their situation and the tendency of their kultur, while at the same time, of course, we are safeguarding our own interests."

BULGARIA—One of the Balkan constitutional monarchies whose borders have been altered many times by wars. In 1913 it was said to cover an area of about 45,000 square miles with a population, at that time, of 4,711,917. Bulgaria became an independent monarchy, when, in 1908, she repudiated some restrictions imposed by the Congress of Berlin. Prince Ferdinand was declared Czar. Bulgaria became an ally of the Central Powers and declared war on Serbia October 14, 1914.

"CADETS"—The name given to the Constitutional Democratic party of Russia and derived from the initials of the party name.

CAMBRAI—An old town of Northern France, 37 miles south and a little to the east of Lille with a population of about 22,000. The ancient breastworks and fortifications of the city had been torn down before the outbreak of the World War but the city itself retained vast military importance because of its location. Four different railways and very many important highways converged there. After the Germans had taken it they made it a distributing point for the Hindenburg line and also for the line along the Aisne. It was a valuable link in the chain of such supply stations as Laon, St. Quentin, Douai, Lille—before which the German Army took up a stand after the retreat from the Marne. General Byng made it the objective of the drive which he began November 20, 1917, and renewed late in the summer of 1918.

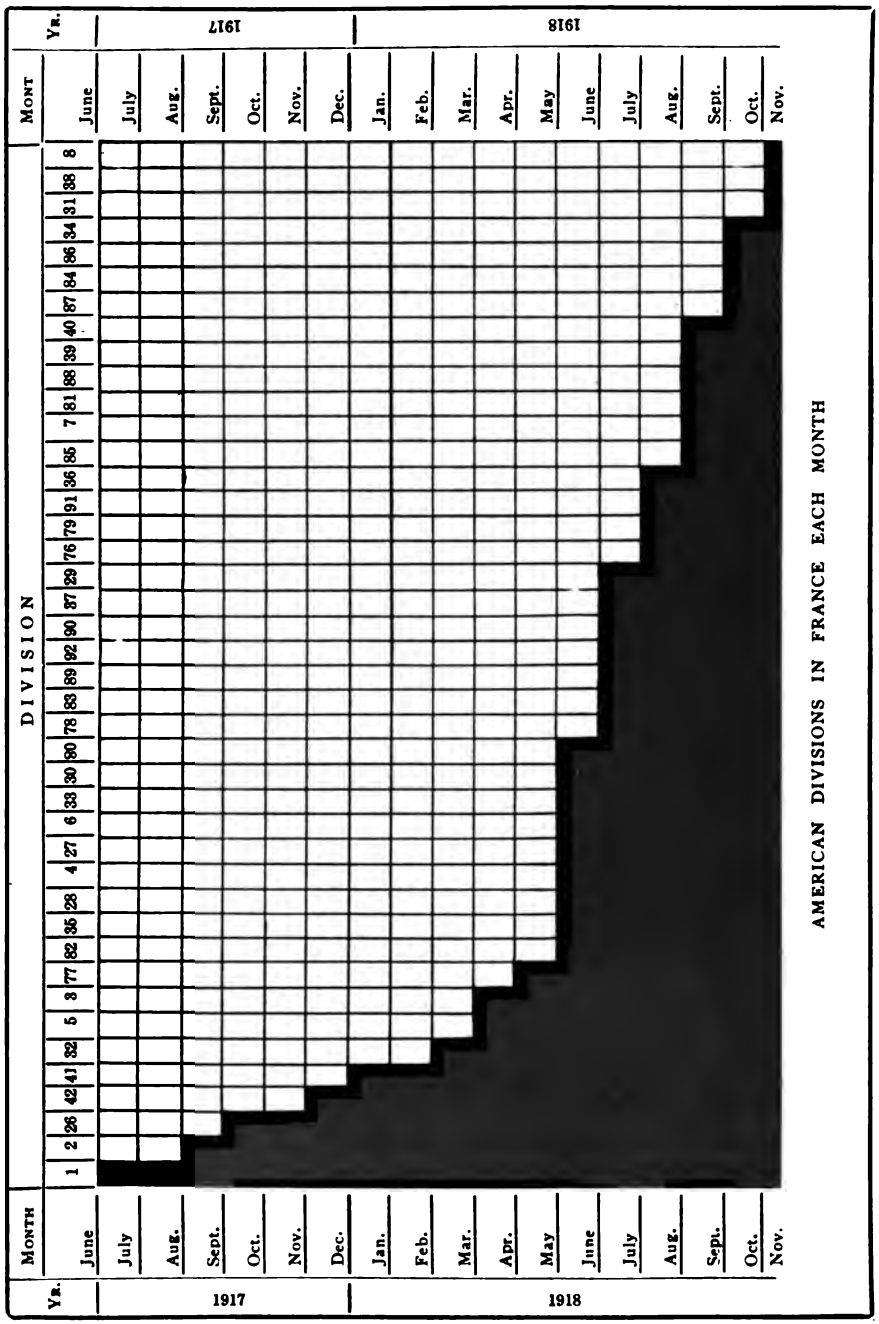
CAMOUFLAGE—A French word developed during the war to designate a new and important military art,—that of painting or skilfully covering fortifications, etc., from the view of the enemy.

CAVALRY—A branch of military service with mounted troops armed with rifles, pistols and broad swords. They are trained to fight on both horseback and foot. Four troops form a squadron, and three squadrons with headquarters, supply and machine gun troops, form a regiment. Troops are commanded by captains; squadrons by majors and regiments by colonels.

CAUCASUS—An area of 180,703 square miles bounded by the Don region and Ukrainia, Caspian Sea, the Turkish-Persian borders, and the Black Sea. Its population is estimated at about 14,000,000. It is made up of two geographical divisions, known as Ciscaucasia and Transcaucasia. Ciscaucasia covers 96,672 square miles and has a population of 7,000,000 of which 90 per cent. are Turko-Tartars, Circassians and other Moslem tribes. Transcaucasia's area is 84,131 square miles and the population is about 7,000,000. Of these about 3,000,000 are Georgians, 2,000,000 are Armenians, 350,000 refugees from Turkish Armenia and the balance are Turko-Tartars, Russians, Jews, etc.

CAVELL, EDITH, EXECUTION OF—An English war nurse who was charged by the Germans with having aided English and Belgian young men to make their escape into Holland. She was found guilty by the German Military Court, and executed at Brussels at 2 A. M., October 13, 1915.

CETTINJE—The capital city of Montenegro, taken by the Austrians November 13, 1915.


AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN FRANCE EACH MONTH
DIVISION
MONTH
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1917
1918
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COMPANY—The smallest unit in artillery, engineers, infantry and signal corps. There are special units designated as companies in the quartermaster corps and the medical corps. A captain is the commander of a company. Its strength is determined according to the different arms of the service.

CONGRESS OF BERLIN—Was held in Berlin in 1878, with Bismarck presiding, to decide questions which arose from the Russian defeat of the Turks in 1877-78. Russia aimed to build a strong Slav State, Bulgaria, out of land taken from Turkey and leave that country with little holding in Europe except for Constantinople. Both England and Austria opposed the idea. England feared Russian control at Constantinople, while Austria desired Balkan land and feared a strong Russia. The plans of Russia for Bulgaria were checkmated. Austria won the control of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A large portion of the land intended for Bulgaria was returned to Turkey. This aided in the breaking up of the friendship between Russia and Germany, and to the Franco-Russian alliance.

CONTRABAND—Goods which are of warlike character. There are two classes of contraband goods, namely, absolute and conditional. Absolute contrabands are goods only used for warlike purposes. Conditional contrabands are goods which may be used for peace and war purposes.

COURLAND, LIVONIA, AND ESTHONIA—Three provinces of European Russia, which through a treaty with the Central Powers with Russia were declared independent states by the Central Powers early in 1918. They adjoin each other in the northwestern corner of Russia. Courland faces the Baltic Sea; Vivonia, the Gulf of Riga; and Esthonia, the Gulf of Finland.

DESTROYERS—Torpedo craft whose displacement varies from 350 to 1,100 tons. As the name implies they are designed for the destruction of torpedo boats. Their freeboard and speed is greater than torpedo boats.

DIVISION—In the infantry the division is a complete unit in itself as it has infantry, cavalry, engineers, signal and quartermaster corps troops, medical and sanitary troops and all necessary supplies, material, and transportation, with the headquarters personnel, all of which provides it to act independent of any other unit or organization. A major general is commander. In the United States Army a division of infantry is composed of division headquarters, two infantry brigades, each of two regiments of infantry and one machine gun battalion, one field artillery brigade (two regiments of light, one heavy artillery, and one trench mortar battery), one divisional machine gun battalion, one regiment of engineers, one field signal battalion, headquarters train, and military police, and engineer, ammunition, supply and sanitary trains. The total strength is 887 officers and 26,265 men.

FINLAND—One of the first acts of the Russian revolution was the restoration of autonomy to Finland which once more put into force the old Grand Duchy Constitution that had been granted to the Finns by Czar Alexander II of Russia in 1863. Finland's population in 1916 was 3,000,000 and it covered an area at that time of 144,000 square miles. Helsingfors, the capital, is a seaport on the Gulf of Finland and has a population of 93,000.

FINNISH REPUBLIC—On March 21, 1917, the Revolutionary Russian Provisional Government declared the Russian Grand Duchy of Finland a free and independent state in a Russian federation. Under the proclamation the laws contrary to the old

Finnish constitution were revoked, all Finns who had been exiled or imprisoned for religious or political offenses were freed and there was promised the establishment of a Diet or local legislature and independent government.

After a reluctant submission to the authority of the Provisional Government the Diet finally passed a bill giving Finland a government independent of that of Russia, July 19, 1917. An order was issued August 3, 1917, by the Russian Provisional Government which provided for the dissolution of the Diet and summoned a new one for November 1, 1917. This had been in session but a few days when the Kerensky Government in Russia was overthrown by the Bolshevists under Lenine. This body through the Government of the Soviets, declared the right of the Russian peoples to secede, without awaiting the decision of the Constituent Assembly. Various nationalities of Russia received the right to freedom and self-determination in a manifesto that was issued by the People's Commissaries, the Bolshevist Ministers, November 23, 1917. The manifesto stated that "this right of the Russian peoples to their self-determination is to be extended even as far as separation and the forming of independent states."

Accordingly Finland declared its independence, December 5, 1917. The independence was formally recognized by Sweden, France, Norway, Denmark and Germany. The Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, in behalf of the Russian Provisional Government on January 9, 1918, recognized Finland as free and independent. The Socialist strike riots and civil war followed closely. The "Red Guards" who were the Bolsheviki set up a government headquarters at Viborg and the "White Guards," the pro-German element, set up a rival government at Vasa. Having invaded the country and occupied the Aland Islands Germany signed a peace treaty with Finland on March 7, 1918. Later the Germans participated in the civil war. They occupied Helsingfors, April 13, 1918, and Viborg April 30, 1918.

FRANCE—The first Republic of France was established in 1792 but because of the counteracting forces of the age it was unable to continue and reverted to an empire under Napoleon. Through the revolution brought on during the establishment of the first republic, France gave to Europe the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The present republic was set up September 4, 1870. The present government consists of a senate and chamber of deputies, all elective offices; and the president,who is chosen for seven years by a sitting of the joint houses. President Poincaré who was elected in 1913, served his term of office during the entire period of the war. In the spring of 1920 M. Paul Deschanel was elected to the presidency.

FRYATT, CAPT., EXECUTION OF—While in command of the British steamship "Brussels," Captain Fryatt is said to have attempted to ram German submarine U-33 March 20, 1915. He was captured with his ship June 23, 1916. On July 27, 1916, he was court-martialed and shot.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS—The idea of "Freedom of the Seas" is said to have originated with Grotius in his Mare Liberum, "The Air, Running Water, the Sea—are common to all"—Selden in his Mare Clausum denied such freedom. The Grotius-Selden discussion ended in the commonly accepted opinion that the jurisdiction of a country extends within three miles of its shore line. The doctrine that "free ships make free goods" was developed in the 18th century as a result of the continental antagonism to the sea power of the British. The armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800 backed this doctrine. The Declaration of Paris, 1856, largely incorporated this doctrine into international law; it also abolished privateering. The United States has championed the meaning of the "freedom of the seas" to the effect that private property should be

immune from capture on the high seas in time of war unless it was contraband goods intended for a blockaded port.

GALLIPOLI—The strategic key of the Dardanelles. The Allied forces were landed there with heavy losses in April, 1915, after the failure of a naval effort, in an attempt to force the straits. In January, 1916, the campaign to force the straits was abandoned.

GAS WARFARE—Poisonous gases were introduced by the Germans at Ypres on April 22, 1915. These deadly gases are released in the opponents' lines by means of bombs, grenades and other apparatus.

GERMAN COLONIES—Before the war Germany's colonies total an area of over 1,000,000 square miles. Included among them were German East Africa with a population of 6,850,000 and 400,000 square miles; German South West Africa with a population of 200,000 and 320,000 square miles and Kamerun in West Africa, with a population of 4,500,000 and 191,000 square miles. Germany's expenditures on her colonies in 1904 totaled $31,000,000 while her trade with them totaled about $10,000,000.

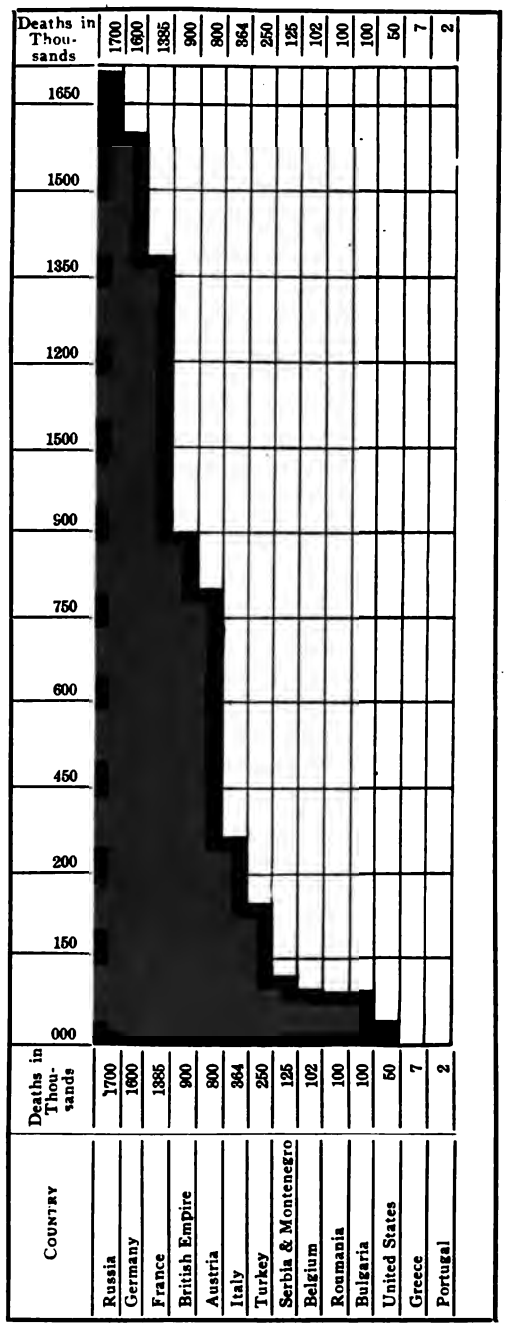
GERMAN EMPIRE—With the capital at Berlin, the empire comprises twenty-five states and the Reichsland. The population in 1914 was 67,810,000 and the total area was 208,825.2 miles. William II ascended the throne June 15, 1888, and abdicated November 10, 1918. Herr Ebert was elected the first president.

"HINDENBURG LINE"—A term used to designate the German line on the western front. It was named after the Central Powers' Supreme Commander.

INFANTRY—It is the most important arm of a military organization. It consists of soldiers who are trained and organized to fight on foot. An infantry regiment includes 103 officers and 3,652 men.

ITALY—It is a parliamentary and constitutional monarchy. The present king is Victor Emmanuel III. Rome is the capital. The population of the country in 1915 was 36,120,118 and the area 110,688 square miles. Italy declared war on Austria, May 23, 1915; on Turkey, August 20, 1915; on Germany, August 27, 1916; and on Bulgaria October, 1915. Before the war with Austria and Germany, Italy formed what was known as the Triple Alliance as a counter to the Triple Entente (England, France and Russia). Italy broke her agreement when she declared war on Germany.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN AGREEMENT—An agreement made between the United States and Japan, November 2, 1917. The main points of which are "The Governments of the United States and Japan recognized that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Governmnt of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous. The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations. . . . Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China, or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunities in the commerce and industries of China."



BATTLE DEATHS IN GREAT WAR

JUNKER—A Prussian landed aristocratic nobleman who follows the army as a profession.

KIAOCHOW—A province of China on the Bay of Kiaochow. The port, Tsingtau, was fortified by the Germans. It was besieged and taken by the Japanese November 10, 1914. The German fleet seized Kiaochow in 1897 as a reparatory act for the murder of two German missionaries. The leasing of the bay and the adjacent land to Germany for 99 years was afterward arranged.

"KULTUR"—A term used to indicate the difference of customs, language, laws, conventions and institutions of the Prussians from other peoples.

LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE—American aviators who volunteered their services to France in memory of the heroic Lafayette who aided the United States during the War for Independence. They are credited with bringing down thirty enemy planes before the United States entered the war. When news was received in Europe of this country's entry into the war, the Lafayette Escadrille raised the first American flag on the western front.

"LUSITANIA"—One of the largest Cunard Line passenger steamships sunk without warning by German submarine U-39 about 10 miles off Old Head of Kinsale, about 2 P. M. May 7, 1915. She was headed for England from New York with 1,918 persons. Within 20 minutes after the attack the vessel sunk and 1,154 lives were lost including 114 Americans.

LUXEMBERG—A state which in 1814 was formed into a grand duchy under the King of the Netherlands. It lies between France, Belgium and Germany. In 1867 it was made independent and neutralized similar to Belgium. In 1914 Germany made the same demands for free passage through Luxemberg as she did to Belgium. The protests offered were in vain.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY—In the United States Army a machine gun company consists of 6 officers and 172 men who are split up in a headquarters, three platoons, and a train. It is equipped with 12 heavy type machine guns and four spare guns.

MARINE CORPS—A branch of the military service of the United States which is independent of the army. It generally serves under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, but may be detached at any time for service with the army by order of the President. Their chief function is that of policemen for navy yards and stations, to insure protection of American interests in foreign lands, and guard American embassies and legations.

MARNE—A river of France, near Paris, that flows into the Seine. The German Army crossed the Marne in their attempt to reach Paris, September 3, 1914. Three days later the combined forces of the French and British under Generals Joffre and French drove back the invaders after a four-day battle. The Germans again crossed the Marne, but were finally driven back in the fall of 1918.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—In the army of the United States it consists of the Medical, Veterinary, Dental and the Nurse Corps.

METZ—The most important city in the district of Lorraine; at the junction of the Seille and Moselle Rivers, and the first city of Germany against which the First American Army, under General Pershing, directed its aim in September, 1918. The population of the city in 1910 was 58,424. It was considered an important military position even during the time of the Romans. During the Frankish rule it was the capital of Austrasia. With the fall of the Franks the city fell into the hands of the Germans.

It was later taken by Henry the Second of France. It continued as a French possession until it was surrendered to Germany, October 27, 1870. At that time it was the capital of the Department of the Moselle. In 1356 Emperor Charles IV issued his Golden Bull at Metz. Circled as it was, with a dozen forts, it was considered one of the strongest fortified cities of Germany.

MINES, MARINE—A highly explosive device placed under water to destroy ships at sea. They are of two types, the automatic and the controlled. The former are placed under water and explode immediately upon contact. The explosion of the latter is only accomplished by a key at a control station.

MINE SWEEPERS—Naval craft detailed to detect and remove mines that have been laid by the enemy.

MUSTARD GAS—A gas technically known as dichlorethyl sulfide and commonly known as "mustard" because of the strong pungent odor which it gives off. It was called Yellow Cross gas by the Germans because of the yellow marks or crosses by which the gas shells were labeled.

NATIONAL ARMY—It was composed of young men who were selected for United States national military service under the Selective Service Acts of 1917 and 1918.

NATIONAL GUARD—An organized militia which in peace times is maintained by the States for local protection. Under the National Defense Act (Section 76) June 3, 1916, the entire National Guard throughout the United States was "federalized" and through it 450,000 national guardsmen in all sections of the country were drafted into Federal service and sent to sixteen cantonments.

NAVAL MILITIA—Through the National Defense Act of 1916 this arm of the State Militia was recognized; and with the outbreak of war it was taken into national service. From then on it was known as the National Naval Volunteers.

NATIONAL RESERVE—Composed of men eligible and fitted for special duties in time of war. They were divided into four classes, namely the fleet naval reserve, naval auxiliary reserve, the naval coast defense reserve, and the naval reserve flying corps.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE—A Post-graduate naval officers' school, located at Newport, R. I., for the training of officers in advanced problems of naval warfare operations.

NAVY—At the outbreak of the war, in the summer of 1914, the relative tonnage of the navies of the important nations of the world were as follows:

Austria-Hungary	221,520	Italy	285,460
France	665,748	Japan	519,640
Germany	951,713	Russia	270,861
Great Britain	2,158,250	United States	774,353

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS—This corps was established in the Regular Army through the National Defense Act of 1916. Its function is to secure a number of reserve officers who can be called upon to serve with the Regular Army as temporary officers in the various branches during a period of war.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP—Sixteen camps were opened throughout the United States on May 15, 1917 with an enrollment of about 40,000 men.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—This department furnishes the army with ammunition, guns and all the military equipment other than that supplied by the Quartermaster Department, necessary in carrying on the business of war. All the arsenals, armories and munition factories are taken over by the government in time of war, are placed

under the administration of the Ordnance Department. All contracts for the providing or manufacturing of munitions, arms, gun mounts, motor trucks and horses are made by this department.

PALESTINE—A small province on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea within the Turkish Empire. It was invaded by the British during the Spring of 1917. In 1916, the fall of Erzerum ended the invasion of Egypt through this region by the Turks. Syria was the scene of the first activities of the British forces coming from Egypt. By March, 1917, they were within fifty miles of Jerusalem. Ascalon and Jaffa fell into British hands in November, 1917; and on December 9, of that year, they captured Jerusalem.

PAN-GERMANISM—In 1890 the Pan-German League was organized with the object of gathering under one flag all European people of Germanic stock.

"PLACE IN THE SUN"—This was part of a statement made by Kaiser William II at Hamburg, Germany, when in June, 1901, the German fleet took Kiaochow, China. The statement in part was:

"In spite of the fact that we have no such fleet as we should have, we have conquered for ourselves a place in the sun. It will now be my place to see to it that this place in the sun shall remain our undisputed possession, in order that the Sun's rays may fall fruitfully upon our activity and trade in foreign parts."

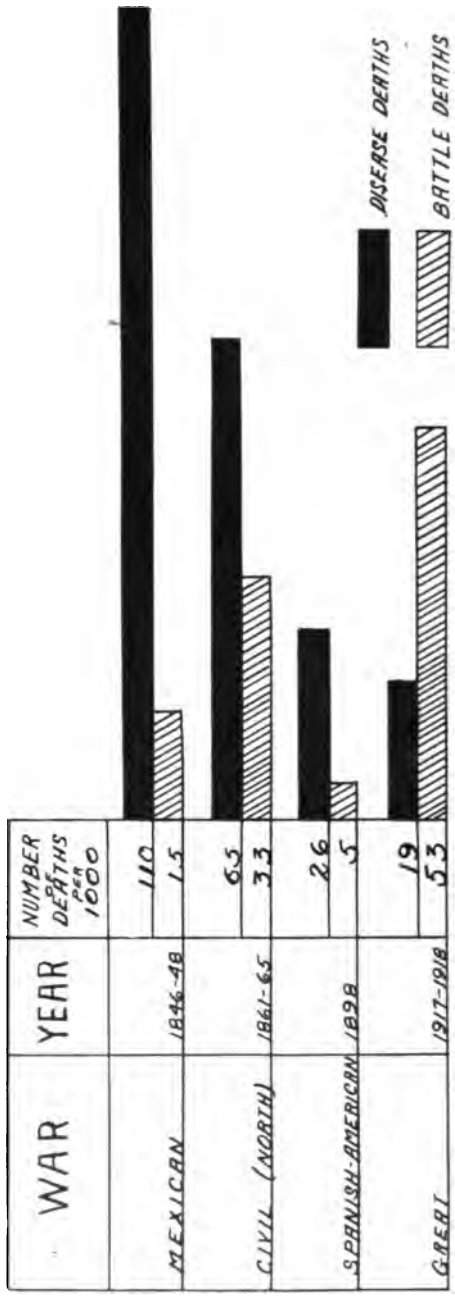
"POILU"—A term used by the French in designating their soldiers during the World War.

POLAND—Poland became a kingdom about 992 and before that while still a section of Sarmatia it was a duchy. The Kingdom of Poland at the height of its power covered an area of 700 square miles. By a general "diet" of the "republic" the kings were elected for life. On three different occasions from 1772 to 1795 the internal troubles of the country aided Russia, Prussia and Austria in dividing the country up among themselves. In 1795 King Stanislaus II, the last Polish king resigned his crown. In 1806, France received the Prussian part of Poland, which in turn was given to Saxony, through the treaty of Tilsit and thereafter to be held as the Duchy of Warsaw.

After the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 the Congress of Vienna rejoined the Duchy of Warsaw to Russia and the Emperor of Russia became King of Poland. Kosciusko, the Polish patriot who aided America throughout the entire Revolutionary War, attempted a revolt on his return to Poland in 1794. He was captured by Russia and later freed by Emperor Paul in 1796. Kosciusko died in Switzerland in 1817 at the age of 81. In 1831 another rebellion in Poland was quelled; and in 1832 the Kingdom of Poland became part of the Russian Empire through a ukase. The World War resulted in Poland's becoming a republic.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS—That department of the United States Army which provides all such supplies as food, clothing, horses, vehicles, transport, camp equipment, etc., which is not supplied by the Ordnance Department.

REGIMENT—A military unit under the command of a colonel. An infantry regiment includes 103 officers and 3,652 men; a light artillery regiment includes 55 officers and 1,424 men; a heavy field artillery regiment, 63 officers and 1,703 men; an engineer regiment, 40 officers and 1,617 men; and a cavalry regiment, 52 officers and 1,539 men.



AMERICAN BATTLE AND DISEASE LOSSES

GEORGE W. GRAVES

REGULAR ARMY RESERVES—This is a reserve force of men that was organized with the view of avoiding the past difficulty of increasing the regular army to war strength with the enlistment of untrained men.

RHEIMS—A famous Gothic cathedral and the memory of the historic Joan of Arc have long kept this town of Northern France in the eyes of the world as a mecca for travellers. During the World War it was first bombarded by the Germans in September, 1914, and repeatedly thereafter.

ROUMANIA—A constitutional monarchy, north of Bulgaria on the Black Sea. The total area is 137,907 square miles and in 1913 the population was 7,509,009. The capital is Bucharest. Roumania declared war on the Central Powers, August 27, 1916. A peace treaty with Germany was signed May 6, 1918.

RUSSIA—The origin of the name "Russia" is said to come from the Roxolani, a Slavic tribe who came from ancient Asia. Novgorod, a city on the River Volkov, 103 miles south of St. Petersburg was the first capital of Russia. With the establishment of a provisional government, March 15, 1917, Czar Nicholas was forced to abdicate and the reins of power were placed in the hands of the new government by the Duma. Six months later a Russian republic was proclaimed. Since then many revolutions have taken place.

RUSSIA'S DEBTS, DECREE REPUDIATING—The repudiation of Russia's debts with the approval of the central committee was announced in a proclamation officially published February 8, 1918, follows: "(1) All loans contracted by former Russian Governments which are specified in a special list are cancelled as from December 1, 1917. The December coupons of these loans will not be paid. (2) All the guarantees for these loans are cancelled. (3) All loans made from abroad are cancelled without exception and unconditionally. (4) The short term series of state treasury bonds creating their validity. The interest on them will not be payable, but they will circulate on a par with paper money. (5) Indigent persons who hold stock not exceeding 10,000 rubles in internal loans will receive in exchange, according to the nominal value of their holdings, certificates in their own name for a new loan of the Russian Socialist Federal Republic of Soviet for an amount not exceeding that of their previous holding. The conditions of this loan are specially defined. (6) Deposits in the state savings banks and the interest upon them are not to be touched. All holdings in the cancelled loans belonging to these banks will be replaced by debt entered to their credit in the Great Book of the Russian Socialist Republic. (7) Co-operative and other institutions of general or democratic utility, and possessing holdings in the cancelled loans, will be indemnified in accordance with the special regulations laid down by the Supreme Council of Political Economy, in agreement with their representatives, if it is proved that the holdings were acquired before the publication of the present decree. (8) The state bank is charged with the complete liquidation of loans and the immediate registration of all holders of bonds in the state loans and other funds, whether annulled or not. (9) The Soviet of the Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies, in accord with the local economic councils, will form committees for the purpose of deciding whether a citizen is to be classed as 'indigent.' These committees will be competent to cancel entirely all savings acquired without working for them, even in the case of sums below 5,000 rubles."

The Bolshevist Government issued a decree February 7, 1918, which ordered the adoption of the Gregorian or "new style" calendar, as from Thursday, February 14, 1918, "the first day after January 31, 1918 (Russian style), being reckoned as February 14."

"SCRAP OF PAPER"—A phrase used by the German Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, in a discussion with Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador in Berlin, August 4, 1914, over Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality. The German Chancellor said: "The step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—neutrality, a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her."

SELECTIVE SERVICE—A law enacted by Congress which compelled all men of military age to register their names and addresses and certain other data concerning themselves with the government.

The first selective service law was passed May 18, 1917. This law only applied to men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive. An amendment to the law called for the registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive. The first registration, June 5, 1917, brought out 10,000,000 men; while the second, September 12, 1918, brought out an additional 13,000,000 men. The working of the entire system was in the hands of the War Department under the supervision of the President. The first men to be drafted into the service was on September 5, 1917.

SERVICE RESERVE—The United States Public Service Reserve was a government organization of men who wanted to find the place for which they were best fitted for service to the country during the war should the government need their services.

SHELLS—Explosive projectiles. Some shells are loaded with destructive chemicals or gas. During the World War shells weighing as much as 2,000 pounds were used.

SIGNAL CORPS—More commonly called the "eyes and ears of the army." It is that branch of the military that attends to the construction of cables, telegraphs and telephones, etc., and keeps in communication with the fighting units.

SINN FEIN—A revolutionary class of Ireland whose ambition is the freedom and cultural development of the Irish race. After an outbreak in Dublin, Easter, 1916, Germany endeavored to lend coöperation. Following this outbreak Sir Roger Casement was arrested, tried, convicted and executed. A number of other outbreaks have occurred since then.

STAFF—The administrative branch, as distinguished from the fighting arm of the army. It includes the general staff, military men with the inspector general's, the quarter-master general's, the judge advocate general's, the adjutant general's, the ordnance, the engineering, the signal corps, the medical and other departments of the army.

SUBMARINE—Commonly called U boat by the Germans and the name became general among the Allies. It is a vessel of war that is so constructed that it will travel either upon or beneath the surface of the water. The submarine is the result of two American inventors' genius, John P. Holland and Simon Lake.

SUPERDREADNOUGHT—A dreadnought whose displacement is 25,000 tons or more: whose speed is 25 knots and whose main battery includes guns of 13.5 inches or more.

TANKS—A class of motor cars heavily constructed and armed and propelled by a "caterpillar drive." They are used mainly in breaking down enemy defenses. The British were the first to use the Tanks.

TERRAIN—A French word meaning ground on which the military operations are conducted.

"TOMMY"—The British name for a private.

TORPEDO BOATS—Small naval boats whose displacement varies from 50 to 300 tons and built so that they can develop high speed. They are seldom armed with more than light guns and the torpedo tube through which the torpedo is shot. Their speed is usually from 19 to 20 knots an hour.

TREASON—Article III, Section 3 of the Constitution of the U. S. reads: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." "Giving comfort and aid to the enemies of the United States" has been thus defined: "In general, any act clearly indicating a want of loyalty to the government and sympathy with its enemies, and which, by fair construction is directly in furtherance of their hostile designs." The punishment for treason is death, or imprisonment for five or more years and a fine of $10,000 or more.

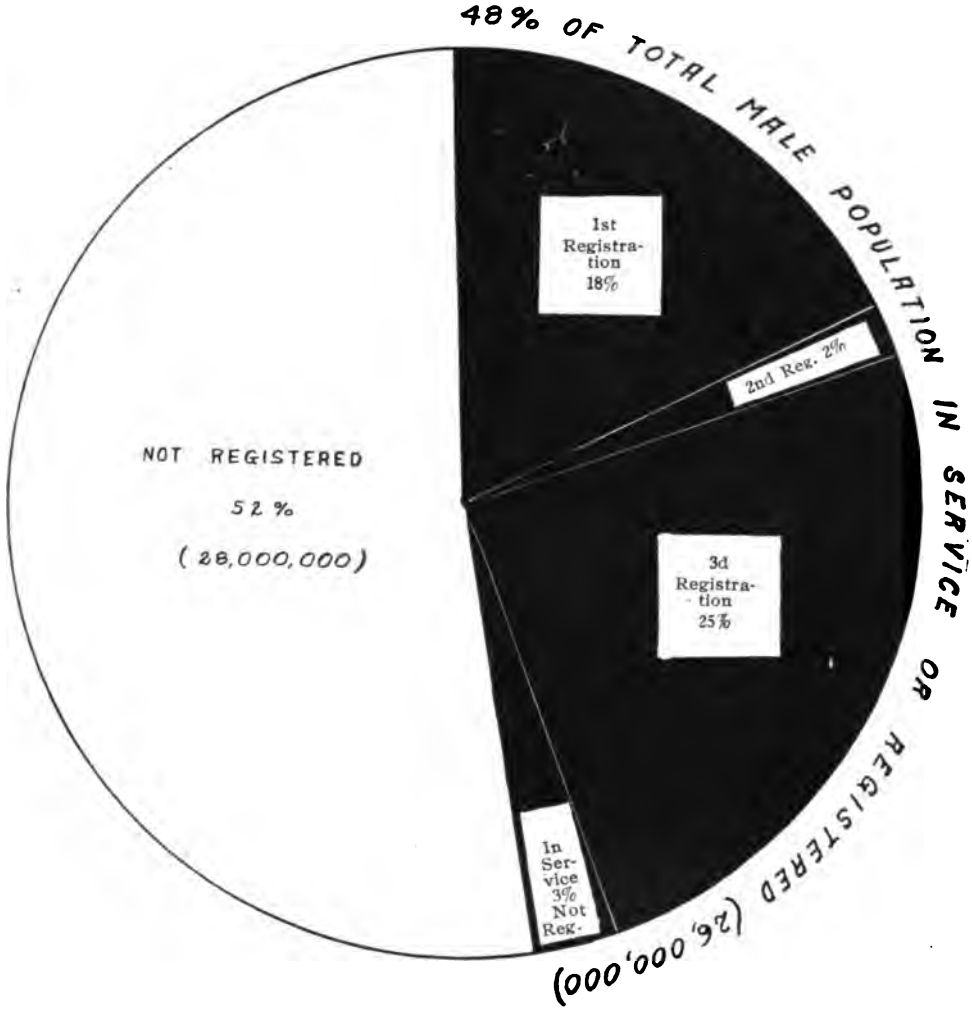
TRENCH WARFARE—Trench digging and the building of breastworks as protection against the enemy's fire have been practiced by armies before the World War. The battles of the World War were fought mainly across trenches and hence the term "Trench warfare." The soldier of today found that the spade had become one of his best possible weapons of defense.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE—A treaty signed in 1882 by Germany, Austria and Italy, the full text of which has never been revealed but which is thought to have been intended for their mutual defense. Germany claimed in 1914 that she was bound by the treaty to defend Austria from the Russian attack. On the other hand Italy claimed that Austria was the one who attacked and that Italy's own safety was endangered by Austria's designs in the Balkans. Italy refused to fight with the Triple Alliance and later entered the war against her two former allies.

TRIPLE ENTENTE—A diplomatic union of France, Great Britain and Russia as opposed to the Triple Alliance. The first link of the Entente was formed when in 1893 an agreement was reached between Russia and France; the second came in 1903 when there was an understanding between England and France; and in 1907 the chain was completed when England formed an entente with Russia.

VERDUN—Since 1871 this was the most important defense of France along the eastern border from the Argonne to the Vosges. Because of the heavy losses sustained by the German armies in their attempts to take Verdun during the World War it became known to the German soldiers as "the grave." Though the Germans were able to penetrate and make a deep salient to the south of the city at St. Mihiel the city held out during the advance of 1914. Later in February, 1916, the German Army under the direction of the Crown Prince directed a terrific assault upon the city, which lasted six months. They captured Forts Douaumont and Vaux. In October, 1916, and August, 1917, the French under General Nivelle reclaimed the ground they had lost in 1916.

ZEPPELIN—This was the heavier type sausage shaped dirigible balloon used by the Germans for observation purposes at sea and for bombing raids in enemy country. It is named after its inventor, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin.



MALE POPULATION REGISTERED AND NOT REGISTERED.

Compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistical Branch, General Staff, U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

AMERICAN ARMY TRAINING CAMPS

Name of Camp	Division	Location	Troops from
Beauregard	39	Alexandria, La.	Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas
Beauregard	17		Regulars
Bowie	36	Ft. Worth, Texas	Texas and Oklahoma
Cody	34	Deming, New Mexico	Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota
Custer	85	Battle Creek, Mich.	Michigan and Wisconsin
Custer	14		Regulars
Devens	76	Ayer, Mass.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York.
Devens	26		Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut
Devens	12		Regulars
Dix	78	Wrightstown, N. J.	Northern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and New York
Dodge	88	Des Moines, Ia.	Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Northern Illinois.
Dodge	19		Regulars
Doniphan	35	Fort Sill, Okla.	Kansas and Missouri
France	1		Regulars
France	2		Regulars
Fremont	41	Palo Alto, Cal.	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming
Fremont	8		Regulars
Funston	89	Ft. Riley, Kan.	Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and South Dakota
Funston	10		Regulars
Funston	92		Colored troops—various states
Gordon	82	Atlanta, Ga.	Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee
Grant	86	Rockford, Ill.	Illinois
Greene	3	Charlotte, N. C.	Regulars
Greene	4		Regulars

SUPPLEMENT

Name of Camp	Division	Location	Troops from
Hancock	28	Augusta, Ga.	Pennsylvania
Jackson	81	Columbia, S. C.	Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Porto Rico
Kearney	40	Linda Vista, Cal.	California, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico
Kearney	16		Regulars
Lee	80	Petersburg, Va.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New Jersey
Lewis	91	American Lake, Wash.	California, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Alaska
Lewis	13		Regulars
Logan	33	Houston, Texas	Illinois
Logan	5		Regulars
Logan	15		Regulars
MacArthur	32	Waco, Texas	Michigan and Wisconsin
MacArthur	7		Regulars
McClellan	29	Anniston, Ala.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia
McClellan	6		Regulars
Meade	79	Annapolis Junction, Md.	Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia
Meade	11		Regulars
Mills	42	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.	Middle and Western States
Pike	87	Little Rock, Ark.	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama
Shelby	38	Hattiesburg, Miss.	Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia
Sheridan	37	Montgomery, Ala.	Ohio and West Virginia
Sheridan	9		Regulars
Sherman	83	Chillicothe, O.	Ohio and Pennsylvania
Sevier	30	Greenville, S. C.	North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee
Sevier	20		Regulars
Stuart	93	Stuart, Va.	Colored troops—various states
Taylor	84	Louisville, Ky.	Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois

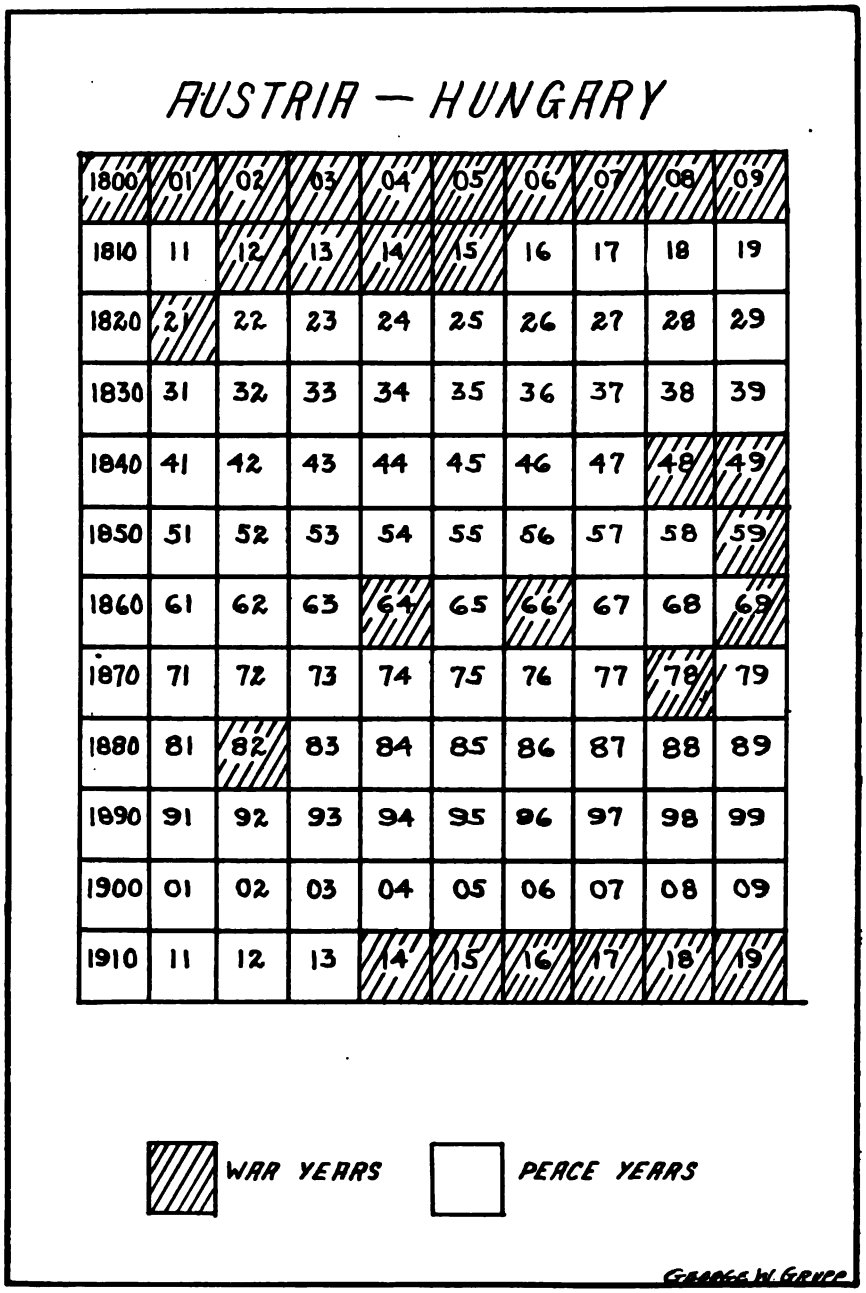
Name of Camp	Division	Location	Troops from
Travis . . .	90	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas
Travis . . .	18		Regulars
Upton . . .	77	Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	Metropolitan, New York City
Wadsworth . .	27	Spartansburg, S. C.	New York
Wheeler . . .	31	Macon, Ga.	Alabama, Florida and Georgia

PEACE AND WAR
YEAR CHARTS

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Principal Wars Since 1800.

1800-09	France
1812	Russia
1813-14	France
1815	France and Italy
1821	Intervention in Italy
1848-49	Sardinia
1859	France and Sardinia
1864	Denmark
1866	Prussia
1866	Italy
1869	Insurrection against the conscription of Dalmatia
1878	Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
1882	Insurrection of Herzegovina
1914-19	Great War


AUSTRIA — HUNGARY
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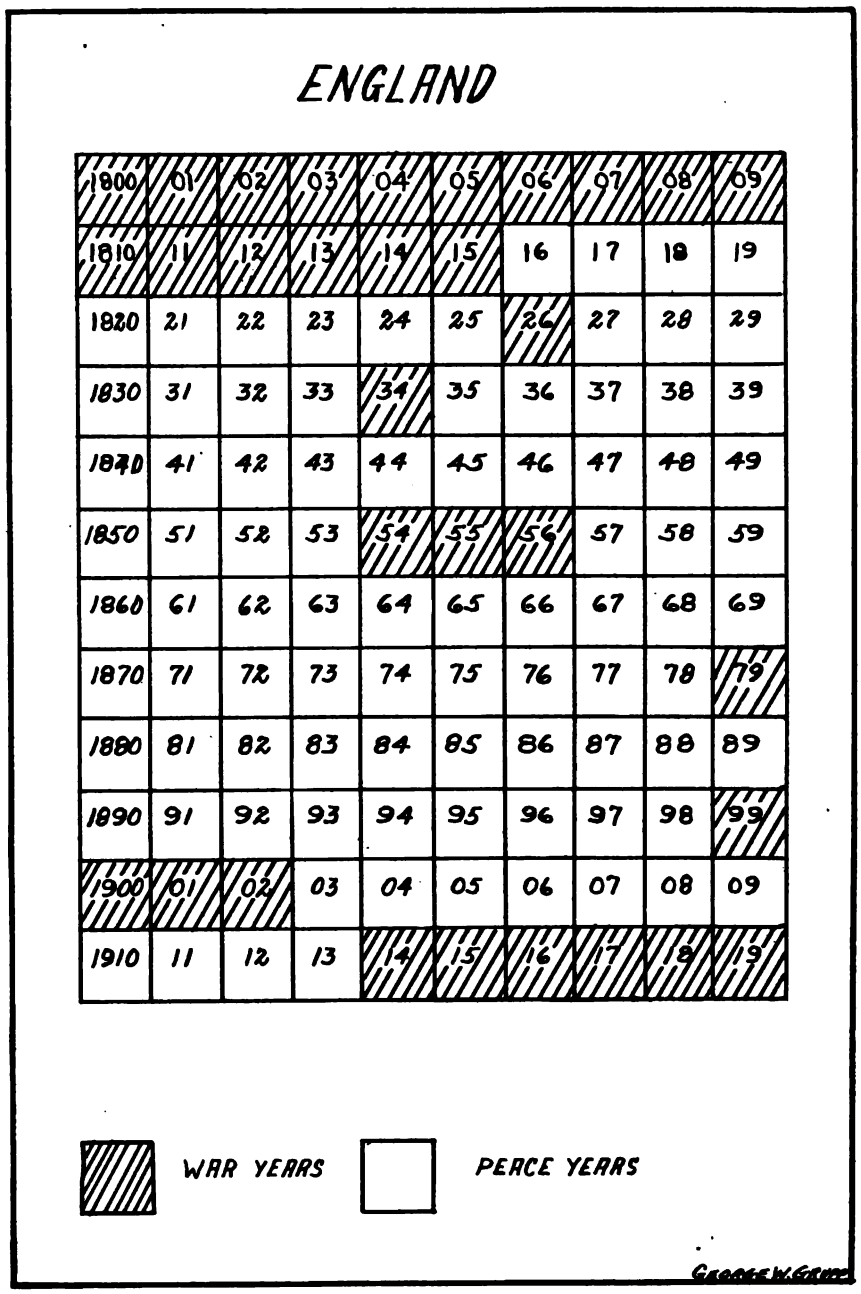
1890 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
WAR YEARS
PEACE YEARS
GEORGE W. GRUPP

ENGLAND

Principal Wars Since 1800.

1800-14	France
1801	Denmark
1807	Denmark and Russia
1810-12	Sweden
1815	France
1826	Intervention in Portugal
1834	Intervention in Portugal
1854-56	Russia
1879	Zulu War
1899-1902	Boer War
1914-19	Great War


ENGLAND
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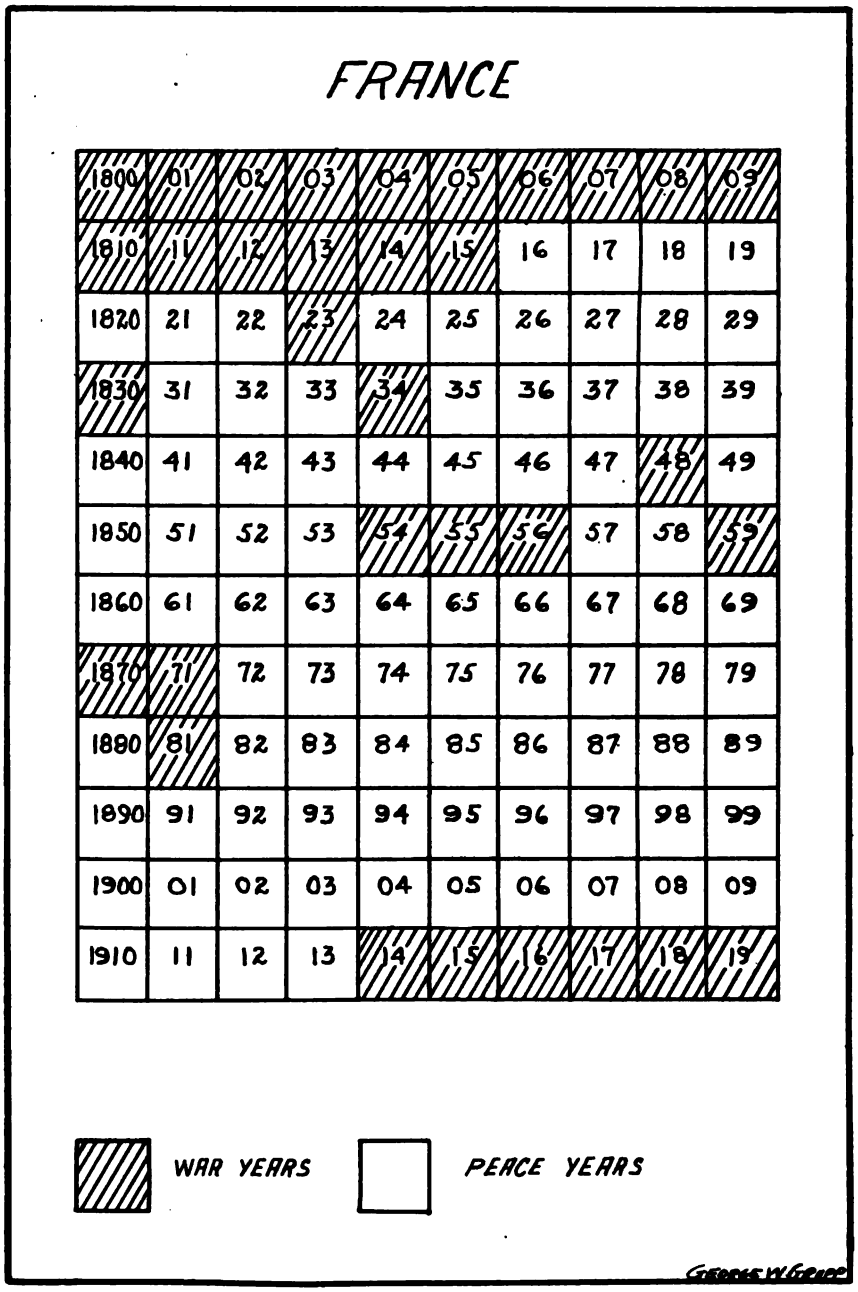
1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
WAR YEARS
PEACE YEARS
GEORGE W. GRUPP

FRANCE

Principal Wars Since 1800.

1800-01	Austria
1800-02	England
1803-14	England
1805	Austria, Russia and Sweden
1806-07	Prussia, Russia and Sweden
1807	Portugal
1808-13	Insurrection in Spain
	Peninsular Wars
1809	Austria
1812	Russia
1813-14	Prussia, Russia and Austria
1815	England, Prussia, Austria, Russia and Sardinia
1823	Intervention in Spain
1830	Revolution
1834	Intervention in Portugal
1848	Revolution
1854-56	Russia
1859	Austria
1870-71	Germany
	Revolution
1881	Seizure of Tunis
1914-19	Great War


FRANCE
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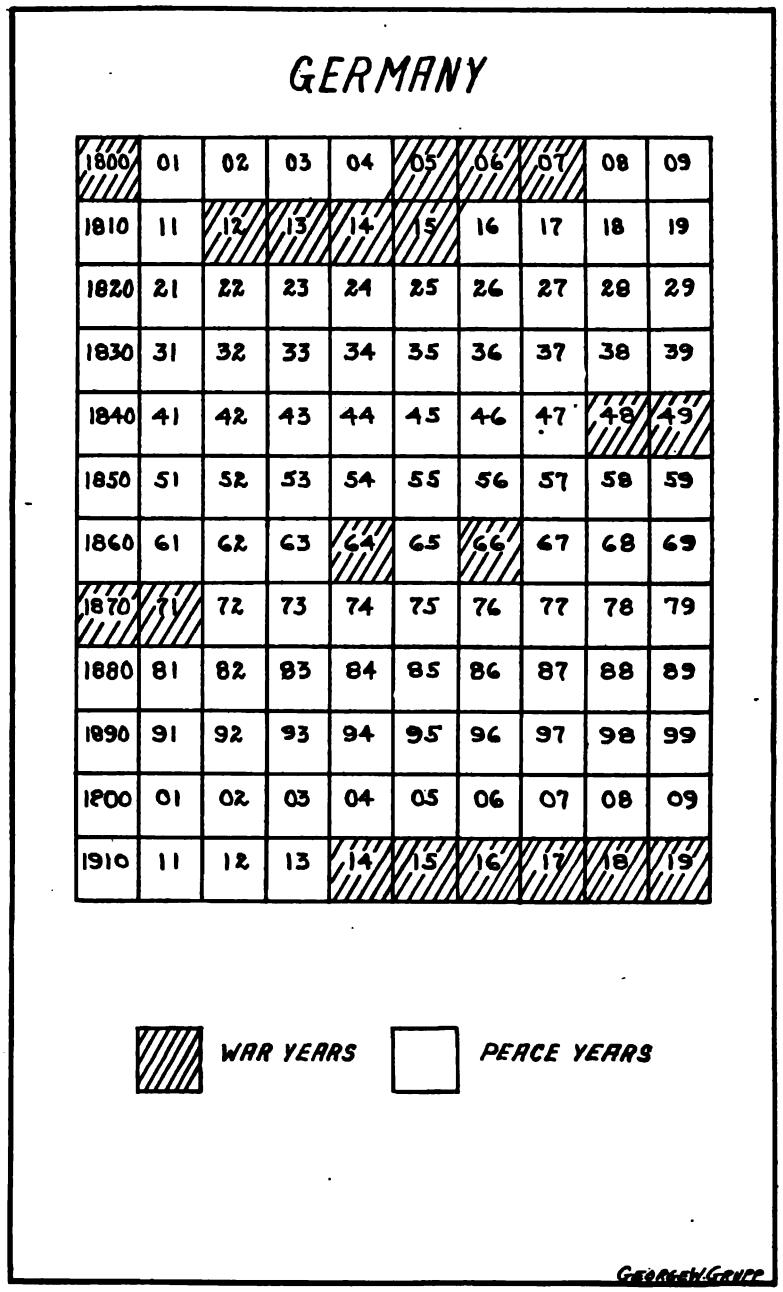
1880 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89
1890 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
WAR YEARS
PEACE YEARS

GERMANY

[Prussia and all other parts of Germany]

Principal Wars Since 1800.

1800	France
1805	Austria
1806-07	France, Russia
1812	Russia
1813-14	Russia, Austria, France
1814-15	France
1848-49	Revolution
1848-49	Denmark
1864	Denmark
1866	Austria
1870-71	France
1914-19	Great War


GERMANY
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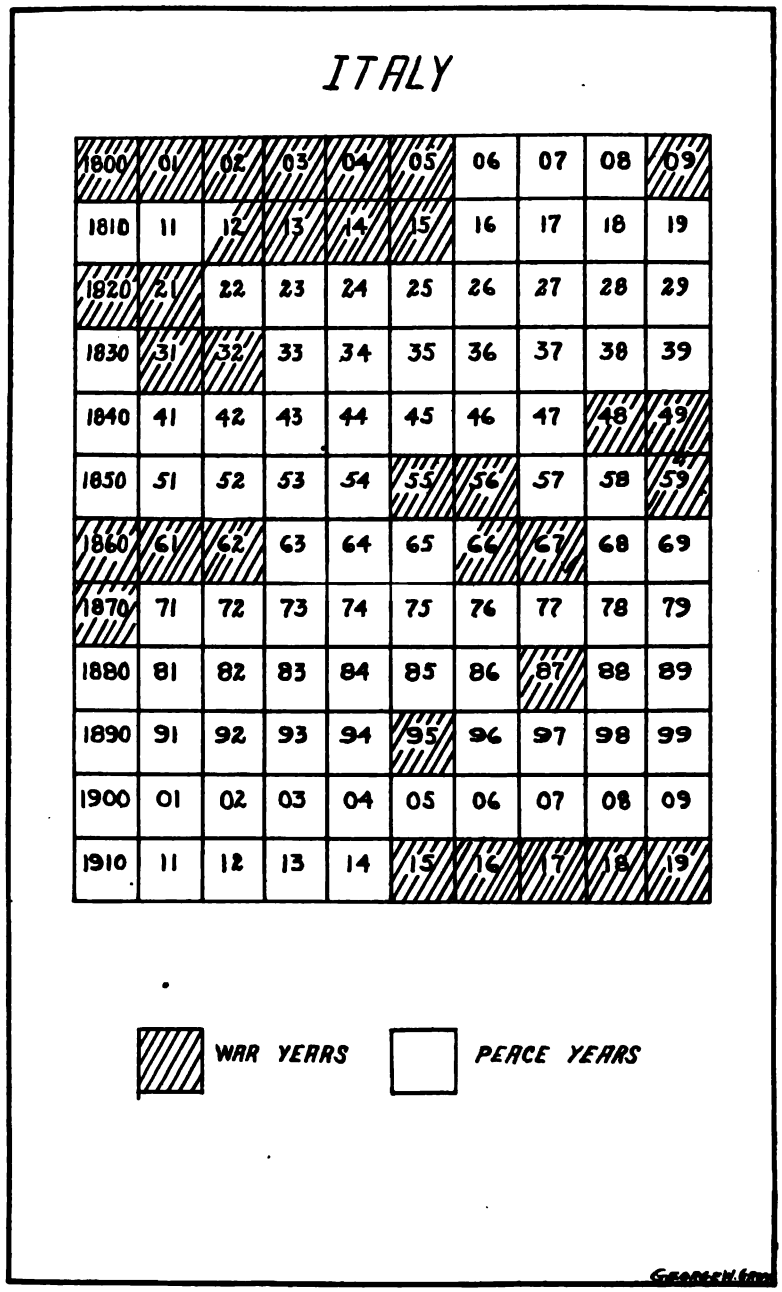
1880 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89
1890 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
WAR YEARS
PEACE YEARS

ITALY

Principal Wars Since 1800.

1800-05	France
1809	Austria
1812-14	France
1815	Austria
1820-21	Austrian insurrection
1831-32	Various insurrections
1848-49	Austria
1855-56	Russia
1859	Austria
1860-61	Revolution in Sicily, etc.
1862	Garibaldi's march to Calabria
1866	Austria
1867	Garibaldi's downfall in Rome
1870	Occupation of Rome by Italian troops
1887	Abyssinia
1895	Abyssinia
1915-19	Great War


ITALY
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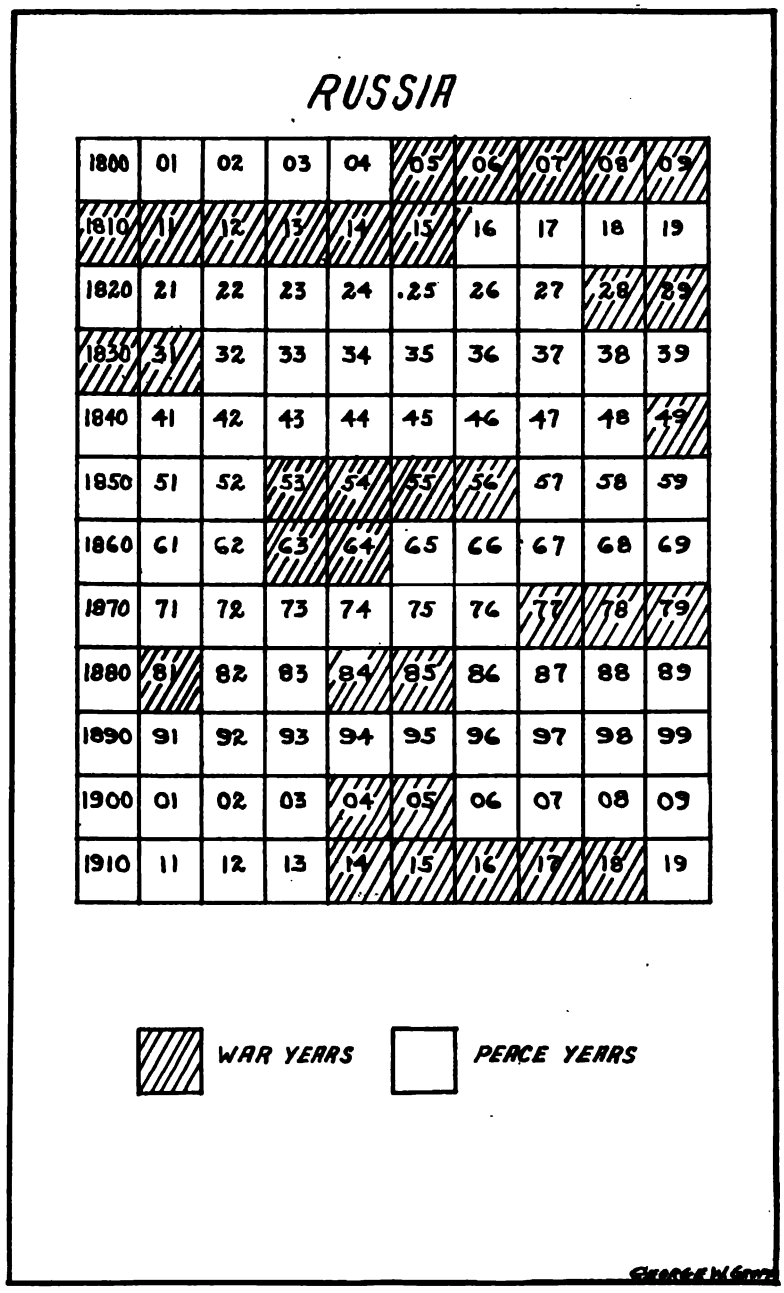
1870 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79
1880 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89
1890 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
WAR YEARS
PEACE YEARS

RUSSIA

Principal Wars Since 1800.

1805-07	France
1807-12	Turkey
1808-09	Sweden
1812	France
1813-14	France
1815	France
1828-29	Turkey
1830-31	War against the insurrection in Poland
1849	Intervention in Hungary
1853-56	Turkey, France and Sardinia
1863-64	Insurrection in Poland
1877-78	Turkey
1879	Tekke' Turkomans
1881	Tekke' Turkomans
1884	Surrender of Mervo to Russia
1885	Afghan
1904-05	Japan
1914-18	Great War


RUSSIA
1800 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
1810 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
1820 21 22 23 24 .25 26 27 28 29
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1870 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79
1880 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89
1890 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
WAR YEARS
PEACE YEARS

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AND THE WORLD WAR

UNITED STATES

Principal Wars Since 1800.

1812-15	England
1822	Black Hawk War
1836-41	Florida War
1846	Mexican
1861-65	Civil War
1898-1902	Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection
1917-19	Great War